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**ATLANTIC EDITION | THREE CENTS Greater Boston Newsstands | FIVE CENTS Elsewhere

Local News

Local news of Boston, Greater Boston, and New England, together with features and pictures, will be found on Pages 2, 4, 5, 14 and 16.

Rail Unions Reject Offer; Weather Mires Germans; Cambridge Council Race

The World's Day—November 13, 1941

National: 14 Rail Unions Refuse Board's Plan

Chicago (AP)—Fourteen unions of nonoperating employees, representing 900,000 workers in the railroad industry, issued a joint statement rejecting the recommendations of the President's emergency fact-finding board for settlement of their wage dispute. The statement did not contain a direct threat of a strike, although nonoperating employees authorized their leaders last Sept. 5 to call one, and the five big operating brotherhoods have ordered a walkout to begin Dec. 7.

New York, (AP)—The Hamilton Watch Company, Elgin National Watch Company, Waltham Watch Company, 26 other corporations and 73 persons were indicted by a Federal grand jury on charges of violation of the Sherman antitrust law.

In Russia: Nazis Bogged Before Moscow

German forces appeared to be bogged down at most points on the Moscow front, with mud and sleet combining to impede the advance of mechanized forces. [Page 6.]

Heavy fighting was reported near Kerch in the Crimea, where Russians claimed they had thwarted a German attempt to outflank them.

Kalinin and Tula, strategic points north and south of Moscow, respectively, were also scenes of German activity.

Hundreds of British planes are being shipped from Britain to be assembled in Russia, it was disclosed in London.

New England: Close Race for Cambridge Council

A close race developed for control of the first proportional representation City Council in Cambridge as the count neared an end. [Page 2.]

A steady increase in the consumption of liquor in Massachusetts was disclosed by Henry F. Long, Commissioner of Corporations and Taxation.

Gasoline service stations in Massachusetts will remain open until 1 p. m. on Thanksgiving Day, Nov. 20.

Daily steamship service between New York and Boston will be suspended this winter due to defense priorities for ships. [Page 5.]

Former Mayor Andrew J. (Bossy) Gillis of Newburyport, Mass., was nominated for a fourth term, although temporarily in jail. [Election results in Bay State cities: Page 5.]

President Roosevelt, in a message to the 17th annual New England Conference at Boston, urged sacrifice to "build our defenses." [Page 1.]

Secretary of Agriculture Wickard told the National Grange, in session at Worcester, Mass., that America will "meet force with force." [Page 1.]

Washington: Army Broaches Overseas Service

The War Department disclosed that selectees and National Guard enlisted men were being asked in connection with a drive for three-year regular Army enlistments whether they would be willing to serve overseas. [Page 9.]

President Roosevelt called union and company officials to a White House conference tomorrow on the union shop dispute in captive coal mines, in a move to avert a threatened mine shutdown. [Page 1.]

A visit by Hjalmar J. Procope, Finnish Minister, to the State Department caused the word to spread in diplomatic circles that the United States and Great Britain were continuing efforts to end Finnish-Russian hostilities. Helsingfors spokesmen said the door to further negotiations with the United States had not been closed.

Speaker Rayburn of the House told newsman that the Administration's neutrality revision legislation would pass this afternoon despite disaffection expressed by members critical of defense strikes.

The Senate confirmed President Roosevelt's nomination of Charles Fahy of New Mexico to be Solicitor General, succeeding Francis Biddle, who recently was named Attorney General.

In Europe: General American Strike Foreseen

A general strike in American labor was foreseen as a possibility during a British House of Commons war debate which also heard a renewed demand for the opening of a second land front against the Nazis. [Page 1.]

Germany's need for trained nurses was described by a Berlin newspaper as so great that labor officials are looking for trained nurses who have discontinued practice.

British authorities disclosed that the Russian plane carrying United States Ambassador Laurence Steinhardt, Maxim Litvinoff, and British Information Service head Sir Walter Monckton from Russian territory to Teheran, Iran, was overdue since Nov. 11.

Orient: Tokyo Fascist-like Group Revived

Japan's Fascist-like Imperial Rule Assistance Association was being revived in Tokyo amid preparations for the critical Diet meeting Nov. 15. [Page 7.]

Chinese reported large-scale Japanese troop movements at sea off Northern Indo-China.

Saburo Kurusu, Japanese diplomat chosen to attempt to break the impasse in Japanese-American relations, arrived at Honolulu on the China Clipper en route to Washington.

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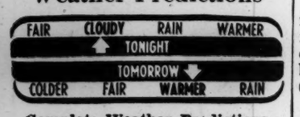

Complete Weather Predictions for New England on Page 2

Tank Fuel Dropped From Air in 'Sausages'

WITH ARMY IN THE FIELD, Nov. 13 (AP)—Experiments in refueling tanks from the air—by dropping by parachute gasoline or Diesel oil in sausage-like rubber bags—are being conducted by Army experts, it was learned today.

Armored vehicles are most vulnerable when they are surrounded. So long as they have sufficient fuel there is a chance of fighting a way out or making a run for it, but a stalled tank is artillery's most opportune target.

Transport planes have dropped the containers, attached to inexpensive burlap parachutes, from altitudes of almost 1,000 feet without bursting them.

It is possible that some such means of refueling might be tried if a group of tanks should be cut off during the first army's general headquarters maneuvers in the Carolinas, Nov. 15 to 30.

During the maneuvers here this week one entire battalion of an armored division was cut off for more than a day.

All-Out Effort To Defeat Nazis Urged on U. S.

Flanders proposes that recipients of U. S. aid put up their colonial resources as security.

By Robert R. Mullen
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Victory can come quickly only if Americans put their whole heart into the effort, set everything else aside and drive ahead with all our resources.

That was the message brought today to New England by Donald M. Nelson, top man in the vital Supply Priorities and Allocations Board. Here as today's principal speaker in the 17th annual New England Conference, convened by the New England Council at Hotel Statler, he in effect asked for fewer complaints, less holding back, and decidedly more all-out concentration on the war effort.

His remarks, received with enthusiasm by the 800 business leaders attending the conference, followed closely upon utterance of two dramatic proposals by Ralph E. Flanders, President of the Council, who replied to a telegram from President Roosevelt thanking the industrial leaders for their contributions to defense.

Flanders' Program

Mr. Flanders proposed:

1. That England and the other European Empires to receive Lend-Lease aid put up their colonial resources as security for the loans. This security would be pooled, under Mr. Flanders' plan, in a gigantic postwar holding company, which would reorganize raw material distribution for both general economic betterment and to prevent rearmament.

2. That the United States immediately seek a deal with the present Government of Spain under which this country would undertake to pour millions of tons of foodstuffs into the Iberian Peninsula, together with engineering and capital resources to enormously develop the land. In return, Spain would leave the Axis and throw its weight toward the United States, giving this country the right to defend Spain's borders.

Mr. Flanders did not elaborate upon the consequences of such border defense, but it was apparent such a step would give the United States a base for Continental operations, if needed.

More Funds Needed

Flatly declaring that in his opinion the $60,000,000,000 now directed toward defense and Lend-

Continued on Page 2, Column 6

Taber May Retire As Head of Grange

By the Associated Press

Worcester, Mass., Nov. 13

Friends said today Louis J. Taber was considering asking the National Grange convention meeting here not to consider him for re-election as National Master.

Mr. Taber has held that office since 1922, a term longer than that of any of his predecessors in the 75-year history of the farm organization. His home is at Columbus, Ohio.

Those said to be under consideration included James C. Farmer of Keene, N. H., National Grange Lecturer, and Walter I. Kirk of Columbus, Ohio, Master of the Ohio Grange.

The Grange will elect officers Monday. Leaders said that should Mr. Taber quit as Master, he probably would be assigned as head of Grange insurance companies.

U. S. Prepared To Use Force, Wickard Says

By Dorothea Kahn
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WORCESTER, Mass., Nov. 13—Proclaiming the American government's determination to "use force" if force is employed "against our interests," Secretary of Agriculture Claude R. Wickard today told the National Grange that "adequate defense of America means nothing less than the defeat of Hitler."

The United States desires peace, the Cabinet Minister said, "but not at the price of slavery."

He defined American interests to include free "world lines of supply and trade," and in a reference to the battles of Britain, China, and Russia, said, "We are going to see that the goods are delivered."

Links With Knox Speech

Observers immediately linked Mr. Wickard's address with that of Navy Secretary Frank Knox, who declared on Tuesday at the dedication of the Quonset Naval Air Station that the "hour of decision" is at hand in American relations with Japan.

Secretary Wickard spoke at the second day's session of the current 75th anniversary meeting of the Grange.

To the nation's farmers, he issued an appeal for unprecedented production of food. Three separate goals must be reached, he said, at the risk of overproduction:

Ample supplies must be provided 130,000,000 people in this country who have "more money

Continued on Page 2, Column 1

Doom of U-Boats Foreseen; Menace Given One Year More

By Capt. Frederick L. Oliver
U. S. N., Retired
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Is the convoy system outmoded? Almost daily claims of successful raids on convoys are made by Berlin. Usually the claims prove to be grossly exaggerated, but only too frequently there is some basis of truth in the assertions made.

A partial answer may be gleaned from two developments yesterday. Prime Minister Churchill disclosed in the House of Commons that British shipping losses had been cut to about 180,000 tons a month. Six months ago they were averaging 500,000 tons a month. Moreover, the Institute of London Underwriters announced a 25 per cent reduction in some rates between American and British ports. They don't reduce their rates just for fun.

The adoption of the convoy system in the World War proved to be Great Britain's salvation and came in the nick of time. The results attained were more successful than had been hoped for, as the losses in shipping under convoy were only about 1 per cent of the total tonnage that was guarded by that means.

With this experience as a guide, no observer, expert or otherwise, at the outbreak of the present war, considered the submarine to possess more than nuisance value. In fact there was in the United States Navy, and possibly in some other navies, a considerable faction which held the belief that the building of submarines should be either entirely discontinued or in any event severely curtailed. It was felt that the provisions of the 1930 Treaty of London which outlawed unrestricted attacks on merchant vessels, and the development of the under-water sound detecting apparatus reduced the usefulness of the submarine to almost zero.

Unforeseen Potentialities

But experience in this war after Germany violated its solemn word and reverted to its World War use of submarines, has demonstrated the latter to have potentialities which were entirely unforeseen except by those who were considered cranks or crackpots.

It is a weapon that has received the earnest attention of the Germans from the day in September, 1914, when one of their oldest submarines sank three British cruisers within an hour. With the thoroughness always associated with their development of a mechanical project, they proceeded to evolve submarines which were so superior to all others, that following the surrender of the German Navy in 1918, the navies of the then Allies subjected selected U-boats to minute scrutiny and adopted every desirable feature found in them.

During the 17 years when defeated Germany was forbidden by the terms of the Versailles Treaty

Continued on Page 20, Column 1

Revision of Neutrality Law Hinges on U. S. Strike Stand; British Watch Both Issues

Debate in Parliament blames inexperienced union leadership for strikes in U. S.

LONDON, Nov. 13 (AP)—A prediction that the United States labor situation "may be leading up to a general strike simply due to inexperience of trade union leaders" was put forward today in the opening of Parliamentary debate on British war policy.

That possibility was pointed out by Mr. Austin Hopkinson, Independent, in support of his statement that despite the United States' contribution, Britain's enemy "has a greater production and uses that capacity very much better than we do."

Mr. Hopkinson said "it is all very well to point to the United States, but people don't realize in this country what the industry of the United States is going through in the present generation."

Second Front Demanded

Today's debate also heard a renewed demand for the opening of a second land front against Germany.

"Trade unionism in the United States is going through the stages that trade unionism in this country did a generation ago," Mr. Hopkinson said. "It is finding its feet. It has increased at a tremendous pace and hasn't got the experience that British trade unionism has got. The result may be leading up to a general strike simply due to the inexperience of trade union leaders."

When Laborite Mr. James Griffiths interjected the phrase, "and employers," at this point, Mr. Hopkinson added:

"I agree that employers in America on the whole have the most primitive ideas. There are exceptions."

Right to Criticize

Following precedents of the last two sessions and of the last war, Prime Minister Winston Churchill had announced that the members' right to criticize the Government would not be impaired.

Mr. Griffiths was cheered when he said that Adolf Hitler's "gang" had been disillusioned in a belief—which Mr. Churchill said yesterday he had learned from Rudolf Hess—that "the people of this country are prepared to make a deal because we are on the verge of starvation."

He was cheered again when, referring to Joseph Stalin's recent statement that Herr Hess had offered a German alliance with Britain against Russia, he added:

"Our thanks are due to the British Government that they . . . spoke the mind of the people of this country when Russia was attacked. We are not so morally and spiritually starved that we were prepared to doublecross anyone."

Mr. William Nunn, Conservative, asked amplification of Mr. Churchill's declaration Nov. 10 of support for the United States against Japan and added:

"If the Government could make the definite declaration that further aggression by Japan would mean instant attack I think there would be no aggression at all."

Mentioned for Cabinet

The renewed demand that Britain form a second fighting front to aid Russia, with emphasis on the possibilities of Libya, was sounded by Laborite Emanuel Shinwell,

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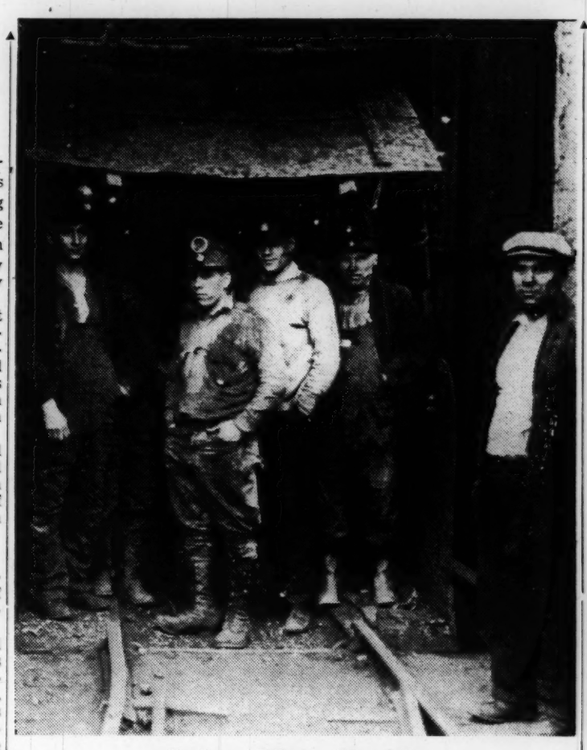

Labor Must Decide

The nation awaits the final decision of the mine workers on whether the captive coal mines of the steel firms will continue to produce their quota of coal in the defense of the United States or whether they will be shut down by strike action. President Roosevelt has summoned another conference between labor and business in an attempt to find a settlement of the problem that has involved even the revision of the Neutrality Law now before the House.

U. S. Moves Against Axis On Four Defense Fronts

By Roscoe Drummond
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Nov. 13—On four separate defense fronts the United States took new steps today to exert increased pressure against the Axis. They were directed particularly toward stopping Japan in the Far East and toward stopping Germany in Russia. They were:

It was disclosed that the new production program of the Office of Production Management, calling for more than 2,000 tanks a month is already well advanced and that the progress already made indicates a doubling of present output within a few months.

As the prospects of the new Japanese-American negotiations reaching any kind of agreement grew slighter, the United States received an authoritative offer from Britain to enjoy unrestricted use of the naval base facilities at Singapore.

To Defend Singapore

This offer came from Victor Purcell, Director General of the Information Ministry of British Malaya, who also made the significant declaration that Britain "in concert with the defense forces of other democratic powers of the Far East" will be able to defend Singapore and all of Malaya against any possible Japanese aggression. Mr. Purcell said that he had been conferring with Empire officials and American representatives while in Washington and will return to Singapore after a tour of the west coast next month.

It was indicated that the United States is by no means giving up its efforts to bring about a separate peace between Finland and Russia and that the State Department intends to renew the fullest possible diplomatic pressure. It is understood that a series of exploratory talks will be undertaken, both here and in Helsingfors, with the United States as intermediary, to determine whether there is any possible basis for cessation of Russo-Finnish hostilities.

An imminent doubling not merely of the tank program but of the entire defense effort is now certain and is underlined by the statement by Donald M. Nelson, Executive Director of Supply Priorities and Allocations Board, that the country must immediately begin to devote fully 40 per cent of its national income to the manufacture of war materials in order to defeat Hitler.

Defense Income

Mr. Nelson pointed out that the Nation is today devoting only about 17 per cent of the national income to defense and that the program now being worked out—a program which President Roosevelt told a recent press conference would shortly be placed before Congress—at least double the appropriations and expenditures now being made.

The bulk of the new tanks will be the 28-ton medium "improved" model, with smaller emphasis on the 13-ton "light" and 45-ton new "heavy" models. The new 28-ton tank, described as the most potent of its type in the world, will carry a 75mm. cannon instead of the original 37mm., and will have a cast shell instead of metal plates.

Negotiations are described by authoritative sources as "very advanced" with Ford Motor Co., Studebaker, and General Motors Corp., for large numbers of tanks. Chrysler Corporation, Detroit, which already operates a medium tank arsenal for the Army, recently was awarded an $18,375,000 contract to expand its facilities.

Japan seen still seeking a way out: Page 7.

Churchill Stands Pat on War Cabinet

By Peter Lyne
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Nov. 13—What is the reaction today to Prime Minister Winston Churchill's bold decision to defy the Empire-wide critics of his present Government by refusing either to make any immediate changes in the personnel of the War Cabinet or to call Dominion representatives for inclusion in an Imperial War Cabinet? What is thought of his rejection of the demand that he appoint a single all-powerful minister to co-ordinate production?

Is Mr. Churchill's judgment as sound in this far-reaching decision as it was in rallying the British to resist the Nazi onslaught 18 months ago?

Will Commonwealth unity be maintained fully with no immediate prospect of an alteration in the existing administrative set-up in London?

Will American confidence in Britain be increased or lessened?

Will the British themselves be inspired to make the still greater efforts of endurance and sacrifices which are being asked of them?

Public Quick to Respond

Only to the last of these questions can an attempt be made here today to suggest an answer.

The British have been quick to respond to Mr. Churchill's mood of Nov. 12—perhaps the most buoyant he has allowed himself since he shouldered the heavy burden of the Premiership in May, 1940.

But just as Mr. Churchill tempered optimism with his customary realistic caution, so the British, despite a renewed desire to hail the tide as having turned toward victory, are restraining themselves with a consideration of the crisis in the Far East, the American labor situation, and Mr. Churchill's own renewed forecast of an invasion attempt on Britain.

Nevertheless, it is against the background of this new confidence that Mr. Churchill has announced that there will be no Cabinet changes. He has resisted home demands for ministerial reorganization from a considerable section of the House of Commons, of the press, and of the public. According to the latest opinion surveys, only 44 per cent of the public is satisfied with the present conduct of the war

In Commons, debate on the war situation is proceeding, Mr. Churchill is seeking a vote of confidence, and there is no serious doubt but that he will get it by an overwhelming majority. But criticisms will be pressed home with renewed vigor during the debate.

Mr. Churchill, in fact, is giving an unprecedented opportunity for the widest possible discussion. More members will be able to voice criticism and suggestions than in any session since the war began. The debate is expected to last seven or eight days and at least one full sitting will be devoted to production.

Besides the aid-to-Russia issue which continues in the forefront of discussions, Time also will be given to questions of man power, allowances for dependents of men in the forces, hardships of widows, and the Government's wartime right to dispense with the Habeas Corpus Act.

Amendments Sought

None of the main parties will put down amendments, but the Independent Labor Party will introduce a motion calling for an end of competitive and commercial rivalries and for a measure affecting the liberation of colonial peoples. Individual members will put forward amendments on their own account.

Press comment here suggests the acceptance, for the time being at least, of Mr. Churchill's decision against Cabinet changes. But The Times of London says that the coming vote of confidence in the Government "shouldn't necessarily be taken to extend with equal

Continued on Page 10, Column 2

President says failure to repeal restrictions on shipping would aid aggressors.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 13 (AP)—President Roosevelt said today that failure of Congress to repeal Neutrality Act restrictions on United States shipping would bolster aggressive steps and intentions in Germany and other aggressor nations and would be definitely discouraging to the British Empire, China, and Russia. The President's views were contained in a letter to Speaker Rayburn and Democratic Leader McCormack of Massachusetts, just before the House prepared to vote on amendments which would permit merchant ships to enter combat zones and belligerent ports.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Nov. 13—President Roosevelt's domestic and foreign policies were thrown dramatically into one pot as Southern Democrats threatened to bolt on the neutrality vote in the House today unless assured that a stronger stand would be taken against strikes.

Speaker Sam Rayburn (D) of Texas repeated at a press conference just before the House met that he believed the House would accept the Senate changes.

However, enough doubt was thrown on the outcome by last-minute changes to support the forecast of Majority Leader John W. McCormack of Massachusetts that the result might be a "photo-finish."

The House met at 11 for three and a half hours debate on the Senate amendments. Only a few members were on the floor as the session started. Vigorous discussion was going on in lobbies however and the possibility of last-minute switches, in view of the strike situation, was canvassed.

First House Vote

The House originally on Oct. 19 voted 259 to 138 to kill one section of the Neutrality Act in order to allow the arming of merchant vessels. The Senate agreed to strike out this section, but went on to strike out two other sections, 2 and 3, the effect of which would be to allow the armed United States vessels to go into belligerent zones. The House decides today, on a straight out "yes" and "no" vote whether to accept the Senate addition.

If it rejected the Senate version the matter would normally go back to conference. In that case one of three possibilities would arise, the added Senate revisions might be dropped; the House later yield to Senate pressure and accept the amendments; or the whole effort to revise the Neutrality Law might be postponed.

The original House majority for revision was 121. The Administration's struggle today is to halt a shift of sentiment before it affects 61 votes, the number needed to turn the former victory into a defeat.

Two-Edged Sword

Into this already complicated situation have come the angry emotions roused by the threatened coal strike.

A group of Democrats have stated they would not support the Senate neutrality revision unless given assurance that President Roosevelt would take steps against labor. This is a two-edged sword, for reports that President Roosevelt had partly acceded to the bolters were followed by counter threats from the labor side that they would in turn knife the innocent Neutrality Act unless protected.

Thus the situation is presented, as the House concluded its debate today, of an issue which is being watched with mingled emotions by British, Germans, Russians and Japanese, trembling in the balance largely because of an unrelated domestic crisis.

The scene in the House side of the Capitol as the issue moved to a vote was the most dramatic since the start of the European war. Hundreds of people milled in corridors and special sergeants-at-arms were busy. Galleries were filled. Speaker Rayburn was on the floor making last-minute personal appeals to wavering Democrats. Majority Leader McCormack and party whips worked over a list of House members.

Representative James P. Richards (D) of South Carolina, third ranking member of the Foreign Affairs Committee who is leading Democratic opposition to the Sen-

Continued on Page 10, Column 6

Eire Ready to Aid Peace Negotiations

DUBLIN (AP)—Prime Minister Eamon de Valera said Nov. 12 that Eire always would be glad to act as a peace intermediary if the opportunity appeared.

He said this in answer to a question in the Dail, but he did not reply directly to a query as to whether Eire had been approached by the belligerents for peace negotiations or had discussed the question with the Vatican or other neutrals.

11-State tie-up looms in truck strike threat: Page 10.

U. S. Determined to Use Force to Meet Force, Secretary Wickard Tells Grange

Adequate Defense of U. S. Viewed as Defeat of Hitler

Continued from Page 1

to spend for food than they've had for years."

Produce must reach the outstretched hands of the British, who are "fighting our fight."

Food must be placed in huge reserves "to be used after Hitler is defeated to feed the people he has impoverished."

Better Too Much

Secretary Wickard conceded that this program might involve the dangers of overproduction, but added, "farmers have to choose between the risk involved in producing a little too much and the risk of producing a little too little. Our choice is obvious."

Nazi Germany can be defeated, the cabinet minister said, "only by a superior force of materials and men. The men are there today, in Russia, in China, in England. Our greatest need is to get materials to these men and get them there fast enough. . . . If our production is 'too little and too late' it may be too late for us to hope for freedom in our generation. . . .

"We will not initiate the use of force to extend our interests or our holdings. But if force is used against our interests, we will counter with force.

"Other peoples of the world who want peace with the United States know how to get it. Peoples who want conflict also know how to get it. We cannot afford to have our world lines of supply and trade interrupted. We will not allow interruption, and will not back down where our vital interests are concerned."

"A Real Farmer"

The Hoosier Farmer - Secretary, decorated with the Grange regalia, was welcomed as a fellow Granger by the National Master, Louis J. Taber, who called him "a real farmer from Indiana, a real Granger with his dues paid up, a real American patriot."

Mr. Wickard, in turn, addressed the National Master as "Lou" and thanked the Grange for lending their Master to Washington as an adviser on defense agricultural policies.

Mr. Wickard's appeal to the farm audience to produce, if necessary, "a little too much in order that the world may again be set free" met with warm response.

Again and again Grange leaders have insisted that the program of scarcity is no permanent solution to the farm problem. They accepted acreage control as an expedient, not as a basic solution.

So it was cheering to the Grangers to hear the Secretary say, "We can't afford to be afraid of abundance any more." And they liked also his statement: "This nation must burst the psychological chains that have kept us bound to the chariot wheels of the great god of 'Always Produce a Little Too Little.' This country must grow and keep on growing to remain the United States of America."

Offered No Plan

The head of the Nation's Agricultural Department did not, however, offer any plan for taking care of surpluses which he clearly stated have a habit of depressing prices. Different farm organizations have proposed different systems for surplus control. The Grange favors a two price plan. Secretary Wickard made no comment upon it, but advocated continuance of the food stamp plan and the school lunch program and milk program.

The Grange, and other farm organizations, heartily approve these charitable measures for surplus disposal but do not regard them as sufficient in themselves to meet the whole problem of over production. Nor did Mr. Wickard himself claim that these plans offer a complete solution. All he said—and no one here would be likely to dispute his statement—was this: "So long as we have surplus removal programs ready to be expanded if necessary, we can feel much more secure in risking too much in order to strengthen our defense."

Stabilized Prices

In a press conference Secretary Wickard said, "Unless there is a catastrophe like a serious drouth, I think we are going to see farm prices stabilized around their present levels within the next three months."

Hog prices, he said, have already climbed, and egg prices are high, but I expect to see them decline with the increase in seasonal supply. He added that farm production is coming along well and in some lines, such as dairying, better than anticipated.

"I believe farm prices are going to level off at a satisfactory point," Secretary Wickard told the newsmen. "Prices are not excessive, food prices are 80 per cent of 1929 and wages are at about the same level as then. The consumer is just a little spoiled."

Asked if farm prices would approach the proposed ceiling, Mr. Wickard said there were some factors which can't be foreseen. "I think, however, that with the extra production we're going to get there won't be a constant need for this ceiling. The best price control is to have plenty with which to satisfy the demand."

Eight thousand small centers of democratic discussion—the local Granges up and down the land—are doing more and more these days to inform members about world affairs, reported James C. Farmer, of Keene, N. H., National Lecturer of the Grange.

Each of these Granges has a local lecturer, an officer whose duty it is to arrange programs of study, entertainment, and discussion.

"Grange lecturers have responded nobly in these testing days," said Mr. Farmer. "They are presenting programs that have kept the members informed on nation-wide and world events as well as on State and local conditions of interest to the farmer and his family."

While there is great variety in Grange programs, there are also a number of national Grange contests which unify their work, such as the National Grange Improvement Contest, the National Quartet Contest, and so on. Then there is Booster Night, held in 34 Grange States and described by Mr. Farmer as "America's greatest united rural event." A single topic is assigned for essays to be read on this occasion all over the United States. This year it was "Outstanding Grange Achievements for 35 Years."

Mr. Farmer himself is a unifying agency. Energetic, jovial, unfailingly enthusiastic, Mr. Farmer finds time apart from his business as agency director of a Grange fire insurance company to travel about spurring local and State granges to greater activity. Then he has his hobby—leading community singing. At this he excels. No national meeting is complete without songs led by "Sunny Jim."

Appreciation for a Congress and an Administration sympathetic to the problems of the farmer is being expressed at this convention. There was a time when the rural people felt that Washington did not understand their needs. It is not so now.

As Louis J. Taber, National Master, pointed out to this meeting, "many may not agree with all of the steps in our present farm program, but all should agree that never in the history of agriculture have we had an Administration or Congress more friendly."

In his annual legislative report Fred Brenckman, Washington representative of the Grange, reviewed legislation that has aided the farmer during the last year, and indicated some further needs. Beneficial, he said, was the Nation Cattle Theft Act, long sought by this organization, which makes it a Federal offense to transport in interstate commerce cattle known to have been stolen. Also greatly appreciated by the farm people is the new Wool Products Labelling Act, which, according to Mr. Brenckman, "constitutes a tremendous advance in the field of informative labelling."

"More than 40 years have elapsed since the Grange took up this cause," he said, "and members of the organization are entitled to that feeling of satisfaction which goes with the completion of a piece of work well done, now that the act has been placed in effect."

Things They Want

On the other list—things the farmers want Congress to do—Mr. Brenckman placed first amendments to the AAA to ease regulations in connection with marketing quotas on wheat voted by the farm producers last May. There has been much complaint that wheat producers on the family-sized farm have not been able to get enough wheat and straw for their own use in feeding and bedding, under the strict regulations imposed by the Department of Agriculture. Mr. Brenckman said he expected to see an organized effort made to obtain more liberal exemptions for wheat growers on the family-sized farm.

By a Staff Photographer

At National Grange Convention

Top: A rosy Michigan apple is presented by State Master of the Grange W. G. Armstrong to Marygene Sehlmeyer, daughter of the California State Master. Center: These twins, Deane and Duane Pearson, came to the convention from Ogilvie, Minn. Bottom: James C. Farmer of Keene, N. H., member of the Social and Education Department, leads the Grangers in song.

Curley Asks Vote Inquiries By State, U. S.

Former Mayor James M. Curley today called on District Attorney William J. Foley to investigate alleged "irregularities" in Boston's Mayoralty election, and asked Federal authorities for an F. B. I. investigation of alleged fraudulent voting on the names of Boston men in the armed services.

At a conference in Mr. Foley's office today, the former Mayor, who had requested the recount of Mayoralty returns now under way at City Hall, repeated his assertion that fraud has occurred, whereupon the District Attorney asked him to file a bill of particulars. Mr. Curley said he would do this shortly.

In another conference with United States Attorney Edmund J. Brandon, Mr. Curley demanded that the Federal prosecutor investigate the law in order to take "necessary steps to protect the rights of soldiers, sailors, and marines who, we have reason to believe, had their rights usurped on Election Day by paid 'repeaters.'"

The former Mayor requested Mr. Brandon to have the Federal Bureau of Investigation investigate this alleged fraud on the names of service men and later told reporters Mr. Brandon had promised "to look up the law."

Up to noon today a recount of ballots in 29 precincts showed a net gain of 102 votes for Mr. Curley.

Last Council Seat In Plan E Voting Hangs in Balance

Fate of New England's first important experiment in proportional representative government hung in the balance today in Cambridge at a tight-lipped struggle for one crucial position in a nine-man Council that developed in the closing hours of the City recount.

Control of the Council hung on a battle between Edward A. Crane, Plan E indorser, and Hyman Pill, Democrat, for the ninth position, with four "old guard" candidates and four Plan E men either elected or running strong in the first eight positions.

Mr. Pill was a newcomer to the tight contest. He gained 225 votes between the sixty-second and sixty-seventh recounts to Mr. Crane's 191 votes. Their respective totals on the sixty-seventh ballot were 1,802 for Crane, 1,690 for Pill.

Tabulators in Harvard's Memorial Hall reached the 67th of 77 necessary counts at 2 p. m. Observers generally agreed that five of the nine men to comprise the City's PR Council are by now reasonably clear.

Of these five, three are Plan E indorsed and two are members of the so-called "old guard," which has controlled Cambridge politics for many years.

These five men are:

Francis J. Sennott, Democrat, elected.

John D. Lynch, Plan E, elected.

John H. Corcoran, Plan E-indorsed Cambridge merchant, running for his first public office, 3,041 votes.

Thomas M. McNamara, Council incumbent, 2,107 votes.

Marcus Morton, Jr., Plan E, 2,053 votes.

Running strongly in the next highest bracket, as observers interpret the race, is colorful Councilor Michael A. Sullivan, whose "crusades" against Communism and clashes with the Harvard Lampoon have kept him in the public eye. "Mickey the Dude," as he often calls himself, has received 1,934 votes.

Giving battle to Mr. Sullivan is a strong Plan E candidate, Russell Gerould, press secretary to Governor Saltonstall, with 1,768 votes, and below him a Plan E man and a member of the "old guard," Edward A. Crane and William M. Hogan, Jr., are struggling for ninth position in the group to compose the elected Council.

Upon any single one of these individual battles may rest control of the Council, the race is so close.

Maine to Celebrate Thanksgiving on Nov. 20

AUGUSTA, Maine, Nov. 13 (AP)—Gov. Sumner Sewall proclaimed Nov. 20 as Thanksgiving Day in Maine, changing from the traditional last Thursday of November by conforming with President Roosevelt's proclamation.

By a Staff Photographer

Leaders of Conference of New England Council

Top row, left to right: J. Howard McGrath, Governor of Rhode Island; Ralph E. Flanders, re-elected President of the Council; Robert O. Blood, Governor of New Hampshire. Front row, left to right: Robert A. Hurley, Governor of Connecticut; Sumner Sewall, Governor of Maine; Leverett Saltonstall, Governor of Massachusetts; and William H. Wills, Governor of Vermont.

U. S. Is Urged to Tighten Its Fist Against Nazis

Continued from Page 1

Lease will not be nearly enough to supply the material needed to defeat Hitler, Mr. Nelson, in an interview soon after his arrival from Washington, bluntly stated, "Second place in a war is not a desirable position."

He said he believed America could carry on the vast effort needed, however, while its citizens still have "all they need, but not all they want."

"If these empires are to be saved," Mr. Flanders flatly asserted before the 800 business leaders at the luncheon, "and saved by our aid, it is essential that their assets be put on the table as an offset to this aid.

"The effect of American morale is a matter of greatest importance," Mr. Flanders insisted. "There is a very wide feeling that we are, in popular language, being 'taken for a ride' by the British again in the matter of debts.

"There is something more to this than driving a hard bargain. If we are prepared to pool the holdings of our Philippine ores and fiber, and if in return for Lend-Lease aid we brought Turkish and Russian resources into the pool, we would for the first time in history be able to set up a really sensible international control of the world's major raw materials, with a view to their proper development on the basis of long-run conservation, and as a mighty force in the preservation of economic justice in the world which will come out of this war.

"This country would be in position, through its control of imperial assets, to influence at the peace table the conduct of every one of the prospective victorious nations whom we would have aided."

Governor Blood of New Hampshire told the assembled members of the Conference:

"We must get this nation of 130,000,000 off the bleachers and into the game."

He urged development of recreational programs not only for soldiers but for defense factory workers to build up morale and vigor. He scored the fact that 50 per cent of the young men called for Army service had been rejected as unfit.

Governor Hurley of Connecticut underlined the need for a comprehensive public works program to absorb some of the post-war economic shock.

"The real problems of war," he said, "never arise until after a war is over."

Governor Saltonstall of Massachusetts reported on his recent visit to the Southern war maneuvers where he saw many New England boys in action.

"Their spirits are good," the Governor said, "they are getting to be real soldiers. They are giving the best they have for their country. But they must have more tanks and trucks and guns."

Thanksgiving 'Gas' Service

Massachusetts gasoline filling stations will be closed from 1 p. m. Thanksgiving Day (Nov. 20) until 7 a. m. the following morning, it is announced by the Retail Gasoline Dealers' Association of Massachusetts.

This means the abandonment of an earlier plan to close at 7 p. m. next Wednesday and remain closed until 7 a. m. Friday—a plan voted by the members of the Dealers' Association but rejected by the Association's Board of Directors.

According to Fred Moore, Executive Secretary of the Association, the 36-hour closing was rejected by the Board on the ground that it would be "too much inconvenience and handicap to the motoring public." Most dealers are expected to comply with the Board's decision.

Speaking for "an overwhelming majority of gasoline dealers throughout Massachusetts" the Association appealed to the motoring public and other gasoline consumers to support the 7 p. m. to 7 a. m. curfew, voluntarily accepted by the gasoline dealers last August when a severe gas shortage was reported.

"We are asking your support for continuance of the 7 p. m. curfew in order that we and our employees may have an opportunity to enjoy the companionship of our families and friends and continue to operate like real American businessmen," the appeal said.

A state-wide survey, the Association said, indicated that the majority of customers feel that a 12-hour day is long enough to care for their needs.

'Mail Early' Plea Has New Weight In Defense Days

Mail early!

The annual plea of the Post Office Department takes on special significance this year because of the millions of men in the armed services, the numerous defense workers who are away from home, and the generally increased level of buying and shipping expected to result from accelerated business. The largest volume in 20 years is expected.

A schedule released by postal authorities today indicates that packages for certain outlying military posts should arrive at the Foreign Section of the New York Post Office not later than Nov. 25, while nearer bases will require packages to be on hand in New York by Dec. 11. The last steamer from San Francisco to Hawaii that can be accounted upon to make Christmas deliveries to all parts of the Islands sails on Dec. 12.

The Post Office underlines the fact that irregular sailings to trans-Atlantic and trans-Pacific points necessitates the allowance of considerably more time than during peacetime. "Mail as early as possible," postal authorities ask.

Wesleyan Reports Awards of $69,790

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MIDDLETOWN, Conn., Nov. 13—Scholarship and special awards of $69,790 to 261 students during the 1904-41 college year, are announced in the annual report of Dean Leroy A. Howland of Wesleyan University, made public today.

Librarian Fremont Rider's annual report, also issued today, sets the total of volumes in the library at 267,181, a new high.

The award of nearly $70,000 to 261 individuals is well over the 1939-40 total of $58,413 to 247 students. In addition, loans of $5,999 were made to 49 students last year.

One of the features of the year in the Library was the purchase of a portion of the library of the Boston Society, a famous private subscription library which was recently merged with the Boston Athenaeum.

Events Around Greater Boston

Tonight

Free public lecture on Christian Science by Miss Margaret Morrison, C.S., a member of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, under the auspices of The Mother Church, in First Baptist Church, corner of School and Common Streets, Natick Square, Natick, 8 p. m.

Lecture on Folk Songs and Dances by Janet Tobitt at a meeting of the Girl Scout Leaders' Association. At the Young Women's Christian Association, Clarendon Street. Open free to the public at 7:30 p. m.

Illustrated public lecture entitled "Through Nature's Art Galleries in America" by Charles W. Casson. In the lecture hall of the Boston Public Library, 8 p. m.

"Drop-In Evening" of Boston Center of the Country Dance Society. At the Brimmer-May School, 8 p. m. Open free to the public.

Friday

Gallery talk at the Museum of Fine Arts. "American Paintings" will be the subject of a forenoon discussion by Mrs. Tanner of the Museum staff. Open free to the public at 11 a. m.

Entertainment Timetable: Page 16
Radio Timetable: Page 4

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER
Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy
Published daily except Sundays and holidays at The Christian Science Publishing Society, One, Norway Street, Boston, Mass. Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries: One year, $12.00; six months, $6.00; three months, $3.00; one month, $1.00. Single copies, 5 cents. (Printed in U. S. A.)
Entered at second class rates at the Post Office at Boston, Mass., U. S. A. Acceptance for mailing at a special rate of postage provided for in section 1103, Act of Oct. 3, 1917, authorized on July 11, 1918.

Roosevelt's Tribute to N. E.

The text of President Roosevelt's message to Ralph E. Flanders, President of the New England Council and Chairman of the 17th Annual New England Conference, at Boston today, follows:

As a Nation of free men, we are engaged in a great effort to build our defenses against those who threaten our way of life; those who would crush decency and humanity under the dictator's heel.

The task before us is not easy. Success will come only through the use of all our energies and all of our resources. We must realize now that building for defense means more than peak production in a portion of our industries. It means spreading the work equitably, efficiently and quickly throughout our entire economic structure. It means the production in tens of thousands of factories of the "bits and pieces" so vital to defense. It means certain hardships and sacrifices. We have borne them before in times of stress. We shall do so again.

New England, with its great reservoir of skills, its small and large factories and its Yankee ingenuity is already contributing substantially to this program. Your 17th Annual Conference proves once more that New England has not forgotten its great democratic tradition of sitting down to discuss its common problems. Nothing is today of greater importance than the common defense. Let us apply ourselves to its problems with a determination to let nothing stand in the way of prompt success.

I send my hearty greeetings to you and to all who attend the Conference and best wishes for success in solving the many and complex problems that will confront you in the days ahead.

Coldest N. E. Weather, Thus Far, Soon Departs

New England's coldest weather of the season ended today almost as quickly as it came, with rising temperatures and clouds forecast for tonight and tomorrow.

The cold spell that tugged extra blankets from linen closets last night, also put a blanket of below-freezing temperatures over all New England.

In Boston, the mercury dropped to 26 degrees.

Weather Predictions

By U. S. Weather Bureau

FAIR CLOUDY RAIN WARMER
TONIGHT
TOMORROW
COLDER FAIR WARMER RAIN

Boston and Vicinity: Considerable cloudiness tonight, not so cold as last night; Friday mostly cloudy and warmer; gentle variable winds tonight becoming moderate southwest Friday; lowest temperature tonight will be about 36 degrees.

Maine: Cloudy, occasional light snow, not so cold tonight; Friday mostly cloudy with scattered snow flurries in north portion, little change in temperature.

New Hampshire and Vermont: Cloudy, occasional light snow in north portion, not so cold tonight; Friday mostly cloudy, warmer in south portion.

Massachusetts and Connecticut: Considerable cloudiness, not so cold in the east portion tonight; Friday mostly cloudy and warmer.

Rhode Island: Considerable cloudiness and not so cold tonight; Friday mostly cloudy and warmer.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	27	26	New Orleans	49	45
Chicago	40	38	New York	40	39
Denver	40	39	Norfolk	30	28
Kansas City	44	44	Philadelphia	36	29
Los Angeles	61	58	St. Louis	35	35
Miami	68	64	San Francisco	54	50
Minneapolis	35	35	Washington	31	28

A—7:30 a. m., E. S. T., November 13.
B—Minimum for previous 24 hours.

High Tides at Boston

Thursday, 5:58 p. m.; height, 9.1 feet.
Friday, 6:33 a. m.; height, 9.2 feet.
Light all vehicles by 4:54 p. m.

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Behind the Mine Crisis: Will Steel Men Capitulate?

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Nov. 13 — The National Defense Labor Mediation Board's majority opinion in the coal dispute came in for a cross-fire of discussion and criticism today while at the same time information became available that a group within the steel industry favors granting the union shop if necessary to avoid a strike.

The possibility of an unexpected and peaceful solution of the crisis was still held in some quarters.

One official here declared that an understanding had actually been reached by John L. Lewis and Myron C. Taylor, former Chairman of the Board of the United States Steel Corporation, at their protracted conference at the Hotel Mayflower in the first strike, some 10 days ago. According to this report a "deal" was arranged whereby Mr. Taylor would capitulate, under force, if the strike continued.

Mr. Taylor, it is recalled, played a role in the steel corporation's initial bargaining with the Congress of Industrial Organizations when it broke with other steel corporations to sign a contract. When Mr. Taylor and Mr. Lewis went to the White House, however, President Roosevelt insisted that the strike must stop immediately. With William H. Davis, Chairman of the National Defense Labor Mediation Board present, the matter was sent to the Board. Mr. Lewis had no assurance that the Board would decide in his favor, but the circumstances were such that he believed he would get the verdict and that Mr. Taylor would yield to the Board's mandate, as it is alleged he had previously intimated he would do if the strike continued.

Extension of Truce Feared

When the Mediation Board handed down its 9-to-2 decision Tuesday, however, Mr. Lewis felt he had been double-crossed. His ire was extended to the two American Federation of Labor members of the 11-man panel, for the A. F. of L. members had made the original motion to grant the CIO's demand.

It is pointed out here that two steel companies, Jones & Laughlin, and Inland Steel have already granted the union shop. If United States Steel, the principal owner of captive mines, had followed suit, the fight would have ended. It is understood, however, that Benjamin F. Fairless, President of United States Steel, does not see eye to eye with Mr. Taylor and has a stronger objection to granting the union's demands.

All sides agree that the Steel company's basic objection is not to granting the union shop to the 53,000 workers in the captive mines, which are already from 95 to 97 per cent organized, but to the precedent that would make for a larger drive in the steel plants themselves. This is the real stumbling block in the whole controversy. If the steel companies could get a pledge from Mr. Lewis not to seek the union shop in the steel mills during the emergency, it is believed they would grant the union shop in the captive mines, which would affect less than 3,000 workers, in a minute.

Three-Way Cross-Fire

It is on this ground that the NDLMB comes under a three-way cross-fire for its majority ruling:

1. The C. I. O. attacks it because the C. I. O. lost its case, and because hidden considerations of high labor politics are involved.

2. An element of industry also criticizes the Board. For example, the columnist David Lawrence, who frequently reflects the business outlook, deplores the Board's failure to "do a great constructive piece of work." He says, "It could have granted the closed shop to the coal miners engaged in the steel industry, but on condition that organized labor enter into a truce for the duration of the emergency never to raise the closed shop issue anywhere in the United States again."

3. An element of the A. F. of L. attacks the Board. George Meany, Secretary-Treasurer of the A. F. of L., a member of the Mediation Board and the one who originally made the motion to accept the C. I. O.'s contention, but whose place was taken in the later hearing by his alternate, William Calvin of the Boiler Makers Union, yesterday reaffirmed his belief that the union shop should have been granted. Mr. Calvin explained yesterday that before voting against the C. I. O. contention he had checked his decision with William Green, A. F. of L. head who supported his decision "completely."

Observers here feel there is much more in this dispute than meets the eye. As final evidence they turn to the NDLMB majority and minority reports.

Opposing Viewpoints

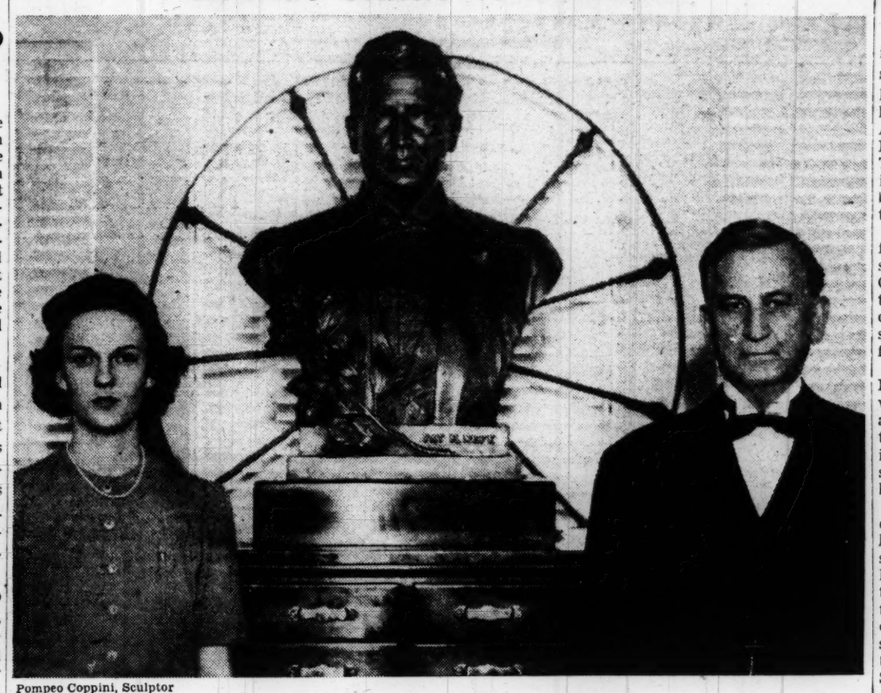
The majority report takes the position that there is nothing inherently wrong in the union shop, but that it does not feel it should come by Government pressure. It hints that the steel companies should accept the proposal, saying specifically "it would seem to be the part of wisdom for the operators involved in this dispute to accept the offer of the United Mine Workers with its added assurance of full and uninterrupted production."

The minority report points out that the Board forced the Bethlehem Steel Company to accept a closed shop when its subsidiary, with 6,000 workers, was the sole hold-out in the West Coast shipbuilding closed-shop agreement involving all told 30,000 workers.

The whole unwritten story seems to boil down to this: The NDLMB did not want to establish a precedent for a union or closed shop in the defense emergency by force of Government pressure, believing that every union in the country would thereby be encouraged to strike for the same goal. It, therefore, reversed its earlier position in the Bethlehem case. But it left the door open for the steel companies to grant the union shop in the captive mines on a voluntary basis.

It should be added finally that New Deal opinion almost universally reprobates John L. Lewis for precipitating a strike on this issue. The term "magnificent megalomania" is frequently applied to him. His intransigence, it is feared, has already wrecked the Mediation Board.

Bronze Statue of Educator



Pompeo Coppini, Sculptor

Fifth President of Baylor Honored

Bust of Pat M. Neff, the Texas Governor who became a successful university administrator. At the left is Miss Lee Glascock, President of the Alpha Omega Club, which gave the bust to the Waco institution. Miss Glascock is a descendant of Gen. Robert E. Lee.

Baylor President's Attainments Honored by Alpha Omega Club

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WACO, Texas—A former Governor of Texas who ten years ago turned college president and has carved a new career for himself in educational administration was honored here with the unveiling of a bronze portrait bust.

Pat M. Neff, fifth President of one of the largest church schools, Baylor University, is the Texan so honored. The bust, work of Pompeo Coppini of San Antonio and New York City, was the gift of the Alpha Omega Club, oldest girls' organization on the campus. Mrs. W. W. Worthy, President of the organization when it was founded in 1924, made the presentation address in a ceremony during homecoming celebration, Oct. 31.

The statue was accepted for the University by Dr. J. T. Harrington, Chairman of the Board of Trustees. It was unveiled by Miss Mary Beck Maxwell and Mrs. L. N. Douglas, two club leaders.

Mr. Neff's accomplishments as head of this important Baptist institution were cited. As President of Baylor, speakers noted, he has brought the University out of debt, has more than doubled the student body, has greatly increased the University's material possessions, and has built up a notable teaching staff.

Decided on Graduation

Mr. Neff's connection with Baylor began when he was a country lad, driving a load of cotton into Waco. There he got his first glimpse of the University, decided he would graduate from it, and used the return from his load of cotton to begin his educational fund.

In Baylor his roommate was Samuel Palmer Brooks. They formed a lifelong friendship. For 25 years, while Mr. Brooks served as President of Baylor, Mr. Neff acted as President of the Board of Trustees. Ten years ago, at the passing of Mr. Brooks, he was named President.

Before becoming a college President Mr. Neff filled a variety of political offices and national posts with distinction. His accomplishments as Governor are regarded as outstanding. For one thing, he is credited with the beginning of the Texas park system, now with several million acres.

Start of Park System

The idea came to him when his mother gave him, as Governor, seven acres of land for park purposes. A variety of other innovations are credited to him, and it is said that he never vetoed an educational measure.

Temperance causes have always received strong support from Mr. Neff. He is personally a total abstainer, and it is said he has never tasted alcohol, tobacco, coffee, or tea. He enforces a rule of no drinking or smoking on the campus.

In making the dedicatory speech at the time of the unveiling of the statue, Mrs. Worthy cited 11 outstanding accomplishments of Mr. Neff's administration as Governor.

"Yet I venture to prophesy," she said, "that his influence as President of Baylor University will reach farther down the years than that as Governor of Texas."

California Boys Take Up Cooking

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LOS GATOS, Calif. — Cooking classes are very popular with the boys at Los Gatos High School where in many instances they excel the girls in culinary art, according to Miss Marion Norvedt, instructor.

They are taught how to prepare fresh and dried fruits, hot drinks, and how to cook eggs in several different ways. As the course advances, the boys will learn how to make muffins, biscuits, cream soups, vegetables, and how to cook meat, and dishes such as macaroni and cheese, including simple desserts, puddings, and cakes.

The object of the course is to give the boys an opportunity to become good home makers, and acquire a knowledge of cooking that may prove invaluable when out on camping trips, living alone in apartments, or even help mother or friend wife occasionally with household duties. The course may also be the foundation for a career should any of the boys desire to become chefs, it is pointed out.

Education Week: Visit Schools, Parents Urged

CHICAGO—Mother's busy day is likely to include a visit to Sally's school this week. Perhaps a few Dads will knock off work for an hour and go along. For this is American Education Week, and the National Congress of Parents and Teachers, one of the four sponsors, is urging its members to celebrate by making a visit to the schools to see what they are doing.

"This is a most important method for bridging the gap between school and home," says Miss Charl Ormond Williams, Chairman of the School Education Committee of the National Congress and herself an expert in the educational field.

If only a small percentage of the P. T. A. membership heeds the advice of the National organization and pays visits to the places where their children are getting educated, it will mean a lively week for many schools. There are 2,500,000 members in 28,000 local P. T. A.'s

This isn't all these home-school co-operators plan to do. National headquarters here has sent out some suggestions for State and local P. T. A.'s which work out their own programs. For example, they recommend that P. T. A.'s co-operate in special programs in the schools to emphasize the theme of the observance—"Education for a Strong America."

Special Programs Planned

Here in Illinois the State organization is urging parents who are not members of P. T. A.'s as well as those who are to visit schools. Some P. T. A.'s are delegating their members to act as hostesses in school buildings to receive other parents less familiar with the educational system. Others are arranging special auditorium programs in co-operation with teachers.

Deeply interested in the purpose of the week, Mrs. F. Russell Lyon, State President, is taking every opportunity to talk about it. When she appears before other civic groups to represent the Illinois Congress, she reminds them of this observance and recommends that all parents drop in to see their children at work in their classrooms. School superintendents, she says, are co-operating by asking teachers to make visitors welcome during the week.

Right now, with so much attention being given to defense, it is highly important to pause and consider the importance of education, Mrs. Lyon points out. There is a danger, she thinks, that people may neglect education while they are giving so much thought to defense and relief activities. All the more reason, she holds, for observance of American Education Week. She regards education as a vital part of defense itself.

So does Miss Williams, who issued a statement on this point from National Congress headquarters here.

Other Sponsors

"Mounting demands for public funds promise to make the financing of education increasingly difficult," she said, "It is essential that we keep in mind the policy for equalized edcatiounal opportunity which the National Congress adheres to—Federal aid for equalizing educational opportunity among the several States, determined objectively on the basis of need, with a maximum local control."

Other sponsors of this observance are the National Education Association, the United States Office of Education, and the American Legion. The N. E. A. devotes itself largely to preparing material for distribution during the week and the Office of Education renders similar expert service. The National Congress of Parents and Teachers, and the American Legion, with their large memberships, are able to bring this subject matter to the attention of vast numbers of people in all corners of the Nation.

The daily topics of American Education Week are: Sunday, Nov. 9, "Seeking World Order"; Monday, "Building Physical Fitness"; Tuesday, "Strengthening National Morale"; Wednesday, "Improving Economic Well-Being"; Thursday, "Safeguarding School Support"; Friday, "Learning the Ways of Democracy"; Saturday, "Enriching Family Life."

Illinois Halts Salaries Of 26,000 Employees

SPRINGFIELD, Ill. (AP)—Salaries of an estimated 26,000 State employees have been ordered halted "until further notice" by Attorney General George F. Barrett of Illinois.

Mr. Barrett said his order to State Treasurer Warren Wright and State Auditor Arthur C. Lueder followed the issuance in Chicago Nov. 10 by Circuit Judge Philip J. Finnegan of a permanent injunction restraining six State officials from paying salaries of several hundred "temporary" employees allegedly appointed in violation of the State civil service laws. The next regular pay day is Nov. 15.

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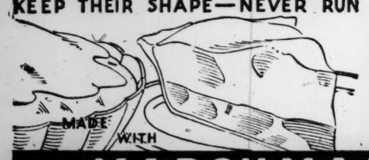

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For Today's Menu — B & M Brick Oven Baked Beans—baked in New England as New Englanders like them best. B & M Brown Bread—packed with raisins. B & M Maine Corn Relish—to give added zest. All 3 are ready to serve. Ask your grocer today.
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And you get more in advanced styling, in brilliant engineering, in gas and oil economy—and in workmanship that stands up.

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SEE YOUR NEAREST STUDEBAKER DEALER

Women's Activities in Boston and New England—Their Clubs and Organizations

Total Defense and Nutrition Occupy Clubwomen's Parley

By Jessie Ash Arndt

New England Woman's Club Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

Nearly 1,000 women from all parts of Massachusetts gathered today in the ballroom of the Copley-Plaza in Boston for the annual all-day conference of the American Home Division of the Massachusetts State Federation of Women's Clubs. Total defense as it concerns adequate nutrition, the care of children, and general morale was the theme of the program.

Mary I. Barber, President of the American Dietetics Association, adviser to the United States Army and the only dollar-a-year woman in the country, was the featured speaker of the day. Maker of menus for 1,000,000 men, Miss Barber not only relieved the club women with sons in the Army of any concern as to their being well fed, but also offered constructive proposals as to how to keep the family at home equally well provided with vitamins.

She reminded her listeners that not alone vitamins but a well-rounded diet was the concern of the Army. "Uncle Sam," she said, "really has the title today of No. 1 nutritionist."

Because the Army is the largest group of organized people in the country at this moment, the Quartermaster Corps has a unique opportunity to do a good job, feeding as it does over a million men, Miss Barber pointed out.

She gave some figures in connection with the buying and cooking of food for the Army. The Army, she said, eats a whole beef ever 54 seconds, day and night. Over 2,000,000 pounds of yeast have been purchased, an amount sufficient for baking 400,000,000 pounds of bread. During the recent maneuvers in Louisiana, when food was prepared under simulated wartime conditions, Miss Barber saw 180,000 pounds of bread turned out every 24 hours.

The nutritional standard the army sets for itself is that outlined by the National Research Committee, Miss Barber said, and a complete analysis of nutrition in the army has shown that they are well above the standard. An analysis of every corps area is made every month.

Miss Barber believes that the attitude of parents at home has a great deal to do with whether the boys in the army are satisfied with their lot. She said, too, that she believed the women's clubs of the country had a real responsibility toward the young women, as the army has toward the men, to see that they are physically as fit as their brothers.

Mrs. David A. Westcott, President of the State Federation; Mrs. Harvey E. Greenwood, Fourth Vice-President and adviser to the American Home Division, and Mrs. Crosby B. Thompson, director of the hostess district, also brought greetings.

Other speakers were Dr. Edgar C. Yerbury, Director of the Massachusetts Division of Mental Hygiene, who spoke on "How Parents May Help Their Children"; Helen Merrill Nevins discussed "Books for Busy People"; Dr. David Lewis answered the question, "After Forty—What?"; Irma Cofren Whitney spoke on "Outwitting the Styles," and the Rev. Michael J. Ahearn, S. J., on "Must We Have Prejudices?"

By a Staff Photographer

Playing the Bamboo Shepherd's Pipes

Girl Scouts of Troop 8 will play their bamboo shepherd's pipes tomorrow in connection with the lecture on folk songs and dances to be presented at the meeting of the Girl Scout Leaders' Association at the Y. W. C. A. by Miss Janet Tobitt. Left to right, with their pipes, are: Ethel Coodlitz, Lorraine Hull, and Dorothy Koresky.

Girls Work For Defense At Wellesley

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WELLESLEY, Mass., Nov. 13—Extracurricular activities at Wellesley College this year center in efforts to help the national defense program. Three subdivisions of the Student War Relief Committee direct the educational projects, work room production, and the allocation of funds to be carried on throughout the year.

The Educational Projects Committee reports an enrollment of 81 students in three divisions of the course in first aid.

An eight-month course in typing has also been started. Courses in the regular academic program, which may be useful in national defense work, include the principles and construction of the automobile, offered by the Department of Physics, chemistry of food, and nutrition, and higher mathematics.

The 1,100 garments made for war relief last year are an incentive for increased activity in the Wellesley College Work Room. One hundred and twenty-five garments of this year's quota of 1,000 have already been completed.

Cut-out pieces of layettes, bonnets, children's dresses, and skirts sent to the work room by the Red Cross are finished by a large group of students who spend an average of an hour a week sewing for war relief. The British War Relief and Red Cross supply the yarn for the knitted garments made by the students.

A percentage of the donations received by the Wellesley College Service Fund is turned over to the Allocations Committee of the Student War Relief. The intensive drive carried on by Service Fund, an organization to co-ordinate all charity donations on the campus, started Nov. 3, and will continue through today. Benefit performances and contributions from student organizations also help to give the Allocations Committee much-needed funds. One of the aims of this committee is the adoption of four war children through the Foster Parents Plan for children.

A group of air-raid wardens, headed by the zone warden, Lawrence Smith, Associate Professor of Economics, has been chosen for the supervision of the 14 sectors of the Wellesley College campus. After the training of these wardens, contact will be made with student organizations and fire captains.

Connecticut Warehouse Plan, With Fund, Seems Blocked

The Week in Connecticut

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HARTFORD, Conn., Nov. 13—Use of the Connecticut State Prison warehouse at Wethersfield to store goods purchased, not only for the prison but for other State institutions and departments, has drawn attack from the State's chief fiscal officer, Comptroller John M. Dowe. Mr. Dowe wants the practice discontinued and a central warehouse established somewhere else.

The controversy has been making headlines this week, but reduced to its essentials it appears to be a dispute chiefly over methods. No one has questioned the statement of State Supervisor of Purchases Edward C. Geissler that savings are made by purchasing goods in advance and storing them somewhere until they are needed. Mr. Geissler says he would be delighted to have a warehouse at his disposal outside the prison, but the General Assembly has turned down every request he has made for such facilities.

As an expedient, the purchasing supervisor, who used to be the business manager of the prison, has been making use of storage space within the prison walls to keep the canned goods, the sheets and towels that he buys in carload lots. Prison labor is used to handle the supplies, and the prision revolving fund is used to pay for them until it is reimbursed from the budgets of other institutions. Supplies for State hospitals and for other prisons have constituted the bulk of the material stored at Wethersfield.

Mr. Dowe's explanation is that Prison Warden Ralph H. Walker complained that purchases made for the ultimate benefit of other institutions have been too much of a drain on prison funds. At times the purchases exceeded the cash on hand, the Comptroller said he was told. He hired an accountant to make a study and later sent a recommendation to Gov. Robert A. Hurley urging that use of the prison warehouse be discontinued.

The prison warehouse, at capacity, has held as much as $250,000 of goods, much of it purchased on a rising market to take advantage of prices that would soon go up. At present, said Mr. Geissler, about $50,000 of clothing, sheeting, and canned food is on the shelves at Wethersfield.

He has asked the General Assembly for a warehouse in Hartford for his exclusive use and a $100,000 revolving fund to operate it. The Appropriations Committee vetoed the proposal without a hearing.

Power Project to Wait

There will be no public funds, during the national emergency, for a power development project on the Connecticut River at Enfield, it appears from Washington reports, but after the war, perhaps the Government will do something about this plan.

The House Rivers and Harbors Committee has approved the $12,344,000 project, including a dam at Enfield and the opening of a channel for water transportation from Hartford north to Holyoke, but did not certify the measure as essential to national defense. This means, it was explained, that the project goes into the "backlog" of public works to take up the slack of postwar employment.

Connecticut utility companies have fought the Enfield power project from the first, contending that there is sufficient plant capacity in the area now to supply needed electric current. Proponents have argued that a public power project would reduce the cost of electricity to consumers throughout the lower Connecticut River Valley.

Machine Gun Output

The Colt's Patent Fire Arms Manufacturing Company is turning out machine guns at a rate in excess of 4,000 a month, Vice-President Dwight G. Phelps has said publicly.

Mr. Phelps did not say how many guns this means, and ordinarily, he explained in a talk to a group of tool engineers, he would consider any such information confidential. But an OPM official had made the statement that the factory's production was now 4,000 guns a month. The figure, said Mr. Phelps, "is somewhat of an understatement."

During World War days the Colt company set a goal of 1,000 machine guns a month. The highest production achieved was about 800.

Politics

Republican women, meeting at New London, heard some plain speech from Representative Charles L. Plumley of Vermont, former President of Norwich University. The echoes are still reverberating around the State.

Mr. Plumley is not an isolationist. Senator John A. Danaher (R) of Connecticut is. Representative Plumley told the women in so many words that he questioned the sincerity of their Connecticut Senator. He praised Willkie's support of the President's foreign policy. He said this was the proper position for any American to take.

When the Representative had left, Miss Katherine Byrne, Vice-Chairman of the Republican State Central Committee, expressed annoyance that the meeting had turned into a one-sided forum and that there had been "insulting personalities."

Show of 'Mums'

The annual Chrysanthemum Show is open this week at Hartford's Elizabeth Park.

Annual Milton Club Fete

Mrs. Charles C. Gilman, heads the Woman's Club Committee, for the annual Milton Town Club, guest night, which will be held at the Milton Woman's Clubhouse, on Monday.

Dinner will be served at 6:30 p. m. followed by a regular business meeting of the Milton Woman's Club, Mrs. Howard Draper, presiding. Mrs. Draper will then turn the meeting over to Alan Furber, president of the Town Club who will present Frank Gervasi, newspaper correspondent as speaker of the evening. Edward P. Cole basso, will be solist.

Mrs. Gilman will be assisted by Mrs. George Gallagher, Mrs. James Troy and Mrs. Henry Walsh.

Mrs. Philip Y. De Normandie and Mrs. Alexander H. Ladd are to decorate the Clubhouse. Hostesses for the evening are Mrs. Reuben Gleason Jr., Mrs. Harold Melvin, Mrs. George Gallagher, Mrs. Edward Cox and Mrs. Roy Moulton.

Mrs. Harold A. Cook and the Community Service Committee, are presenting a Marionette Show. "Rumpelstiltskin" by the Hill Family, this Saturday morning, at 10:30 in the Clubhouse, the proceeds of which will go to local charities.

Air-Raid Training Not 'Hours Worked'

Inquiry from the Fore River Shipyard at Quincy, Mass., has led to a ruling by the Wage and Hour Division at Washington that it will not ordinarily consider as "hours worked" the time which employees spend after regular working hours in training programs for air-raid protection of defense plants, it is announced.

Gen. Philip B. Fleming, Administrator of the Wage and Hour Division, noted that participation in air-raid protection programs is voluntary and takes place outside the regular workday.

War to Be Theme Of Advertisers

Advertising, under wartime conditions, will be the topic for consideration at the dinner meeting, tomorrow evening, of the Woman's Group of the Advertising Club of Boston. Dinner is announced for 6:30 o'clock at Schrafft's, West Street, after which Mrs. Humphry Plowden, Deputy Chief Air Raid Warden from Oxford, England, will talk on "What War Has Done to Advertising in England."

Mrs. Plowden has been in Boston for a considerable period, aiding in the establishment of civilian defense work here, and will return to England next month.

Another speaker at the meeting will be Mrs. Robert Homans, chairman of the Women's Division of the Massachusetts Council on Public Safety, whose subject will be "The Business Woman's Place in National Defense."

Miss Marguerite S. Wettlin, chairman, will preside.

Girl Scout Leaders Plan Fall Program

That this country has been the beneficiary of rich gifts from the European nations from which its people have come is to be demonstrated in the program of folk dances and folk songs which Miss Janet Tobitt will conduct at the first fall meeting of the Boston Girl Scout Leaders' Association tonight at 7:30 in the auditorium of the Y. W. C. A. on Clarendon Street.

Miss Tobitt, an Englishwoman who has lived in the United States a number of years, believes that there is no finer way to create an appreciation of our international heritage than this. Many of her compilations of folk songs and dramatized ballads are in use by the National Recreation Association. Miss Tobitt is co-compiler with Miss Alice Margaret Geddes White of "Whirling Maiden," a collection of singing games; "Yours for a Song" a collection of folk songs; "One Act Trips Abroad"; and of "Saucy Sailor" and other dramatized ballads.

The use and making of shepherds' pipes—the same musical instruments which the shepherds of Biblical times made and played on the ancient hillsides—will be demonstrated by a group of Girl Scouts, who have made their own pipes out of bamboo as is a tradition with pipers.

Leaders, Council and Troop Committees of all the surrounding communities are invited to attend the program, which is free to members of the Boston Leaders' Association. A small admission charge is made, however, to all others.

Old and New Clubs In Malden to Meet

Branson De Cou, lecturer and traveler, will show a series of his pictures of the Far West, under the title "Escape to Beauty," at the fifth meeting of the Old and New Club of Malden in Legion Hall next Tuesday afternoon at 2 o'clock. Mr. De Cou has traveled widely for the past 23 years collecting photographic studies of the world's loveliest regions, and this series of pictures is considered to be among his best.

Mrs. H. Edward Dow, the Presisent, will preside, and the meeting will open with the singing of "God Bless America," and the salute to the flag.

Stage decorations are being arranged by Mrs. George F. Bradbury, with the assistance of Miss Bertha K. Hall and Mrs. F. Cecil Lockwood.

At this and the subsequent two meetings, Dec. 2 and Dec. 9, the "Christmas stocking" will be passed, in accordance with long-standing custom.

Lionel Kaye to Address Pen Women's Meeting

Lionel Kaye of the current production "Sons o' Fun" will address the Boston Branch, National League of American Pen Women, on Nov. 17 at 3 o'clock in the Hotel Statler. Mrs. Perley E. Barbour, chairman of Drama, will be in charge of the meeting.

Three Victorian playlets from the pen of Laurence Housman will be reviewed by Mrs. Charles G. Berger and "The Twentieth Anniversary,' a one-act play by Mrs. Barbour, will conclude the program. Featured in the cast will be Mr. and Mrs. Irving G. Stanley, Mrs. John T. Lane of the Quincy Community Players, Mrs. Gray W. Pearson and Mrs. Frederick Couch.

Hostesses for the tea hour will be Mrs. C. Antoinette Wood and Dr. Fannie Fern Andrews, Vice-President of the Boston Branch. Guests will be admitted for the usual fee.

Embroidery Exhibit Planned

An exhibition of embroideries by Mrs. Georgiana Brown Harbeson of New York City, arranged by the Needlework Committee of the Women's Educational and Industrial Union, will be held next week in Perkins Hall, 264 Boylston Street, Boston.

As a feature of the exhibition, Mrs. Harbeson will talk on "American Needlework Design," illustrated by slides, on Nov. 21, at 3 p. m. Mrs. Harbeson is well known as a designer and as the author of "American Needlework."

Members of the Needlework Committee are Mrs. Kennard Winsor, Chairman, Mrs. William A. Burnham, Mrs. Samuel Cabot, Mrs. Sewall Cabot, Mrs. J. Templeman Coolidge, Mrs. B. Preston Cutler, Mrs. Henry Lyman, Mrs. Ronald Lyman, Mrs. Frederick S. Moseley, Mrs. Alexander Neilson, Mrs. Henry G. Vaughan, Mrs. Roger S. Warner, Mrs. Edward R. Warren, and Mrs. Rudolph Weld.

During the same week the Union will present an exhibition and sale of old-fashioned dolls, doll houses, and doll furniture in the Children's Shop. The committee in charge, headed by Mrs. B. Preston Cutler, includes Mrs. Frank P. Aborn, Mrs. Albert C. Burrage, Jr., Miss Louise Condit, Mrs. Livingston Davis, Mrs. William S. Forbes, Miss Helen Guild, Mrs. Arthur P. Irving, Mrs. Ben P. P. Moseley, Mrs. Charles Sprague, and Mrs. Samuel Zemurray.

Both exhibitions will be closed on Thanksgiving Day but will be open the rest of that week from 10:30 a. m. to 5 p. m.

League of Nations Group Benefit This Evening

A program for the benefit of the League of Nations Association is being arranged for this evening at the Erskine School, 145 Beacon Street, Boston, at 8 o'clock.

Mrs. Francis Rogers will present original character sketches assisted by Margaret deGraf, harpist.

'The Christian Science Monitor Views the News'

For Friday, Nov. 14

12:45 WMEX 1510kc

Tower News Radiocasts of The Christian Science Monitor

3:30 p. m.—WRUL (11.79 and 15.35mc). Mondays through Fridays, Tower News radiocast from the studio of The Christian Science Publishing Society.

6:15 p. m.—WRUL (6.04 and 11.73mc). Mondays through Fridays, Tower News radiocast by record.

Christian Science Program For Friday, Nov. 14

11:30 a. m.—WMEX (1510kc), Christian Science program presented under the auspices of the Committee on Publication.

3:45 p. m.—WRUL and WRUW (11.79mc) (25.4) and (15.35mc) (19.5m), Christian Science program presented under the auspices of the Committee on Publication.

Short Waves in Boston

WRUL (6.04mc-49.6m and 11.73mc-25.6m)

6:15 p. m.—Tower News from The Christian Science Monitor; recording.
6:30 p. m.—Music for the Dinner Hour.
7:00 p. m.—Brazilian World News (in Portuguese).
7:15 p. m.—Inter-American Good-will Program arranged for Latin-American listeners.
9:30 p. m.—The World Literature.
10:00 p. m.—Raymond Gram Swing.

WBOS (11.87mc)

4:00 p. m.—News in Portuguese; Here Comes the Band; Rhythmic Rhapsodies; Music.
5:00 p. m.—News in Spanish; Classical Concert.
6:00 p. m.—News in English; stocks; WBOS Sport Page; Three Suns Trio.
7:00 p. m.—News in Portuguese; Viennese Ensemble Intermezzo.
8:00 p. m.—News in Spanish; Rhythmic Melodies; Salon Music.
9:00 p. m.—News in Spanish; Melody Time; Vincent Lopez Orchestra.
10:00 p. m.—News in English; "Two Men and a Girl"; Carmen Carvallero's Orchestra.

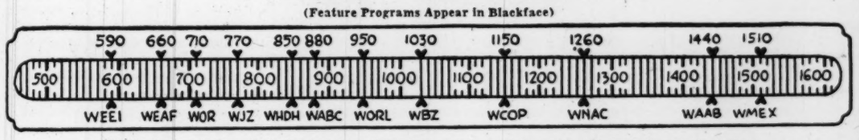
Today on Short Waves

Sydney—4:55 p. m.—News and Music. VLQ7, 11.88 meg., 25.2 m.
London—6:00 p. m.—War Commentary GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.
Berlin—8:00 p. m.—News in English. DJD, 11.77 meg., 25.4 m.; DZD, 10.54 meg., 28.5 m.
Moscow—8:45 p. m.—Program in English. RNE, 12 meg., 25 m.
London—7:00 p. m.—London Calling. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.
Budapest—7:30 p. m.—News in English; Hungarian Folk Songs; HAT4, 9.12 meg., 32.8 m.
Tokyo—8:05 p. m.—News in English. JLG4, 15.10 meg., 19.8 m.; JZJ, 11.80 meg., 25.4 m.
Berlin—8:15 p. m.—News in English. DJD, 11.77 meg., 25.4 m.; DZD, 10.54 meg., 28.5 m.; DXP, 6.03 meg., 49.7 m.
London—8:30 p. m.—J. B. Priestley: "Britain Speaks." GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.
Moscow—9:30 p. m.—English Period. RV96, 15.18 meg., 19.7 m.
Berlin—9:45 p .m.—Melodies Bagatelles. DJD, 11.77 meg., 25.4 m.; DZD, 10.54 meg., 28.5 m.
Guatemala—10:00 p. m.—Chamber Music. TGWA, 9.68 meg., 31.3 m.
Berlin—10:30 p. m.—News in English. DJD, 11.77 meg., 25.4 m.; DZD, 10.54 meg., 28.5 m.; DXP, 6.03 meg., 49.7 m.
Rome 10:30 p. m.—News in English. 2RO4, 11.81 meg., 25.4 m.; 2RO6, 15.30 meg., 19.6 m.; 2RO8, 17.82 meg., 16.8 m.
London—11:00 p. m.—"The Music of Britain." GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.
London—11:30 p. m.—"Headline News." GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.

Owing to conditions abroad, some of these programs may be changed.

Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)



This tuning scale shows the dial locations of Boston stations and the network key stations in New York

590kc-WEEI-508m	1030kc-WBZ-291m	1260kc-WNAC-238m	1440kc-WAAB-208m	1510kc-WMEX-199m
3:00 The Music Box	"Orphans of Divorce"...	"Against the Storm"...	17th N. E. Conference	Sports and music
3:15 Civilian Defense	"Honeymoon Hill"	"Ma Perkins": sketch	Annual Conference New	Sports and music
3:30 News; "Snapshots"	"John's Other Wife"...	"The Guiding Light"	England Council	Sports and music
3:45 Don Artiste	"Just Plain Bill"	"Vic and Sade": comedy	Musical Program	Sports and music
4:00 Cincinnati Conserv-	Club Matinee: variety	"Backstage Wife": sk	Mayor Tobin	"Melody Mirror"
4:15 atory of Music	Club Matinee: variety	"Stella Dallas"	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
4:30 Around the Hub	Club Matinee: variety	"Lorenzo Jones": sketch	"The Johnson Family",	John Kiley, organ
4:45 Press News	Club Matinee; News	"Young Widder Brown"	Boake Carter, News	"Comic Page Club"
5:00 "Mary Marlin": sk.	J. Dalton, Cowboy songs	"When a Girl Marries"	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:15 "The Goldbergs"	"Little Orphan Annie"	"Portia Faces Life"	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:30 "The O'Neills": sk.	"5:30 Special"; Music	"We, the Abbotts"	"Jack Armstrong": sk	"Melody Mirror"
5:45 Ben Bernie	"Tom Mix"	"Musical Roundup"	'Capt. Midnight': drama	News Service
6:00 News; comment	News; Music; Weather	News Service	Dinner Concert	Labor Speaker
6:15 Football Previews	Lum 'n' Abner	"Football Roundup"	Dinner Concert	The Alpineers
6:30 A Boy, Girl, Song	Sports Digest; Music	"Musical Rendezvous"	News Service	Pete Herman's Orch
6:45 The World Today	Lowell Thomas, news	"Musical Rendezvous"	Sports and Memory Lane	Sports results
7:00 "Amos 'n' Andy"	"Easy Aces"; sketch	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Fulton Lewis, Jr., News	Five Star News
7:15 Lanny Ross, songs	"Mr. Keen"; sketch	News of the World	Mickey Alpert's Orch	"Who's News"
7:30 "Maudie's Diary";	Cugat Rumba Revue	Glen Gray's Orchestra	"Confidentially Yours"	Dance Music
7:45 dramatic sketch	Cugat Rumba Revue	Musical Program	"Inside of Sports"	University Extension
8:00 'Death Valley Days'	March of Time	Frank Morgan, Fanny	Morton Gould's Orch	Music of Franz Lehar,
8:15 'Death Valley Days'	March of Time	Brice, guests, orchestra	Morton Gould's Orch	recordings
8:30 "Archie": comedy;	"Service With a Smile";	The Aldrich Family;	"For Your Information"	Civilian Defense Program
8:45 solos; mr. E. Davis	Army, Navy, Marines	dramatic sketch	Mickey Alpert's Orch	"Dreamland Four"
9:00 Major Bowes' Ama-	News, Here and Abroad.	Music Hall: Bing Crosby;	Gabriel Heatter, News.	"Pages From the Classi-
9:15 teur Hour	America's Town Meet-	Connie Boswell; Don	Paul V. McNutt	cal Album"; records
9:30 Major Bowes' Ama-	ing: "What Kind of	Ameche; J. Lester; Mu-	News Service	"Pages From the Classi-
9:45 teur Hour	Peace Must We Have?"	sic Maids; guests; orch.	Stars Over Manhattan	cal Album"; records
10:00 Glenn Miller's Orch.	Town Meeting	Rudy Vallee Show: John	Raymond Gram Swing.	Five Star News
10:15, Interview	First Piano Quartet	Barrymore; guests	Jimmy Lunceford's Orch.	George Harris's Orch
10:30 Vocalists; orchestra	Raymond Scott's Orch	Frank Fay, Bob Hannon,	America Preferred: Or.;	Pete Herman's Orch
10:45 News; Sports	Carmen Cavallero's Or	songs; orchestra; guests	Robert Casadesus, Piano	Xavier Cugat's Music
11:00 Weather; Music	News; Music	News Service	National Defense Talk	Bob Crosby's Orchestra
11:15 "Master Works of	Weather; "Music You	Local news; Weather	Dance Orchestra	Glenn Miller's Orch
11:30 Music"; network	Want"	Ruby Newman's Orch	Jimmie Fidler	"Day's End"; music
11:45 Dance music	"Music You Want"	Ruby Newman's Orch	Glen Gray's Orchestra	"Day's End"; news

Friday's Programs

590kc-WEEI-508m	1030kc-WBZ-291m	1260kc-WNAC-233m	1440kc-WAAB-208m	1510kc-WMEX-199m
7:00 Top o' the Morning	News; Musical Clock	Organ recital	Musical Clock	
7:15 Uncle Elmer	Musical Clock; News	News comment	Musical Clock	
7:30 Music; News	Musical Clock	"George and Dixie"	Headline News	
7:45 News; weather	News; Weather	Musical Clock	Bailey Axton, songs	
8:00 The World Today	Chet Gaylord, songs	News Service	"Eight Bells"; music	Five Star News
8:15 Shopping talk	Morning Toast; music	Weather; news	"Morning Watch"; talk.	Post Exchange
8:30 Carl Moore's Rowdy	Headline News; Morning	"Musical Roundup"	"Morning Varieties"	Post Exchange
8:45 Revue; music	Toast; music	"Musical Roundup"	"Morning Varieties"	Lone Star Ranch Girls
9:00 Priscilla Fortescue	News; talk; music	Dramatized news	Colonial News Service	Zelma Larsson's Music
9:15 School of the Air	"Breakfast Club"	Food news	Merry-Go-Round"	Zelma Larsson's Music
9:30 of the Americas	"Breakfast Club"	Concert Internationale	"Merry-Go-Round"	"Your Morning Pickup"
9:45 "The Virginians"	Shopping News	"Musical Roundup"	Musical Early Edition	"Your Morning Pickup"
10:00 Betty Crocker	"Millwheel"; music	"Bess Johnson"	'New England Cupboard'	Homespun Harmonies
10:15 "Myrt and Marge"	News; Hum and Strum	"Bachelor's Children"	Choir Loft: organ	"Handy Andy"
10:30 "Stepmother"	Musical Program	"Help Mate": drama	"Singing Strings"	"Shopping With You"
10:45 "Food Fair"	"Two Men and a Girl"	"The Road of Life"	U. S. Army Highlights	"Shopping With You"
11:00 Popular music	Mildred Carlson, talk	"Story of Mary Marlin"	News comment	Music
11:15 "Man I Married"	Mildred Carlson, talk	"Pepper Young's Family"	Ruth Moss Interviews	"Letter Quest"
11:30 "Bright Horizons"	"Hum and Strum"	"The Barton's: sketch	Melody Strings	Christian Science Prgrm
11:45 "Aunt Jenny"	Weather; Cowboy songs	"David Harum": sketch	News Reporter	News Service
12:00 Kate Smith, talk	News; Talk; Music	"Gene and Glenn"	John B. Hughes, News	Rhythm Revue
12:15 "Big Sister"; sketch	"Judy and Jane"	"Musical Roundup"	Agriculture talk	Popular Music
12:30 "Helen Trent"	National Farm and Home	'Singin' Sam"	Italian Melodies	Sports; Weather; Music
12:45 "Our Gal Sunday"	Hour: Washington	Radio Playhouse	Italian Melodies	"The Monitor News"
1:00 "Life Beautiful"	news; guests; orchestra	News Service	"We Are Always Young"	"Musical Mailbox," with
1:15 Serial drama	N. E. Agricultural News	"As the Twig Is Bent"	Government Girl	Vivienne Cameron
1:30 Right to Happiness	"Salon Serenade"	Marjorie Mills Hour	"Front Page Farrell"	David Ballentine, tenor.
1:45 "Road of Life"	News; Weather	Marjorie Mills Hour	'I'll Find My Way"	Broadway Bandwagon
2:00 Serial drama	NBC Music Appreciation	"Light of the World"	Cedric Foster, News	Whol's Sophisticates
2:15 Serial drama	Hour: Direction Dr.	"The Mystery Man"	Sports Comments	Jean Harper, songs
2:30 Fletcher Wiley	Walter Damrosch	"Valiant Lady": drama.	Network Program	Sterling Young's Orch.
2:45 "Kate Hopkins"	Music Appreciation Hour	"Grimm's Daughter"	Sports Comments	News Service
3:00 The Music Box	"Orphans of Divorce"	"Against the Storm"	Mel Marvin's Orchestra	Sports and Music
3:15 Civilian Defense	"Honeymoon Hill"	"Ma Perkins": sketch	Dick Shelton's Orch.	Sports and Music
3:30 News; "Snapshots"	"John's Other Wife"	"The Guiding Light"	Civilian Defense Program	Sports and Music
3:45 Astronomy Program	"Just Plain Bill"	"Vic and Sade": sketch	Civilian Defense Program	Sports and Music
4:00 17th New Confer-	Studio Talk	"Backstage Wife"	Network Program	"Melody Mirror"
4:15 ence: "Inflation"	Studio Talk	"Stella Dallas": sketch	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
4:30 Around the Hub	Club Matinee: variety	"Lorenzo Jones": sketch	"The Johnson Family",	"Melody Mirror"
4:45 Press News	Club Matinee; News	"Young Widder Brown"	Boake Carter, News	Comic Page Club
5:00 "Mary Marlin"	J. Dalton, Cowboy songs	"When a Girl Marries"	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:15 "The Goldbergs"	"Little Orphan Annie"	"Portia Faces Life"	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:30 "The O'Neills"	"Superman"	"We, the Abbotts"	'Jack Armstrong': drama	"Melody Mirror"
5:45 Ben Bernie	"Tom Mix"	Musical Roundup	'Capt. Midnight': drama	News Service
6:00 Edwin C. Hill; news	News; Music; Weather	News Service	Dinner Concert	Dance Time
6:15 Hedda Hopper	"Lum 'n' Abner"	Sports Roundup	Dinner Concert	"Alpineers"; orchestra
6:30 Treasury of Song	Sports Digest; Music	"Musical Rendezvous"	News Service	Pete Herman's Orchestra
6:45 The World of Today	Lowell Thomas, news	"Musical Rendezvous"	Sports; Memory Lane	Sports results
7:00 "Amos 'n' Andy"	"Touchdown Tips"	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Fulton Lewis, Jr., News	Dramatization
7:15 Lanny Ross, songs	"This Man's Army"	News of the World	"Here's Morgan"	News
7:30 Al Pearce and His	Grand Central Station	Mickey Alpert's Orch	"The Lone Ranger":	Dance Music
7:45 Gang; songs; orch.	Grand Central Station	Walter Kidder, songs	dramatic sketch	FM Reporter
8:00 Kate Smith; Maur-	"Ask the Children"	Lucille Manners; Ross	"Sizing Up the News"	WMEX Lyric Theater
8:15 ice Evans, Judith	"Ask the Children"	Graham; orchestra	J. Crowley's Press Conf.	WMEX Lyric Theater
8:30 Anderson: "Mac-	Civilian Defense Week	"Information, Please!"	"The Green Hornet":	Civilian Defense
8:45 beth"; or.: E. Davis	Romance and Rhythm	Clifton Fadiman, m. c.	drama	Financial talk
9:00 "Playhouse," with	Dramatic sketch	"Waltz Time": Frank	Gabriel Heatter	"Pages From the Classi-
9:15 Ray Bloch's Orch.	Dramatic sketch	Munn; Abe Lyman's Or.	Colonial News Service	cal Album"
9:30 "First Nighter";	"Michael and Kitty";	"Uncle Walter's Dog	Milton Berle; C. Laugh-	"Classical Album"
9:45 dramatic sketch	dramatic sketch; News	House"; variety	ton; Shirley Ross; orch.	"Classical Album"
10:00 "Hollywood Pre-	Rochester Civic Orch.	"Wings of Destiny";	Network Sports	Five Star News
10:15 miere"; drama	G. P. Harrison, cond.	dramatic sketch	Network Sports	George Harris's Orch.
10:30 Juan Arvizu, songs	Raymond Scott's Orch	Variety Show: Ralph	Network Sports	Dance Orchestra
10:45 News; Sports	"Fight for Freedom"	Dumke & Budd Hulick	Network Sports	Dance Orchestra
11:00 Weather; Music	News; Music	News Service	Network Sports	Tommy Dorsey's Orch.
11:15 Master Works of	Weather; Music	Local news; Weather	Benny Goodman's Orch.	Al Donahue's Orchestra
11:30 Music; Howard	"Music You Want"	Ruby Newman's Orch	Billy Keaton's Variety	"Day's End"
11:45 Jones' Orchestra	"Music You Want"	Ruby Newman's Orch	Show	"Day's End"; News

Connecticut Warehouse Plan, With Fund, Seems Blocked

The Week in Connecticut

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HARTFORD, Conn., Nov. 13—Use of the Connecticut State Prison warehouse at Wethersfield to store goods purchased, not only for the prison but for other State institutions and departments, has drawn attack from the State's chief fiscal officer, Comptroller John M. Dowe. Mr. Dowe wants the practice discontinued and a central warehouse established somewhere else.

The controversy has been making headlines this week, but reduced to its essentials it appears to be a dispute chiefly over methods. No one has questioned the statement of State Supervisor of Purchases Edward C. Geissler that savings are made by purchasing goods in advance and storing them somewhere until they are needed. Mr. Geissler says he would be delighted to have a warehouse at his disposal outside the prison, but the General Assembly has turned down every request he has made for such facilities.

As an expedient, the purchasing supervisor, who used to be the business manager of the prison, has been making use of storage space within the prison walls to keep the canned goods, the sheets and towels that he buys in carload lots. Prison labor is used to handle the supplies, and the prision revolving fund is used to pay for them until it is reimbursed from the budgets of other institutions. Supplies for State hospitals and for other prisons have constituted the bulk of the material stored at Wethersfield.

Mr. Dowe's explanation is that Prison Warden Ralph H. Walker complained that purchases made for the ultimate benefit of other institutions have been too much of a drain on prison funds. At times the purchases exceeded the cash on hand, the Comptroller said he was told. He hired an accountant to make a study and later sent a recommendation to Gov. Robert A. Hurley urging that use of the prison warehouse be discontinued.

The prison warehouse, at capacity, has held as much as $250,000 of goods, much of it purchased on a rising market to take advantage of prices that would soon go up. At present, said Mr. Geissler, about $50,000 of clothing, sheeting, and canned food is on the shelves at Wethersfield.

He has asked the General Assembly for a warehouse in Hartford for his exclusive use and a $100,000 revolving fund to operate it. The Appropriations Committee vetoed the proposal without a hearing.

Power Project to Wait

There will be no public funds, during the national emergency, for a power development project on the Connecticut River at Enfield, it appears from Washington reports, but after the war, perhaps the Government will do something about this plan.

The House Rivers and Harbors Committee has approved the $12,344,000 project, including a dam at Enfield and the opening of a channel for water transportation from Hartford north to Holyoke, but did not certify the measure as essential to national defense. This means, it was explained, that the project goes into the "backlog" of public works to take up the slack of postwar employment.

Connecticut utility companies have fought the Enfield power project from the first, contending that there is sufficient plant capacity in the area now to supply needed electric current. Proponents have argued that a public power project would reduce the cost of electricity to consumers throughout the lower Connecticut River Valley.

Machine Gun Output

The Colt's Patent Fire Arms Manufacturing Company is turning out machine guns at a rate in excess of 4,000 a month, Vice-President Dwight G. Phelps has said publicly.

Mr. Phelps did not say how many guns this means, and ordinarily, he explained in a talk to a group of tool engineers, he would consider any such information confidential. But an OPM official had made the statement that the factory's production was now 4,000 guns a month. The figure, said Mr. Phelps, "is somewhat of an understatement."

During World War days the Colt company set a goal of 1,000 machine guns a month. The highest production achieved was about 800.

Politics

Republican women, meeting at New London, heard some plain speech from Representative Charles L. Plumley of Vermont, former President of Norwich University. The echoes are still reverberating around the State.

Mr. Plumley is not an isolationist. Senator John A. Danaher (R) of Connecticut is. Representative Plumley told the women in so many words that he questioned the sincerity of their Connecticut Senator. He praised Willkie's support of the President's foreign policy. He said this was the proper position for any American to take.

When the Representative had left, Miss Katherine Byrne, Vice-Chairman of the Republican State Central Committee, expressed annoyance that the meeting had turned into a one-sided forum and that there had been "insulting personalities."

Show of 'Mums'

The annual Chrysanthemum Show is open this week at Hartford's Elizabeth Park.

New Air Quiz Coming on Jobs

A new kind

'Bossy' Gillis, in Jail, Wins Nomination for Mayor of Newburyport

Political Contests Staged In Six Other Communities

With returns from local balloting in seven Massachusetts communities virtually complete today, the eyes of Massachusetts turned to the staid seacoast town of Newburyport, where an exciting mayoralty campaign loomed between Andrew J. "Bossy" Gillis, fiery ex-Mayor who was nominated yesterday as he shoveled coal in jail, and City Councilor John M. Kelleher, veteran political foe of "Bossy." The election is Dec. 2. Friends of "Bossy" Gillis' planned today to seek a parole so he can get out of jail to campaign and vote for himself.

Citizens of Malden, meanwhile, looked forward to new faces at City Hall after Jan. 1 as election returns showed Alderman Vernon C. Newman to have upset veteran Mayor William A. Hastings. In Chelsea, State Senator Bernard L. Sullivan, who directed his campaign while indisposed at home, defeated former Representative Joseph A. Melley for the Mayorship.

Returns today showed also that in Melrose former State Budget Commissioner Carl A. Raymond was chosen Mayor; in Woburn, Mayor William E. Kane won a third term; and in Quincy and Haverhill, comparative handfuls of voters turned out to choose school committeemen and city councilors.

Newburyport

In this community of 14,000 population, Mr. Gillis received 1,861 votes to 1,329 for Councilor Kelleher. Trailing in the pre-election, non-partisan primary, were Clarence E. Fogg with 1,150 votes; Warren S. Currier with 882, and Moses E. Wright with 86. The two top candidates in the primary voting, Mr. Gillis and Mr. Kelleher, won the nominations.

"Bossy" Gillis defeated Mr. Kelleher by 925 votes in 1937. He has run for Mayor in all eight elections since 1927, and has been elected three times. His nomination yesterday is viewed by some observers as equivalent to election, barring a sensational upset.

Mr. Gillis is a filling-station proprietor. Mr. Kelleher is a ballroom operator.

"Bossy" has served four months of a nine-months sentence at Middleton County Farm for criminal libel against a judge in his weekly newspaper The Asbestos Friends hope he can be paroled in time to get into the thick of campaigning.

Roy A. Parsons was eliminated from the race for councilors-at-large, in which 10 nominees chosen from 11 candidates will fight it oue for five places on Dec. 2.

Successful candidates and their unofficial votes were: Edward G. Perkins, 2,646; Roy Kerkian, 2,339; Arthur D. Harrington, 2,101; William J. Fenders, 2,010; Edward L. Noyes, 1,901; John F. Robinson, 1,743; Albert J. Bateman, 1,679; James Harker, 1,509; James A. Croteau, 1,305; Burnley S. Thurlow, 1,146; Mr. Parsons got 755 votes. The incumbents are Messrs. Perkins, Fenders, Noyes, Bateman and Harker.

About 37 per cent of the registered electorate, or 5,440 voters, cast ballots.

Malden

In a contest virtually neck-and-neck until the last precinct was counted, State Representative Vernon C. Newman beat veteran Mayor William A. Hastings, four times chief executive of Malden, by 404 votes. Mr. Newman campaigned on the slogan that a "new man" was needed.

Elected to the School Committee were Marjorie A. Willesen, Thomas J. Kelleher, and Bertram E. Green. They defeated James T. Garrity, George M. Graham, and John A. Plummer. The vote was Willesen, 8,537; Kelleher, 8,632; Green, 7,715; Garrity, 5,723; Graham, 6,493; and Plummer, 6,194.

Three Aldermen were defeated in their re-election contests: Perlie L. Davenport, Ward 1; Louis H. Glaser, Ward 5; Louis Yessin, Ward 7. Elected were: Ward 1, Earl J. Chisholm; Ward 2, John L. Lucey; Ward 3, John D. McCarthy; Ward 4, Timothy P. Duffy; Ward 5, Ralph G. Howland; Ward 6, Fred Lamson; Ward 7, Max Rosenblatt.

Elected to the Common Council were: Ward 1, Francis X. Buckley, Timothy J. Doherty, Theodore R. Sandberg; Ward 2, Lawrence J. Brescia, James E. Conors, Matthew J. Kane; Ward 3, Charles E. Austin, Francis J. Lordan, Arthur D. Sullivan; Ward 4, George E. LaCoste, Jr., Harry H. MacCormac, Frederick Oetinger; Ward 5, Edward H. Farrell, Ralph G. Hopper, Harry Reinherz; Ward 6, George Fenton, Lawrence M. Hall, Jr., Warren D. Langiell; Ward 7, Carl Blesofsky, Isadore Brecker, Henry Lewin.

Chelsea

With a margin of only 219 votes, State Senator Bernard L. Sullivan won election as Mayor over Former Representative Joseph A. Melley, to succeed retiring Mayor Edward J. Voke. The vote was Sullivan 7,737, Melley, 7,518.

Two aldermen were re-elected in the alderman-at-large contest: Thomas A. Keating and James A. Hanlon. Also chosen as Alderman-at-Large were William R. Conley and Jeremiah Kamens. An upset was the defeat of Alderman Samuel Falkof, who has been in office 19 years. Three others were also defeated.

Ward Aldermen were elected as follows: Ward 1, Daniel E. Carroll; Ward 2, David Newman; Ward 3, Patrick Cronin; Ward 4, Alexander Finger; Ward 5, William A. Levy, Jr.

School Committeemen were chosen as follows: Ward 1, William Nadworny; Ward 2, Dr. Jack L. Rosenfield; Ward 3, Edmund J. Nelligan (by official returns showing vote of 1,685 to 1,684 for Lawrence J. Brennan—a recount is certain); Ward 4, Joseph E. Thornton; Ward 5, James J. Lawler.

Melrose

A big turnout of voters chose Carl F. Raymond, retired State Budget Commissioner, as Mayor in a six-man contest to succeed Mayor Robert A. Perkins, who is retiring after 11 years in office.

The vote was Raymond 4,184, Paul H. Provandie 3,394, Representative R. True 1,330, Fred E. Ellis 1,133, Theodore J. Vaitses 1,126, and Dr. Willis Hutton 50.

Melrose, last city in Massachusetts to prohibit Sunday movies, voted three-to-one to allow them in the future.

Results of aldermanic contests: At large, Herman A. Black, Walter W. Bruce, Chester A. Cummings and Geoffrey G. Felt; in the wards, (1) George Barner, (2) Allen L. Giles, (3) Herbert M. Davis, (4) Theron M. Hatch, (5) Warren E. Taylor, (6) Stanley G. Bunker, (7) Joseph I. Mehaig.

Elected to the School Committee were Dr. Ralph D. Leonard, Matthew M. Cox, Edward J. Wall, and Charles H. Adams.

Woburn

Mayor William E. Kane, a Democrat, whose name appeared on the ballot as Republican nominee, won a third term by 1,300 votes over Representative Herman P. Peterson, a Republican who had bagged the Democratic nomination for Mayor. The count was Kane 4,937 to Peterson 3,627. Mayor Kane lost his own ward, but carried all the other six wards, including the Ward 6 Republican stronghold.

Quincy

About 13 per cent of the City's 39,332 qualified voters turned out to choose nominees for School Committeemen and Aldermen.

Nominated to seek two three-year terms on the School Committee at the Dec. 2 election were four candidates: John H. Taylor with 2,301 votes; Alexander W. Clark 1,901; Mrs. Violet F. Collins 1,884; and Dr. John O'Neil Egan 1,410.

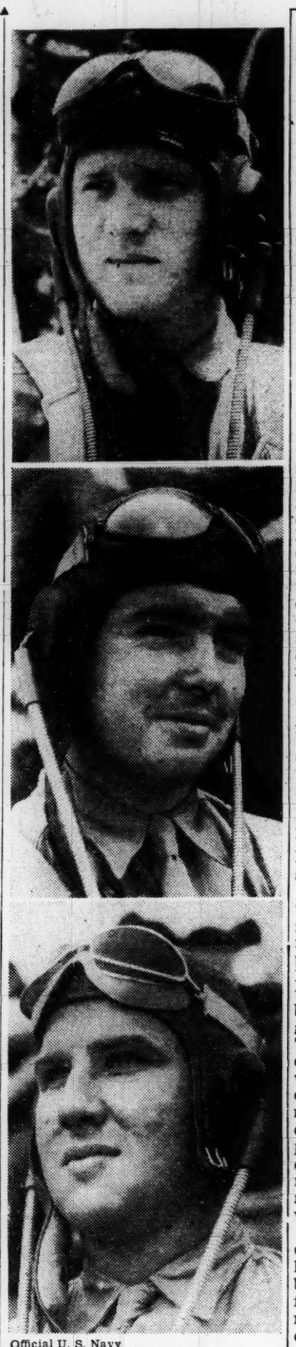
For a two-year unexpired term, Dr. Edward R. Loftus, 1,946 votes, and George H. Mitchell, 1,521 votes, will be on the Dec. 2 ballot.

For the City Council, candidates were uncontested for nominations except in Wards 3 and 5. In War 3, Aldo Della Chiesa, the incumbent, topped a field of six and will be opposed by J. Girard White in December. In Ward 5, Clifton H. Baker and Robert A. Blake were chosen as nominees from a field of four candidates.

Haverhill

With a lighter turnout than in any other year since 1927, 6,179 Haverhill voters chose four aldermanic nominees to stand for election in December. They are Alderman Thomas L. Wood, Representative Daniel J. Minihan, former Alderman James M. Costello, and Alban O. Chadonnet, member of the Board of Public Welfare.

Two School Committee candidates, both unopposed and both seeking second terms, were nominated: Fred D. McGregor, Jr., 4,350 votes and Mrs. Alice F. Garland, 4,169.



Official U. S. Navy

Dartmouth Fliers

These three students from the hills of Hanover, N. H., have successfully completed their preliminary flight training at the Naval Air Station, Squantum, Mass., thus qualifying for appointments as aviation cadets. They will receive advanced flight training at one of the Navy's southern training bases as members of a Dartmouth Aviation Cadet unit. Top: Wallace E. Sigler, Scarsdale, N. Y. Middle: William C. Galbraith, Forest Hills, N. Y. Bottom: Harry F. Brubaker, Jr., Dormont, Pa.

Freighter Familiar to Hub Lost Off Irish Coast

Loss of the British freighter, Gypsum Queen, well-known in Boston harbor, was reported in local shipping circles today.

The vessel was torpedoed off the coast of Ireland recently and no word has yet been received as to the crew. The Gypsum Queen was en route from New Orleans to Glasgow. Prior to the war, the craft made regular visits to Boston bringing gypsum rock from Windsor, Nova Scotia.

Atlantic Run Flying Boat Ready Soon

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., Nov. 13—The first of three 26-ton Vought-Sikorsky flying boats, which is less than a month away from completion and water and flight tests, was shown here yesterday at the local plant of United Aircraft Corporation by American Export Airlines, Inc.

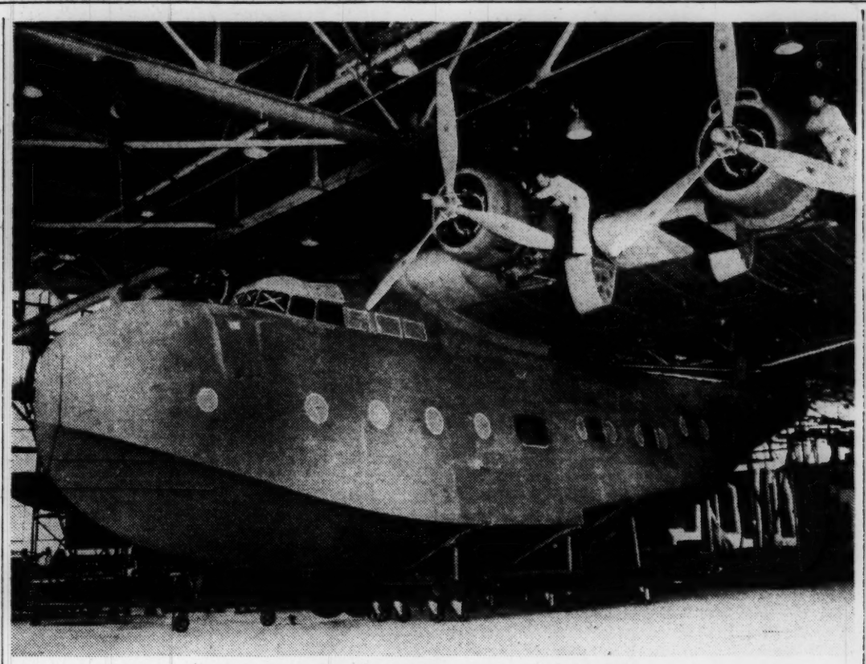
Scheduled to be put into the water early next month, the big sleek flying boat, now well advanced in construction lies alongside its two sister craft which are proceeding rapidly in construction in their building cradles. Each craft is designed to fly between New York and Lisbon non-stop, carrying 16 passengers in overnight service. In daytime service, the designer, Igor Sikorsky, said each boat is capable of carrying 40 passengers for 3,000 miles at a speed of 200 miles an hour. Mr. Sikorsky said that it would be the fastest flying boat in the world.

The giant four-engined plane, which still lacks a name, although American Export is understood to be inaugurating a naming contest shortly, is now given the production number, Sikorsky SV-44-A. It is one of a type originally designed to be built for the United States Navy. It is a high-wing monoplane with a top speed of 235 miles an hour and an extreme range, under special conditions, of 6,000 miles.

With a tail tip three stories high that will obviously have to be removed before the big craft can be rolled out of its assembly bay, the plane's fish-like body is 80 feet long and its wing span 124 feet. In the wing are compartments capable of holding 4,000 gallons of engine fuel and baggage and mail. The aluminum alloy hull, of specially smooth design to cut down water friction, is divided into six compartments which incorporate a number of safety features. In case of damage to the hull any compartment may be isolated by water doors from another and though two may be flooded the plane will maintain a level position on the water.

Four Pratt & Whitney air-cooled engines developing a total of 4,800 horsepower will drive triple-bladed Hamilton Standard full-feathering propellers incorporating new design features to promote cooling efficiency for the engines and more efficient de-icing. The craft has an operating ceiling of 18,500 feet, and a ceiling of 10,000 feet with one engine out of operation.

Though mass production methods are not being employed in the construction of these trans-oceanic planes, the management stated that 45 working days and 110,000 man hours are required to build one hull. The production rate on these craft may be stepped up, as it is understood that the Navy wants three similar type planes for cargo transport work.



No Stops Between Continents Is Schedule

American Export Airlines, Inc., yesterday showed the advanced state of construction of one of the three big flying boats being built for the company at the Vought-Sikorsky plant in Bridgeport, Conn. Igor Sikorsky, designer of a number of long-range flying boats, is its designer.

Strikes Laid to Attitude of Government

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Nov. 13 (AP)—Walter D. Fuller, President of the National Association of Manufacturers, charged here that strikes in defense industries were caused by "the Government's Casper Milquetoast attitude."

"How the unions act is the Government's responsibility, since the Government built them up," the President of the Curtis Publishing Company of Philadelphia said in an address last night prepared for delivery at the annual meeting of the Manufacturers' Association of Connecticut.

Mr. Fuller offered "six simple steps," which, he declared, "would bring our strike picture back to normal and be completely fair to every worker."

1—I suggest Congress be asked for a resolution declaring that strikes directed to coerce workers, such as strikes for the closed shop and check-off or similiar issues, are against public interest.

2—I suggest Congress be asked for a resolution denouncing jurisdictional strikes as against the public interest because they constitute an attempt to force innocent bystanders—the public and the employers—to further the vested interests of a professional labor organizer at the expense of men willing and able to work.

3—I suggest Congress be asked to amend the Wagner Act to withdraw its benefits from any union engaging in a strike which has been declared against.

4—I suggest that Congress require the proper public accounting of all associations and unions, whether their members consist of employers or employees.

5—I suggest that a majority vote, by secret ballot under Government supervision, be required before any strike is recognized as being legal.

6—I suggest that the President instruct the various mediation and labor boards and conciliation services to announce, as a matter of fixed policy, that such boards and services would refuse to recommend in favor of a union or even to recommend a compromise with it, when the union's demand was an objective declared by Congress to be against the public interest.

Trust busting Assistant Attorney General Thurman W. Arnold told the manufacturers that "a few powerful labor leaders in key spots have been placing a heavy burden on consumers," and charged that, in violation of the Sherman Act, unions were engaging in "price fixing, freezing the channels of distribution, restricting the use of labor saving devices, keeping more efficient materials off the market, preventing self-employment and opposing classification of jobs."

The best remedy for the situation, he said, was to "get indictments."

Declaring that the "efforts of unions to eliminate lower price goods" was growing, Mr. Arnold said it also would be well to "destroy the right to eliminate more efficient methods and to break jurisdictional strikes."

"The problem of high wages," Mr. Arnold asserted, "is very likely to be solved by Yankee efficiency if we can stop the unions from interfering with that efficiency."

Peace Economy Above Politics Urged by Connecticut Leader

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Nov. 13—When the current American "war economy" shifts to that of peace, the accompanying industrial readjustment must be accomplished above "the arena of politics," Alfred C. Fuller, President of the Fuller Brush Company, yesterday told 600 businessmen here who had just elected him President of the Manufacturers Association of Connecticut.

Citing recent testimony of New York's Mayor Fiorello H. La Guardia before a State Labor Committee to the effect that the government must step in to smooth over the war-peace transition, Mr. Fuller said Uncle Sam would re-employ idle men if industry could not meet that peacetime challenge.

"Today we are in the midst of a war economy which, in itself, presents many problems," he declared. "Within the near future, no doubt we shall be facing the problem of adjusting our economy from a war basis back to a peace basis. This, in my opinion, is going to be the most difficult of all."

He asked the Manufacturers Association for "co-ordinate action" to "find answers to the many problems which will be presented."

"I believe the responsibility rests upon industry to carry out to a greater extent certain social responsibilities," he added.

Mr. Fuller, who succeeds E. Kent Hubbard, President of the Connecticut Association from 1917 to August, 1941, began as a salesman for a brush company when 18 years of age, shortly afterward setting himself up in business in the basement of his sister's home in Somerville, Mass.

From this small, one-man venture, the Fuller Brush Company grew into a concern which now does an annual business of well over $15,000,000 through more than 200 offices and 5,000 dealers in the United States, Canada, and the West Indies.

Mr. Fuller has held several positions of State and National importance, one on the Connecticut Board of Mediation and Arbitration, another, director-at-large of the National Association of Manufacturers.

He is a founder of the Hartford Rotary Club.

Referring to some of the wartime problems now facing businessmen, Mr. Fuller recalled that Connecticut "is in the forefront of the tremendous defense program of the Nation" and promised attention to the "small and medium as well as the larger industries of the state."

Each of these, he pointed out, are "faced with unprecedented problems of employment, taxation, and industrial relations," even while many are "feeling the pinch of raw material shortages for their normal business."

Jewelry Metals—or Else?

WASHINGTON, Nov. 13 (AP)—New England jewelry manufacturers continued their efforts today to obtain release of metals needed for their business and allocation of metals for operations next year.

Edward O. Otis, Jr., Secretary of the New England Silversmiths and Jewelry Manufacturers Association, said Office of Production Management officials had been advised that unless the Government released metal inventories on hand for resmelting, lay-offs probably would begin next week in the industry.

He contended that manufacturers in Rhode Island and Massachusetts were reaching the end of their quotas.

While one OPM spokesman said he expected a decision would be reached soon as to the amount of brass that could be allocated to the industry, it was learned from reliable sources that any such allocation would be far short of the normal, peacetime needs, because of defense production demands.

Spokesman for the manufacturers have indicated that only 20 to 25 per cent of the industry could be converted to defense work of any type, and that only a small portion of the industry had done such work to date.

Mr. Otis has appealed to defense officials for allocation of sufficient copper and new metals to permit the industry to operate until it can substitute defense work for non-defense production.

Another basis for the manufacturers' appeal was that in some Massachusetts communities shutdown of jewelry establishments would cause severe economic dislocations and unemployment.

Boston-N. Y. Daily Steamer Service to End

Daily steamship service between New York and Boston will cease Nov. 30 with arrival at Boston of the last steamer to operate until next spring, owing to lack of ships to maintain winter service.

The steamers Boston and New York, now on the run for the Eastern Steamship Lines, are considered the summer boats, and usually are displaced by the Acadia and St. John, both of which are in national defense work.

Of the 700 workers, including dock and office help, who will be out of work as a result of the suspension, 500 are at Boston. It is the seventh coastwise line to suspend service out of Boston in the past two years.

The suspension of the Eastern Steamship Lines leaves Boston with only one coastwise passenger service—the Savannah Line, which has been curtailed so sharply that there is only one passenger sailing from Boston about every ten days.

The company's service operates between Boston and Savannah, Georgia, via New York, and includes freight ships, so there is a freight sailing from Boston three times a week.

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Weygand Plan in Africa Still a Puzzle in Vichy

NEW YORK, Nov. 13 (AP)—Gen. Maxime Weygand's secret of what he intends to do if France's African military bases are attacked by anybody is still undisclosed.

Dispatches from Le Vigan, Unoccupied France, said that a brief case containing papers which Gen. Charles Huntziger was bringing back from North Africa were found intact beside the wreckage of the plane in which he and several others were killed yesterday.

But the details of the conversations between General Huntziger and General Weygand may not be known.

Confusion in Vichy

[In Vichy the War Ministry was thrown into confusion by the news and its was believed in diplomatic circles that the General's passing would have an important effect on the delicate balance of Chief of State Marshal Philippe Pétain's Government.

[General Huntziger held one of the keys to this balance. He had remained Minister of War even after Vice-Premier Admiral Jean Darlan had taken over his other portfolio of Minister of Defense. Definitely anti-British, he had been sent to North Africa in October to confer with General Weygand, who is at the head of France's untried armies on that continent.]

General Weygand himself told part of his ideas to French Cabinet Ministers when he visited Vichy in mid-October. But he declined to outline his complete plan, informed sources in Vichy said, on the ground it was purely military information and dangerous to disclose even to Government officials who are not always prudent in their outside conversations.

Developments in Africa

General Weygand had come to Vichy at a time when rumors were circulating that the Germans wanted either permission to enter French North Africa to fight the British in Libya or to supervise the strengthening of the strategic base at Dakar. These rumors were denied officially, but off-the-record informed French sources said there might be developments in Africa.

General Weygand reported to General Huntzinger to comply with military courtesy, then went directly to Marshal Pétain.

After the Cabinet meeting the next morning, it became known in Vichy circles that General Weygand had refused to talk freely. Under the urgings of Admiral Darlan, General Huntziger, and other Ministers, he outlined concisely what his French troops were doing in Africa. But he declined to say exactly what his army would do in case of attack.

Darlan Powerless

Admiral Darlan was represented as furious, but could do nothing, since General Weygand's popularity with the African Army is strong enough to resist political pressure from Vichy.

The Vice-Premier, shortly afterward, instructed General Huntziger to go to Africa and see for himself what preparations had been made, particularly at Dakar. The Defense Minister's assistants said frankly he was "going down to see all there was to see, find out what he could find out, and talk with Weygand."

Loyal to Pétain

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BERN, Switzerland, Nov. 13—Gen. Maxime Weygand, Vichy pro-Consul in North Africa, is "absolutely loyal to Chief of State Marshal Pétain," and "those who accuse him of any connections with de Gaullism are expressing a monstrosity," according to an interview with the General published here in the Gazette de Lausanne.

The interview, a glowing eulogy written by Robert Vaucher under an Algiers dateline, attributed these sentiments not only to General Weygand, but to the people of French North Africa as well.

"One fact is certain," the interview states, "the sentiment current in Tunis, Algeria, and Morocco is to have nothing to do with the Free French movement led by Gen. Charles de Gaulle."

The General was quoted in the interview as "having everything well in hand," although he admitted that there was some de Gaullist adherents in the North African colonies.

When asked to explain his colonial policy, particularly as regards the native Moslem population, for whom he has done much, General Weygand was quoted as replying:

"There is nothing of the cheap politician or demagogue in me. I have always been a man of authority. I have not changed my point of view."

Touching on economic conditions in the North African colonies, the article states that the lack of gasoline is most serious, next to the serious lack of textiles. Lack of gasoline, it is stated, is disastrous in Algeria where distances between towns is enormous, and where motorization of agriculture and advanced highway transportation are common.

The 'League of Nations' Assembles in Wartime London

Wide World

Scenes in the British Capital's Picturesque Foreign Quarter

The "four corners" of the earth meet in London's Soho district, where refugees and lovers of freedom from virtually every nation have gathered to await victory for the Allies. Upper left: A couple of Canadian soldiers on duty in England listen to a sales talk from the owner of a Belgian horse-meat butcher shop. Upper right: "Prince" Monolulu, well-known London Negro, discusses the news of the day in front of stand with papers from all over the world with two Free French sailors. Lower left: Potential customers study a menu in the window of a Spanish cafe. Lower right: This tiny stall of a shop specializes in cheap-grade meat for cats and dogs. The sign at the right reads: "Owing to the shortage of paper, customers are requested to bring their own paper when possible."

Nazis Bog Down at Moscow, Claim Advances in Crimea

By the Associated Press

Thursday, Nov. 13

The Germans claimed last night that their Crimean spearhead had broken through to the shores of the Kerch Strait within sight of the Caucasus, but along the Central Front their cold and weary armies apparently were struggling for no better than a draw above and below Moscow.

Of this latter theater, Berlin was all but silent, save for the single claim that a Soviet cavalry division had been smashed about 100 miles south of Moscow around Tula, and dispatches from Germany significantly implied that a stalemate similar to that with France during the winter of 1939-40 was in sight.

The Germans, however, were advancing in the Crimea, where mechanized forces were reported to be engaged near Kerch, an important gateway to the Caucasus.

The Italians, according to Reuters, were saying that Kerch already had been occupied by Germans and Rumanians, but the German High Command merely said that German troops were attacking the fortifications of the City.

The Russians claimed to have thwarted a German attempt to turn their lines in the Kerch area.

Attacks Repulsed

The Communist Party organ Pravda said: "The German attacks were repulsed by the joint effort of land troops, aircraft, and naval forces.

"Fighting near Sevastopol was equally unsuccessful for the Germans. The enemy bombed the approaches to the City and several times threw tanks into action but failed to break through our defenses."

It added: "The Fascists attack our fortifications several times each day but sustain heavy losses."

The Kalinin sector, 95 miles north of Moscow, appeared to be the main center of military activity on the Central Front, with indications that German pressure on Tula, 100 miles south of the Capital, was decreasing under repeated Soviet counterattacks.

The Moscow radio said that fighting at Kalinin had been raging unabated for four days and is still continuing. The Germans were said to be bringing up fresh troops with the evident intention of continuing the assault.

Military circles expressed belief the Nazis were girding for a fresh push on Moscow from several points, despite reportedly heavy losses suffered in recent weeks, but said their plans probably would depend upon the weather.

Claim Control of Straits

Meanwhile the Germans claimed control of the straits of Kerch between the Black and Azov Seas.

German bombers were said to be pouring explosives on Novorossisk and Anapa, both on the Caucasian shore of the Black Sea to prevent further flight of Russians from the Crimea.

Novorossisk with a population of about 100,000, has large cement works and a large harbor, and is connected by rail with Baku, on the Caspian Sea, and with Rostov-on-Don, a Nazi objective. The City is a possible hideaway for Russian warships should they be forced to leave the base at Sevastopol.

The Germans said long-range guns have been placed on heights overlooking the Kerch Straits, cutting off to some extent the water approaches to Rostov and other points on the Azov shores.

The German-Rumanian advance to the Black Sea coast south of Kerch, announced Nov. 12 by the Nazis, was said to have brought a highway in the Anapa area within range of Axis artillery.

Heavy Casualties

A London authoritative source said that eight German armored divisions, after the two periods of "furious and exceptionally heavy" fighting were withdrawn from the front early in September and only reappeared in action in the last few days.

Several infantry divisions were believed to have suffered casualties as high as 50 per cent, he said.

"Bitter fighting is continuing in conditions in which frost, snow, and mud are additional causes of casualties," this source asserted. "There is no immediate prospect of the Germans lessening the scale of casualties."

He said the figures given, which covered the period to Nov. 9, "make no allowance for the sick, whose numbers certainly are very high."

British Hurricanes Assembled in Russia

By the Associated Press

London, Nov 13

Hundreds of Britain's Hurricane fighting planes are being assembled in Russia for service at the front, the Air Ministry News Service announced today

It added that Royal Air Force personnel there was instructing Russian pilots for the planes.

Britain Hails New Bomber

AN RAF STATION SOMEWHERE IN ENGLAND, Nov. 13 (AP)—A new type of British bomber powered by only two motors but capable of carrying bombs deep into Germany, has been in operation since August, the Air Ministry disclosed yesterday.

The bomber, an Avro Manchester, has a bomb compartment about the size of a two-car garage, it was said.

The Ministry did not give the load capacity of the ship but it is known that these heavily armed planes have carried heavy loads of high explosive bombs as far as Stettin, Germany, 650 miles on a direct line from Britain.

Unlike most big bombers, the Manchester is powered by only two motors, but these were described as "new and tremendously powerful" Rolls-Royces of the Vulture type of 24 cylinders developing "around 2,000 horsepower."

The plane is longer and taller than the Boeing Flying Fortress but its wingspread is about 14 feet less.

All-metal, it has a wing span of approximately 90 feet, is 70 feet long, 19½ feet high, and carries a crew of six.

As evidence of their maneuverability and firepower the Ministry said one of them had dropped down to 12,000 feet over a German target area when it was attacked by two Messerschmitt fighters. One of the fighters was destroyed, the other listed as "a probable loss."

Oasis Bombed

CAIRO, Egypt, Nov. 13 (AP)—An Egyptian communiqué said today that 64 persons wert killed and 95 wounded in an Axis air raid last night on El Faiyum Oasis, Egypt's largest, 100 miles south of Cairo and west of the Nile.

Houses and buildings were demolished and a mosque was reported hit.

The Egyptian Ministers of Health and Civil Defense aided in rescue work.

Raids Doubled

LONDON, Nov. 13 (AP)—Britain's aerial attacks on Germany and occupied areas on the Continent during October were twice as heavy as the RAF raids in Oetober, 1940, the Air Ministry declared yesterday.

Unfavorable autumn weather prevented bomber flights one night out of three during October, the Ministry said, but the Bomber Command carried out 17 attacks on Germany alone and many more on occupied territories. More than 300 bombers took part in raids on the night of Oct. 12-13, it was said.

The Air Ministry acknowledged the loss of 132 planes in the cross-channel air war during October, 80 bombers and 52 fighters.

The Germans raided Britain 16 times and lost 23 bombers, the Ministry added. Altogether, the RAF destroyed 100 German planes not including the ground losses, it was said.

Naples Damaged

ROME, Nov. 13 (AP)—Some indication of the extent of damage caused by RAF bombing raids on Naples was given yesterday when Adelchi Serena, Fascist Party secretary, was sent to give morale-boosting talks to residents of the attacked areas.

British bombers striking at southern Italy for the ninth successive day Nov. 12 damaged civilian buildings at Naples and killed six persons and injured 30, it was officially admitted in Rome.

Signor Serena visited Brindisi where casualties in last week's heavy raids have not yet been fully identified. He inspected damaged areas of the city, visited soup kitchens and dormitories where the homeless were being cared for, and factories. He gave morale-rousing talks at all these places.

The Italian papers denounced the British air offensive as an attempt to make southern Italians rise up against the war.

Nazi Bomb Attack On Stalin Blocked

KUIBYSHEV, Russia, Nov. 10 Delayed (AP)—The German Air Force tried to bomb Moscow while Joseph Stalin was making an address Nov. 6, military dispatches reported today, but failed to reach the Soviet Capital despite mass onslaughts in which a total of 250 bombers were used.

The dispatches said 34 German planes were downed near Moscow that day and that not one crossed over the Capital.

British Report Nazi Seamen Are Taking Over Italian Ships

ALEXANDRIA, Egypt, Nov. 13 (AP)—The Italian merchant marine, dismayed by heavy blows dealt its Mediterranean convoys by the British Navy and Air Force, is stepping aside and letting German seamen take over many of its ships, British sources said today.

The swastika is flying from many sailing ships and other convoyed vessels in the Mediterranean.

Nevertheless, the Axis, in its effort to supply its Libyan forces, is going through one of its blackest months, the British say. Already November sinkings are put at 22 ships, including three Italian destroyers, and British officers say thousands of Axis soldiers and seamen and millions of dollars worth of war supplies have gone down. Nine more ships are listed as severely damaged this month.

Since August, British surface ships, submarines, and planes have sunk 108 Axis ships in the Mediterranean and heavily damaged 70 more, according to the British tally.

Few convoys reach the Libyan ports of Tripoli and Bengasi safely and the British assert that escorting naval units have been singularly unsuccessful in giving protection. As an example, they cite Sunday's encounter off Southern Italy.

The British Navy is centering its attention on a program of smashing every convoy which leaves an Italian port. The Axis African Corps under Maj. Gen. Erwin Rommel is said to be drawing on its reserve supplies, with its prospects of receiving effective reinforcements and new equipment diminishing daily.

Nazi Air Power Seen Split

LONDON, Nov. 13 (AP)—Aviation circles predicted today that heavy losses being inflicted by the British Navy on Axis supply lines in the Central Mediterranean would soon compel Germany to divert strong air forces from the Russian front to bases in Crete and Greece.

With British land forces in North Africa growing ever stronger, these sources said, it is imperative that the Axis Powers maintain sea communications with North Africa to meet a possible offensive to drive them out of Libya.

"Neither the Italian Navy nor Air Force has shown the slightest ability to cope with Britain's Mediterranean squadron," one air authority asserted, "and Germany must maintain a Libyan garrison.

"The only answer is for Germany to establish bases in Crete and Greece as she did last May when she gave the fleet such a bombardment."

The British announced the loss of four cruisers and six destroyers in the Battle of Crete as the result of German air blows with forces estimated at about 1,000 planes.

To keep out of range of British warships and planes now based on Malta, the Italians are said to be sailing to Libya by slipping down the Greek coast from Brindisi, then south toward Bengasi, Libya, and coastwise to Tripoli.

These informants deduced that a constant German air patrol from Crete, which lies like a stepping stone on this route, might make it extremely difficult for British submarines to operate and make attacks by British surface forces extremely costly.

Such a step by the Germans, it was contended, would be a severe drain on their air power available for action against Russia. With a considerable number of Nazi fighters already reported withdrawn from the Eastern Front to meet RAF raids of increasing violence in the West, it was said the benefit to Russia would be great.

Paris Food Complaints Fewer

PARIS, Occupied France, Nov. 7 (delayed) (AP)—Paris housewives who maintained a barrage of complaints throughout last winter are in a better mood this fall.

Potatoes, their chief concern, now are obtainable regularly at the rate of two pounds daily for a family of five. The price is about 2¼ cents a pound.

Fresh eggs are 4¼ cents each.

Milk, supplied only to children, elderly persons, and those with a doctor's certificate, is 4½ cents a quart and butter is 40 cents a pound. Lamb is 28 cents a pound.

These prices, converted at the nominal rate of 50 francs to the dollar, should be considered in the light of the basic wage for factory workers in the Paris area, economists said. The basic wage is the equivalent of about $32 monthly, to which may be added the amount a wife and mother may draw from the national family fund. In the Paris area this comes to $12 monthly for a mother with three children.

Jewish Banks Taken

VICHY, Unoccupied France, Nov. 13 (AP)—The French Government today ordered 14 Jewish banks still functioning in Paris taken over by the special administrator for Jewish affairs.

Among the banks were Baruch and Company and three owned by the Dreyfus family.

(There is no connection between Baruch and Company and Bernard M. Baruch, head of the World War Industries Board in the United States in 1917-18 and one of President Roosevelt's frequent financial consultants.)

Longer Work Week

VICHY, Unoccupied France, Nov. 13 (AP)—A 48-hour week for wood-working and sugar-making industries was established by decree as the Government gradually put France back on the longer week.

The hours of miners already had been extended from the general maximum of 40 established under the Popular Front Government.

U. S. Archangel Aid Unknown to Nazis

BERLIN, Nov. 13 (AP)—German military souces said they had no knowledge of the arrival of any American aid shipments at Russia's Far North port of Archangel.

They pointed out that the temperature at Leningrad already has dropped four degrees below zero, Fahrenheit, and that the White Sea approaches to Archangel, which is 350 miles farther north than Leningrad, were even colder.

Icebreakers are used by the Russians to keep the port open during the winter and the long, slow file of convoy ships behind a crunching icebreaker would be an easy bomber target, these sources said.

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Japan Seen Still Seeking a 'Way Out'

By Randall Gould

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Despite the appearance which has been given to Japan's two latest diplomatic moves, there is continuing evidence that Nippon is still looking for a "way out" in the Pacific.

Both the meeting of the Japanese Diet, scheduled for Nov. 15, and the special trip to Washington of Suburo Kurusu have been heralded as marking the "last chance" for negotiations with the United States. But far from being gestures of confidence, these and similar developments, are a confession of fear that great embarrassment is close ahead for the Japanese.

Program Not Stated

It should be noted that the seven-point program of Japan for America which has been much discussed over the past few days is not stated in any quarter to be that which Mr. Kurusu takes to Washington. The program in question is the exclusive property of the Japan Times Advertiser, often but inaccurately described as a Foreign Office organ. Actually this English-language daily, amalgamation of a former American paper with one Japanese-owned, is under Foreign Office control but employed as a launcher of trial balloons. Its utterances have no official support and relatively few Japanese know anything about what it says. Toshi Go, its Publisher-Editor, is an acute individual who formerly represented the South Manchuria Railway in the United States. He has a sound notion of what will arouse talk among Americans, and he deserves great credit for obtaining much publicity for his paper through the kindness of the Tokyo foreign correspondents who find themselves starved for information they can safely telegraph home, and who seize eagerly upon Times Advertiser editorials as "safe and insane"—that is, something that will not get them into trouble with the censor yet at the same time spectacular enough to be printed by the American newspapers. The worst feature of this situation is the fact that thousands of careless readers in the United States tend to believe that Times Advertiser impudence is an official belief or expression.

Japan's threats of another campaign against the Burma Highway are interesting chiefly for their revelation that no other militaristic adventure is regarded, for the moment, as without risk. Unquestionably the Japanese would like to cut the Burma Road but they have wanted that for a long time, and if the job were easy they would long since have accomplished it. Their present much-publicized troop landings in Indo-China, air-field construction and so on must be taken rather as answer to the Japanese public's demand for action of some sort than as guarantee that the job will really be undertaken once more in a big way, or, once undertaken, be carried through to success. Meanwhile, the Chinese are quietly moving to make the path of such an expedition into Yunnan extraordinarily tough.

From the Chinese point of view there is a great deal of be seen in the way of discouraging factors. Yet, as indicated, these discouragements carry with them the seeds of solutions. Recently returning from a survey of the Philippines, Burma and free China, Henry Grady Washington's special investigator, brought back disheartening news of a Rangoon bottle-neck—thousands of trucks unable to start up into Free China, much valuable goods exposed in the open at railhead—yet the result has only been to speed up efforts to remedy matters. The recent survey made by another American, Daniel G. Arnstein, concurs in Mr. Grady's report that the Burma Road is not handling anything like what it should (Mr. Grady says 6,000 tons a month, whereas the figure should be nearer to 30,000 at least). But within a few days some 45 American technicians skilled in everything from improving the road to repairing trucks will be starting from the West Coast to give aid to American Dr. John Earl Baker, originally designed to be "manager" of the road but currently understood experiencing difficulties with Chinese politics and jealousies.

Another Road Being Built

Additional to efforts to improve the services to China of the Burma Road, another highway more remote from possible Japanese bombing and other military operations is being built. It is supposed to run along the Tibetan border and down into India. Details are being kept confidential but the speed with which the Burma Highway was constructed is indicative of what the Chinese can do when they are stirred up.

Japanese military operations are likely to encounter, among other things, a rejuvenated Chinese air force flying American P-40's and twin-engined bombers — planes hardly up to the standard now required for Europe and the American air force, but able to cope with the Japanese outmoded designs. The Chinese need heavy artillery but it is not easy to transport this up-country under present conditions. Reports of Chinese troop training indicate that as many as five million men can be put in the field.

Viewing the Far East situation from the American standpoint, there is much more to be said than is being said. Close contact with the Chinese is being preserved by the Magruder military mission, Owen Lattimore as political adviser to Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek, and many other means. The Generalissimo has pledged himself and his country to the democratic cause and Japan's Axis alignment put finally at rest any possibility that China could turn toward the Germans who so long helped them with military advice.

Such American actions to help China as the furnishing of war materials, and the improvement of Burma Road traffic conditions, are of course to be construed as help to the United States at least equally with China from the viewpoint of defense against aggression on the world scale. The same may be said for supplies sent to Russia via Vladivostok and otherwise. And it may be added that despite the Maritime Commission's recent somewhat blundering revelation of rerouting of supplies by the White Sea, ships will go to Vladivostok as heretofore when that is felt the proper course.

American stepping-stones across the Pacific are being made much firmer, as is realized by every recent flying Clipper passenger. Aerial and other defense of the Philippines has been strengthened tremendously. Liason between Manila and Singapore is established as never before. Finally there is grim, cemented assurance that if America has to fight Japan it will have the British and the Dutch ranged beside it. That is a sound reason why it is not fighting Japan today, and why it may never have to.

Churchill Warning? Smiles From Kurusu

By the Associated Press

Honolulu, Nov. 13

Saburo Kurusu, Japanese special envoy, has arrived here en route to Washington.

Told of Prime Minister Churchill's statement that Britain would fight with the United States in the Pacific, Mr. Kurusu smiled, and said: "He might just as well have said he would have breakfast tomorrow morning."

Mr. Kurusu said he had a good two-day rest at Midway Island where the Clipper stopped for repairs. When asked whether he had toured the island, he responded laughingly, "No, I behaved myself." Curtains are drawn on planes over Midway Island and ordinary passengers are not permitted outside of a restricted area.

NBC Radiocaster Barred by Berlin

NEW YORK (AP) — Alex Dreier, Berlin correspondent of the National Broadcasting Company, has notified his office that he was banned from the air because of differences arising over censorship of his radiocast material.

Howard K. Smith of the Columbia Broadcasting System, stationed in Berlin, did not come through on his scheduled 8 a. m. radiocast Nov. 12, but Columbia officials did not know whether he also was banned from broadcasting.

'MacRobert's Reply'

International

Nazis Get a 'Thumbs Up' Answer

Lady MacRobert of Douneside, Aberdeenshire, England, lost three sons, two in the Royal Air Force and one in a private plane. She sent $100,000 for the purchase of a bomber. It is now in operation and is named "MacRobert's Reply." Members of the crew are giving the victory sign before starting on an operational flight.

Japan Prepares for Crisis If U. S. Negotiations Fail

TOKYO, Nov. 13 (AP)—New emergency legislation was made ready today for a special session of the Japanese Diet amid indications that the Government was preparing for a crisis should negotiations with the United States collapse.

Premier Gen. Hideki Tojo, Foreign Minister Shigenori Togo, and Finance Minister Okinobu Kaya were received by the Emperor, to whom they submitted the speeches they will make to the Diet and the new laws they will introduce at the sessions starting Saturday.

Among the new laws is a new tax program which would increase and in some cases double indirect taxes on what are regarded as luxuries. The Cabinet approved the program at an extraordinary session earlier today.

Sudden revival of the Imperial Rule Assistance Association, a Fascist-like organization begun by former Premier Prince Fumimaro Konoye, and growing concern over air defenses indicated the new atmosphere.

Lieut. Gen. Kisaburo Ando, Vice President of the Imperial Rule Assistance Association, addressed a branch of the organization on the importance of national unity in the current Pacific crisis.

The members spent a large part of the day discussing proposals for reorganization of Tokyo's air defences on the basis of lessons learned in recent nation-wide air raid drills. Domei said special attention was paid to plans for issuing instructions to the public in event of emergency.

Japanese newspapers continued to make stinging comments on United States Navy Secretary Frank Knox's Armistice Day speech in which he said that Washington had been "long suffering and patient" toward Japan and that further forbearance might be misunderstood.

Nichi Nichi said that "United States leaders are talking so irresponsibly that the outcome of conversations (in Washington) becomes evident." Kokumin referred to Mr. Knox as "a barking dog" and said that "as long as the United States maintains a threatening attitude Japan has only one course to choose."

Posters apepared on many bulletin boards in Tokyo with maps depicting Japan's proposed East Asia co-prosperity sphere surrounded by a rope linking blocks labelled "ABCD"—America, Britain, China, and the Dutch East Indies. A pair of scissors was shown cutting through the rope, thus visualizing Japan breaking through the "encirclement."

Troop Movements

CHUNGKING, Nov. 13 (AP)—A Chinese Army spokesman said today that intelligence service reports told of large-scale Japanese troop movements at sea and indicated that numbers of warships and troop transports were being massed off the coast of Northern Indo-China.

He said the Chinese Army had received word that 130 to 140 Japanese warships were massed at Hoihow, Hainan Island, across the gulf of Tonkin from Indo-China. A second report, he said, described more than 100 ships at Hoihow as troop transports. Japanese warships also were reported seen off the Kwangtung Coast between Pearl River and Hainan, presumably guarding large-scale troop movements by sea.

British Gain in Ethiopia

NAIROBI, Kenya Colony, Nov. 13 (AP)—The British East African Command announced yesterday that the British and native Ethiopian forces had completed the encirclement of Gondar in Northern Ethiopia and had captured Gianda.

British reports indicated that the end was approaching in the long-drawn resistance of the Italian garrison which has held out in the Gondar area since April, when the other Italian forces in Ethiopia, under the Viceroy, the Duke of Aosta, surrendered.

Gianda was captured after a four-hour assault launched at dawn, a communiqué said.

An earlier communiqué had reported the plight of the Italians was growing worse.

[The Italian High Command admitted that British land and air forces on the Gondar front in Ethiopia have launched an assault on the beleagured Italian garrison. A supplemental war bulletin said the British had occupied a small Italian outpost at Gianda, on the west shore of Lake Tana in the Gondar area of northwestern Ethiopia.]

MPs Protest Radio Gesture to Italy

LONDON (AP) — The British Broadcasting Corporation sent congratulations to the King of Italy on his birthday Nov. 11, and some members of Parliament said they planned to raise a fuss in the House of Commons.

They called it "an astonishing slip," but BBC officials replied that the congratulations were included in a light entertainment program which "might have a good effect in Italy."

Aircraft Travel Gains

OTTAWA—Passenger travel on civil aircraft in Canada in May totaled 17,531 passengers as compared with 13,057 in April.

New Zealand Has Unprecedented Boom

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WELLINGTON, New Zealand—New Zealand was the only country in the war which last year managed to ride on a boom unprecedented in its history.

That New Zealand trade and industry rode to new highs, despite the massing of war time problems, despite the withdrawal of men from industry to fight battles on land, sea and in the air, and notwithstanding the switch of much of the country's productive capacity to military needs, was made clear in the financial statement presented to Parliament by Finance Minister Walter Nash. This disclosed the following facts:

First, in defiance of Hitler's U-boats, New Zealand's foreign trade topped £71,000,000 in exports for the first time in history, and that in a year of shipping shortage.

Imports totaled £47,900,000, and the resulting excess of exports was the highest in history, while imports were still higher than in the good years of the late twenties.

Employment Increases

Despite military mobilizations, there were more men in industrial plants last year than ever before.

These workers collected record pay checks adding up to £123,000,000, which was £10,000,000 better than the previous peak payrolls.

Production, at latest available figures, stood at £143,000,000, which was almost £9,000,000 above the previous banner year.

Deposits in those post office savings banks, in which two New Zealanders in every three put their money, exceeded withdrawals by £63,000,000. This reversed the trend of the previous year when withdrawals exceeded deposits by £2,000,000.

Budget Surplus

Public finance during the past year left a budget surplus of £1,700,000, a surplus in the War Expenses Account of £4,400,000, and a surplus in the Social Security Account of £1,800,000.

Additionally, the Government claims that while price index numbers rose 27½ per cent in Britain they were up only 6½ per cent in this country last year.

These things might make it appear that New Zealand is a comfortable land to live in for one that is at war, which is no more than the truth. There are harder days ahead, no doubt, but most of the ordinary necessities are still available, and they are unrationed. Moreover, while other war governments are talking of steeper taxes and cutting unessential production New Zealand's Finance Minister announces that it will not be necessary to move up a single tax rate in the next year save those paid by private trading banks which he claims have always been computed on a wrong principle.

Nevertheless New Zealand's latest war budget is formidable. In the pre-depression days, when everyone was reckoned prosperous enough, and no one heard of unemployment, the Budget used to run around £25,000,000 a year, plus another £8,000,000 of loan money. In the next year the country will spend £144,000,000, of which just on £57,000,000 will be borrowed, a rise of about 50 per cent on the expenditure in 1940.

This is a tremendous sum for a country with the population of New Zealand. It is as if the United States presented a Budget of no less than 57 billion dollars.

Yet notwithstanding this tremendous spending, New Zealand is calmly preparing for postwar developments and is even pushing plans for expanded social services. State housing, for example, will be continued at a rapid rate which, if it marks up totals approaching last year will be equivalent to the erection of 320,000 dwellings in the United States by the end of next March. There is also to be a slum clearance campaign to achieve betterment of conditions of those who are unable to obtain State-built houses.

Social Benefits

The Labor Government also is granting additional benefits to families in lower income groups so that even men with one child will be given a dollor-a-week raise; to widen pensions so that invalids, for example, will be able to collect up to $22 weekly, in terms of United States currency, and to increase payments to those families which have sent their breadwinners away to fight abroad.

These things are possible because only half this large Budget is for war purposes, the rest includes a large public works program, and provision to widen the social security setup.

Even the war cost is only in part to be borne by New Zealanders here and now. The cost of the forces sent abroad is set at £21,000,000. New Zealand is obviously unable to find such a sum, and so this cost is to be financed by British loans "on an overdraft basis," according to Finance Minister Nash.

So in the second year of the biggest war in its history, New Zealand is able to hear from its Finance Minister that "the war must not be used as an excuse to put the clock back."

Allied Chief Doubts Nazi Power Waning

CANBERRA, Australia, Nov. 13 (AAP)—Gen. Sir Thomas Blamey, Commander of the Australian Imperial Force, said in an interview Nov. 11 that there is no sign that Germany has reached its maximum strength.

"Our final victory may depend on the American attitude," Sir Thomas said. "We have not yet pulled all our possible weight."

Sir Thomas, who is also Deputy Commander-in-Chief in the Middle East, added that he was hoping for a British offensive in the Middle East at an appropriate time.

Australia Frees Internees For Service With British

SYDNEY, Australia, Nov. 13 (AP)—Four hundred Germans and Austrians interned here at the outbreak of the war have been freed and sent to England. It was understood they had volunteered for service in the British engineering forces.

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1942 Auto Plates Colorful But They May Have to Last

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON — Gaudy hues will again flash along the highways when the 1942 license plates appear but because of materials shortages it is likely that the ingenuity of license plate designers must be directed to new fields for their talents after next year.

This was the highlight of the American Automobile Association's annual report to the Nation on the design of forthcoming automobile tags, in which it was pointed out that already a number of States are planning to use their 1942 tags for an indefinite period as a conservation measure.

All the States, Territories and possessions, Canadian Provinces and Mexico, with the exception of Connecticut and California, are changing either the color combination or the arrangement of the colors on their plates for 1942, the A. A. A. reported. After next year, however, both Connecticut and California, as well as Delaware and Wisconsin, will continue to use their "old" tags indefinitely to forestall any possible inconvenience should Federal authorities curtail the use of sheet steel for license plate purposes in the interest of national defense.

Curtailment by OPM

Already the Office of Production Management has indicated that defense requirements may necessitate such curtailment after 1942.

"In California, the plates issued for 1941 will continue in use for 1942, and possibly longer, with the addition of a strip of metal placed across the top of the plates each year designating that the tax has been paid for that particular year.

"Wisconsin will issue new 1942 plates, but with holes drilled in them to accommodate a metal insert in subsequent years indicating tax payment.

"Most elaborate of all the 'permanent plate' plans is that of Delaware, which will issue new tags for 1942 with provision for two inserts. One of these will designate the year for which taxes are paid, and the other will designate the quarter when the plates expire. In each case the tab will be of a distinctive color.

Flexible Registration

"Delaware's 1941 Legislature amended the motor licensing law to provide for a 'staggering' of plate purchases. The new type plate provides for administration of this law, under which an automobile owner may pay a 12-month registration fee at any time of the year. If he pays April 10, for instance, he will be given a tab showing that his plates expire with the beginning of the second quarter of the following year; July, third quarter, and so on. In Delaware, a motorist may also register his automobile for a six month period, at half the yearly cost."

The American Automobile Association's survey of color combinations for 1942 plates, purchase of which has been deferred by the States until 60 to 90 days after the beginning of the year, nets the following list of hues, by States:

State

Alabama—Yellow on black.
Arizona—Blue on white.
Arkansas—Orange on jet black.
California—Orange on black.
Colorado—White on maroon.
Connecticut—Black on aluminum.
Delaware—White on black.
District of Columbia—Black on chrome yellow.
Florida—Orange on blue.
Georgia—Red and white on dark blue.
Idaho—Royal blue on light gray.
Illinois—Orange on black.
Indiana—Blue on gold.
Iowa—White on black.
Kansas—White on green.
Kentucky—Aluminum on black.
Louisiana—White on red.
Maine—Black on buff.
Maryland—Aluminum on black.
Massachusetts—White on maroon.
Michigan—White on gray green.
Minnesota—Red on cream.
Mississippi—Orange on blue.
Missouri—Black on white.
Montana—White on black.
Nebraska—Red on white.
Nevada—Silver on blue.
New Hampshire—White on green.
New Jersey—Yellow on black.
New Mexico—Black on white.
New York—Orange on black.
North Carolina—Black on gold.
North Dakota—Yellow on red.
Ohio—Green on white.
Oklahoma—Blue on white.
Oregon—White on dark blue.
Pennsylvania—Ultra marine blue on golden yellow.
Rhode Island—White on black.
South Carolina—Yellow on black.
South Dakota—Black on yellow.
Tennessee—Black on white.
Texas—Black on gold.
Utah—Black on white.
Vermont—Dark blue on white.
Virginia—Black on white.
Washington—Green on white.
West Virginia (1941-1942)—National yellow on black.
West Virginia (1942-1943)—Black on national yellow.
Wisconsin—Federal yellow on black.
Wyoming—Black on white.

Territories and Possessions

Alaska—Black on white.
Canal Zone—White on blue.
Hawaii—White on black.
Philippines—White on blue-black.
Puerto Rico (1941-42)—Green on white.

Provinces of Canada

Alberta—White on blue.
British Columbia—White on blue.
Manitoba—Black on aluminum.
New Brunswick—Yellow on dark blue.
Nova Scotia—Black on pastel green.
Ontario—Black on orange.
Prince Edward Island—Aluminum on dark green.
Quebec—Black on white.
Saskatchewan—Black on orange.

Mexico

White on chocolate brown.

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Wonders of Research: 'Fast Looks'

Finer points of sports now being taught by use of high-speed camera which sees 'all.'

By Max K. Gilstrap
Natural Science Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Would you like to improve your mashie approach shot in golf, steady your backhand in tennis, become more expert at dribbling a basketball, or learn how to drop-kick a football? All of these finer points of sports are now being taught through the newest application of high-speed photographic methods developed by Dr. Harold Edgerton of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

With the aid of Dr. Edgerton's electrically-controlled instrument, called a stroboscope, it is possible to make a detailed camera study of basic principles of movements which govern proficiency in games.

Preliminary work on the stroboscope's application began about three years ago when A. G. Spalding & Bros. of Chicopee, Mass., realized its potentialities in accurately analyzing the technique of play in connection with the effectiveness of playing equipment. The results were so successful that the groundwork for this work was immediately laid and today an extensive research program in this field has begun.

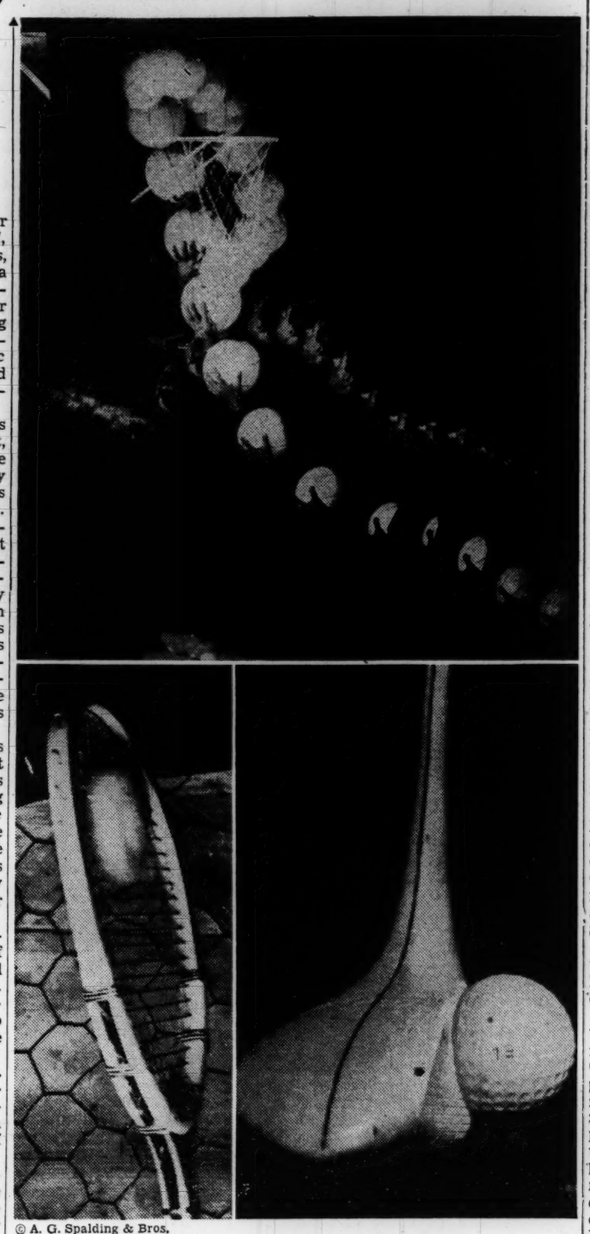
The new research technique is based on a principle similar to that used when a person blinks his eyes at a basketball player running down the court. The faster he "blinks" the more times he sees the player. Now by substituting the stroboscopic "eye" which blinks 100,000 times a second, many many more views of the speeding player may be obtained.

This tremendous speed of blinking is accomplished with the aid of special electronic circuits, control devices and special gas-filled tubes. High speed single-flash photographs are taken by storing up electrical energy and then, at the desired time, discharging this energy through gas-filled tubes. These tubes emit a sufficient intensity of light to expose completely a photographic film in from 1/30,000 to over 1/100,000 of a second.

The discharge of the stored electrical energy that produces the light is synchronized with the camera shutter in a manner similar to that for standard flash bulb "guns."

If the discharging of electrical energy through the special gas-filled tubes is repeated rapidily, the result will be a series of short intense flashes of light—stroboscopic light, that enables one to see several successive positions of a rapidly moving object.

In a multiple-exposure technique a very intense light is used to record on a single photographic film several images of a single action sequence. By an analysis of multi-exposure photographs, sometimes supplemented by a sequence of single-flash photographs, one can determine the velocity and acceleration of any moving element, the magnitude of deflections, the rate and amplitude of vibrations, rotational speeds, weight distribution and other factors.



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Faster Than the Eye—Much Faster

Upper: Here is a multi-exposure photograph of a left-hand "lay-up" shot in basketball, taken at the rate of 10 exposures per second with the aid of Dr. Harold Edgerton's speedy stroboscope.

Lower left: High-speed single-flash photo of tennis ball and racquet taken at 1/100 of a second.

Lower right: High-speed, single-flash photo of golf ball being hit with club, taken at the time of maximum compression at 1/100 of a second.

Work of Glass

A handsome necktie made largely of fibrous glass was recently placed on this writer's desk as a reminder of the increasingly important role this material is playing in both peacetime and defense industries.

Looking at this new wonder of research one could not help but visualize the long painstaking experiments that must have been involved to make such a thing of beauty and usefulness by heating common sand, soda and lime. But even today glass conceals within its transparent walls the secret of its chemical constitution and molecular structure. This week Dr. Alexander Pincus of the American Optical Company declared that 92 per cent of its volume was composed of oxygen ions (atomic particles) which are prevented from escaping into the atmosphere as a gas by the small bulk of silicon the glass contains.

Behind the necktie is an interesting story. First, there is the production of the virgin glass from carefully selected sands and other mineral ingredients which are checked with great accuracy. These are melted under close temperature control in a machine, from whence they emerge as small greenish marbles weighing about one quarter of an ounce each.

The marbles are then put through purity tests, remelted, and from them are drawn, simultaneously, 200 or more filaments which are gathered together into a strand and caught on a winder that draws them at a speed in excess of a mile a minute. The fibers' strength increases enormously as they are reduced to a size many times finer than a human hair. Hence they are extremely pliable and do not break easily as does ordinary glass.

Later, on standard textile machinery, the strands are twisted and piled to form glass thread, from which many forms of all-glass tape, braid, cord, or cloth may be produced.

The other basic form of fibrous glass, a wool type made directly from the molten glass with the intervening marble stage, is used chiefly for insulation purposes.

With its attributes of plasticity when molten, its hardness and strength, its cleanliness and its durability fibrous glass is filling many needs in defense. A few such uses listed by Technology Review, publication of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology are: various applications in the insulation of ships where it saves great weight; cloth, blankets, moisture-proof tarpaulins, electrically heated diving suits, covering for airplane wings, lighting, instruments, radio and ignition.

Unwoven Cloth

The making of cloth without weaving may sound a bit unorthodox to textile men, but M. A. Goldman of the Fiber Products Laboratory has done such a thing, according to a report in The Research Viewpoint, published by Gustavus J. Esselen of Cambridge, Mass.

In the new process, cotton is run through a carding machine and then dropped on a moving belt where it is sprayed with a binding material—latex, cellulose acetate, cellulose nitrate, casein, or asphalt. The binder determines the type of fabric.

The Viewpoint believes this nonwoven fabric opens possibilities for economical utilization of the United States' current cotton surplus.

Pineapple Fuel

These are stirring days in the laboratory when milk is being turned into cloth, cornstalks into explosives, soybeans into automobile steering wheels, and coal air and water into all types of plastics from combs to costume jewelry. An addition to these laboratory products now comes in a report from the United States Army in Hawaii which hints that molasses and pineapples—producers of alcohol—may provide the basis for automobile fuel supply.

A mixture of 80 per cent alcohol and 20 per cent gasoline used successfully in a series of tests with 1941 type trucks and passenger cars is said to offer the possibility for supplementing Hawaii's fuel supply in the event of an emergency.

Isolationism Worse Than War, Paraguayan Minister Declares

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Nov. 13 — The present world crisis is so grave that the nations of the New World would run a greater risk through isolationism and inactivity than they would through active belligerency against the forces of totalitarian aggression, in the opinion of Dr. Juan Jose Soler, the Paraguayan Minister to the United States.

In an address on inter-American relations before the Pan American Union here, Dr. Soler warns that "passivity and impartiality do not suffice to defend neutrality" and that the 21 American Republics must adopt an "alert and active" neutrality if this Hemisphere is to preserve its independence.

Denying that the Americas took their stand in the present conflict because of hostility to any particular nation, Dr. Soler emphasized that the New World stand is "not the result of secondary considerations."

"Neither the outcome of the war nor a change in the position of the participants can modify that attitude," he said, "because it is the consequence not of a political question but of a broader question or morality and of the framework of life itself."

Of particular interest here was the Paraguayan's insistence that "active" neutrality benefits the strong American nations more than their weaker neighbors. This is seen as a direct answer to Berlin's contention that the United States is leading the rest of the New World around by the nose for its own selfish interest.

"It is a mistake," Dr. Soler said, "to believe that this active neutrality interests and benefits the strong American countries more than the small, unarmed nations. The strong, if indeed they also need the co-operation of others, can defend themselves alone, while the weak, in order not to be conquered one by one, need solidarity. Only the union of all the American nations, brought about in time on the basis of a foresighted co-operation of the strength and will of each, can assure peace to the countries that are our homelands, and in case of necessity provide for the defense of the Continent that is the homeland of us all."

In reviewing the present unparalleled co-operation among the 21 American Republics, Dr. Soler asserted that "the defense of the democratic ideal is one of the most beautiful spectacles that America offers a world now engaged in bitter strife between opposing principles."

Lawyer Suspended In Divorce Mill Probe

MIAMI, Fla. (AP)—Attorney Samuel Rubin of Miami Beach was suspended from the practice of law for five years Nov. 12 after a Circuit Court Commission charged him with turning out divorce suits "much in the same manner as automobiles are turned out by the assembly line system."

The suspension was the latest development in an investigation of divorce practices in this City, where the number of decrees granted annually exceed those of Reno, Nev.

Farm Groups Analyze New Parity Plan

By Ralph W. Cessna
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, Nov. 13—A new system of measuring so-called parity prices for farmers, aimed to correct what are claimed to be inequalities in the present method, is under consideration by numerous farm groups following its initial presentation here this week at the convention of the National Co-operative Milk Producers Federation.

The chief difference between this new yardstick and the old one is that it brings the wage rates of city people into the index, thus theoretically giving the farmer the benefit of gains in living standards in recent years, and also adjusts prices for individual commodities so that relationships of 30 years ago will not necessarily apply.

Sought New Parity Plan

The plan was worked out by the National Parity Committee, a group sponsored by Senator Elmer Thomas (D) of Oklahoma. Its membership includes Charles W. Holman, chairman, Director of the American Institute of Co-operation, and Secretary of the Federation; Fred Brenckman, Washington representative of the National Grange; E. H. Everson, South Dakota Commissioner of Agriculture; E. E. Kennedy, Vice-President of the National Farmers Guild; Tom Linder, Georgia Commissioner of Agriculture; and E. E. Sheets, Secretary of the United States Livestock Association.

Not represented on the Committee are the American Farm Bureau Federation and the National Farmers Union.

The aim of the Committee was to take a multitude of proposals for computing parity, then before Congress, and whip them into a plan incorporating the basic theories approved by most farm organizations. Whether or not the plan proposed meets the approval of these major organizations will be known within a few weeks, for meeting during this period, in addition to the Milk Producers Federation, are the Grange, Farmers Union, Farmers Guild, and Farm Bureau Federation.

In explaining the new system Mr. Holman points out that under the present method used by the United States Department of Agriculture the prices of things that farmers buy are grouped in an index, but that no account is taken of farm wage rates. This index uses the period from 1910 to 1914 as 100. In October this year it stood at 138, which means that prices paid by farmers were 38 per cent higher than in 1910-14. The official parity price in October then was the 1910-14 price multiplied by 138. For instance, the price of wheat in 1910-14 averaged $.884, so the parity price in October, 1941, would be 138 times $.884, or $1.22.

The fault of this method, says Mr. Holman, is that it tends to "freeze" the farmers' standard of living to the past. In the wheat example, the parity price is one which would permit the farmer to sell his bushel of wheat and buy with the proceeds the same amount of goods that he could buy with a bushel of wheat 30 years ago. The trouble is, says Mr. Holman, that he could buy the same amount "but no more," whereas in the case of the average city man economic changes and improvements make it possible for him to work an hour—in other words sell his product, labor—today and with the proceeds buy the same amount of goods that he could in 1910-14 and still have enough left over to buy an additional quantity.

The second basic fault of the present system, according to Mr. Holman, is that it freezes the price relationships between individual farm commodities to the identical relationships which applied 30 years ago. For instance, the price of beef cattle in 1910-14 was, he says, abnormally low in relation to the prices of other farm products, and thus the official parity price of beef cattle today is abnormally low.

Would Benefit City People

The new formula, it is held, would bring wage rates of city people into the parity index as part of the index of prices paid, and adjust the parity prices for individual commodities to the relationship actually existing in the last ten years.

The composition of the new index differs from that used by the Department of Agriculture in that by putting the wage rates of urban workers in place of commodities purchased for family living, and adding farm wage rates, it places different weighs on the other factors, commodities purchased by farmers for production, and interest and taxes paid.

King Renews Opposition To Overseas Conscription

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA, Nov. 13 — Prime Minister W. L. Mackenzie King in the House of Commons yesterday took sharp exception to a statement published in Canada which purported to give his views on conscription.

The article quoted by the Prime Minister said that at a caucus of Liberal members Mr. King had told his followers "that so long as he was head of the Government there would be no conscription in Canada," that he had talked over the conscription problem with Prime Minister Winston Churchill in Britain, and that "the effect of his conversations with the British Prime Minister was to confirm his own view that Canada, a country of less than 12,000,000 people was limited in its available man power for military purposes."

He never had mentioned Mr. Churchill's name in connection with conscription at any caucus, Mr. King said, charging that was a gross misrepresentation.

Mr. King gave the House a clear explanation of what is "in his mind" on the question of conscription.

Compulsory National Service

"So far as conscription stands for compulsory selective national service," said Mr. King, "that is a principle which this Government has embodied in its National Resources Mobilization Act passed at a previous session of Parliament. As to how rapidly that principle should be applied and how far it should be extended is a matter which the Government must decide and will decide in the light of all the knowledge which it has with respect to the needs of our war effort and the position of the country in meeting them."

"I want it to be distinctly understood so far as the principle of compulsory selective national service is concerned for Canada, in Canada, I stand for that principle. I have never taken any other stand. It is the position I have taken all along. It has been applied in connection with military training and applied in a number of other directions I might mention. How much further it will be applied the House will learn as the Government takes its decisions on that matter."

Bars Overseas Conscription

"But as far as conscription for overseas service is concerned in the armed forces of Canada," Mr. King said, "the question was submitted to the people of Canada at the last general election, an election which was held in wartime and in which leaders of all political parties made their statements to the electorate, and the people of Canada decided against conscription for overseas service.

"So far as I am concerned, without any consultation of the people on that subject, I do not intend to take the responsibility of supporting any policy of conscription for service overseas."

Senator Meighen continued, "and see them through to victory. We cannot leave this duty to individual caprice. No plea can absolve us. We are bound by every honorable instinct, by every obligation of conscience, by grim necessity to get behind our men and to sustain and strengthen them to the end."

We could not be guided in these days by "a mere spirit of opposition," Senator Meighen said. "We can have one great object and one only to reinspire and reinvigorate the war effort of our country in every sphere and phase."

Senator Meighen came to Ottawa to consult leaders of his party.

King Veils Policy

OTTAWA Nov. 13 (AP)—Prime Minister W. L. Mackenzie King declined to make any statement on Canada's policy in the event of war between the United States and Japan, but indicated it would follow Britain's lead.

H. A. Bruce, Conservative, asked in the House of Commons whether the Government intended to subscribe to Prime Minister Churchill's statement that Britain's declaration of war would follow within the hour of the outbreak of a Japanese-American war.

"The attitude of Canada toward the United States and toward Britain and toward relations between Britain and the United States is well known throughout Canada, and I think I may say throughout the world," Mr. King said, adding that no further comment was considered advisable at this time.

No. Carolina Fair Shows Indian Culture

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PEMBROKE, N. C. — Indian culture and its possibilities for the future were emphasized at an educational Community Fair, held at Pembroke, one of North Carolina's chief Indian centers. Two booths exemplified Indian life—past and future. The antique exhibit, representing the past, was termed a "storehouse of Indian lore." There were many displays of the Indians' ability and resourcefulness as exhibited in their past achievements. For example, it was shown that they utilized corn shucks for making various useful articles. This suggested future uses to which shucks may be put and set observers to thinking along this line. It was shown that durable shoes can be made of them.

There were on display dishes bearing many ancient Indian designs, also exhibitions in weaving and handicrafts.

In all, there were 748 entries in the Community Fair, which was sponsored by the State College for Indians, located in Pembroke. Incidentally, there are more Indians in North Carolina than in any other State east of the Mississippi River. More than 20,000 in all.

Meighen Heads Party

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA, Nov. 13 — Senator Arthur Meighen, former Prime Minister of Canada, has accepted the leadership of the Conservative Party and in his letter of acceptance has promised he will urge "with all the power I can bring to bear compulsory service over the whole field of war."

"This nation is in the throes of a crisis," the new Opposition leader said. "It has been for many months. It is a terrible crisis and it constantly becomes more intense and overwhelming. We must meet this crisis as men or perish."

The new leader said he had held and freely expressed the view "that there are able, honorable, and aspiring men, much younger than I, thoroughly capable of performing" the duties of leadership, "and to this view I still adhere." It would be quite impossible to fulfill the expectations of many. "But I shall answer this call in the affirmative and do my best."

He expressed the view that "if a strong ministry on a wider basis can be formed, party control can no longer be justified and should not be tolerated."

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Langer Denies to Senate That He Tried to Sway Judge

WASHINGTON, Nov. 13 (AP)—Senator William Langer (R) of North Dakota, concluding three days of testimony in defense of his fitness to sit in the Senate, denied yesterday that he had attempted to influence a Federal judge who tried him and asserted that money he received from the personal sale of real estate and securities while Governor of North Dakota had no relationship to his official actions.

At the end of the day Senator Langer had completed a point-by-point answer before the Senate Elections Committee to 21 specific charges of moral turpitude brought by a group of North Dakota petitioners challenging his fitness to hold office.

Among the charges to which Senator Langer replied were these:

1. That he employed the late Chet Leedom and Gale Wyman, son of Federal District Judge A. Lee Wyman of South Dakota, in an effort to influence the judge shortly before he presided in 1935 at two trials of Senator Langer on a charge of conspiracy to obstruct the orderly operation of an Act of Congress and a trial on a perjury charge. Mr. Langer won acquittal on both charges.

2. That in 1937 and 1938 certain North Dakota counties were unable to sell refunding bonds to State institutions, whereas the V. W. Brewer Company, in which Gregory Brunk, Des Moines attorney, was associated, was able to sell some of the same issues to the State and that during the same period Mr. Brunk gave Mr. Langer $56,800 for property valued by committee appraisers at $5,718.46.

3. That Thomas Sullivan, Chicago attorney, paid Mr. Langer $25,000 for stock in a land finance company which had claims to Mexican lands at a time when the value of the stock was doubtful and when Mr. Sullivan was interested in obtaining a tax reduction in North Dakota for the Great Northern Railroad.

Mr. Langer testified that he employed Mr. Leedom, a former United States Marshal and a close friend of Judge Wyman, to watch the Clerk of the Federal Court, the Marshal's office and the jury during the first of the trials because he believed that a "handpicked" jury and a "prejudiced" court had resulted in his conviction in an earlier trial on the conspiracy charge. He wanted to engage someone, he said, in whom the judge had confidence so that if a complaint was made, the judge would believe it.

He acknowledged that he had given Gale Wyman a check for $275 but told the Committee that he did so after he learned that James Mulloy, a former State official and political associate who arranged for Mr. Leedom's employment, had employed Mr. Wyman without Mr. Langer's knowledge.

Taking up the bond transactions and the sale of property to Mr. Brunk, Mr. Langer told the Committee that as Governor he had nothing to do with the sale of county securities, and no authority in their purchase by most State trust funds.

He testified that he paid a total of $60,455 for the land and improvements which he said he resold to Mr. Brunk for $56,800 when the trials made a financial drain upon him.

Emory and Henry College Appoints New President

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

EMORY, Va.—The Rev. Foye G. Gibson, Pastor of the First Methodist Church of Pulaski, Va., was elected President of Emory and Henry College, succeeding Dr. J. N. Hillman, resigned.

The Rev. Mr. Gibson, who will take the office Oct. 30, is a graduate of Emory and Henry and of Vanderbilt University, Nashville, Tenn. Dr. Hillman, President of Emory and Henry since 1922, will become Executive Secretary of the Board of Education for the Holston Conference.

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She Talks With a King

Wide World

Norway Appreciates Ambulances

King Haakon of Norway, now in exile in London, talks with Mrs. J. Anthony Drexel Biddle, wife of the United States Minister in London to seven exiled governments, following presentation to Norway of American-donated ambulances.

American Women Will Study British Sisters Role in War

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Nov. 13—Ten outstanding American women, leaders in their respective fields, will go to England soon on invitation of the British Government for two weeks of first-hand study of the wartime role British women are playing, it was made known here today.

A proposal to this effect, made by Mrs. Anthony J. Drexel Biddle, Jr., wife of the United States Ambassador to the Governments-in-Exile, before a London meeting of the British Federation of Business and Professional Women during September, was enthusiastically accepted by this body, which commissioned Mrs. Biddle to select the American women. The British Government has accorded full cooperation.

The identity of the 10 will be revealed Monday night at the annual Friendship Dinner held here by the New York Women's organizations, when Miss Caroline Haslett, Adviser to the British Minister of Labor on Wartime Industrial Employment of Women, will have been informed of the names by cable from London and will announce them to the gathering.

The American women will be received by Prime Minister Winston Churchill and his Cabinet and will have placed at their disposal full facilities for observation of and conversation with British women engaged in many types of industry, defense organization and general work. Service institutions, home defense agencies, and factories will be inspected.

While the London women's group left full responsibility for picking the women to Mrs. Biddle, its suggestion that the 10 might include a professional woman, a business woman, a country woman, a trade unionist, and a church worker interested in welfare activities is expected to be heeded. Miss Haslett will extend the British invitation on behalf of the International Women's Service Groups.

Control of Objectors' Camps

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Nov. 13—A discussion of whether government or religious groups should control camps for conscientious objectors featured the closing session of the two-day annual conference of the Episcopal Pacifist Fellowship here yesterday.

Charles Butcher, a conscientious objector from the civilian public service camp at Royalston, Mass., was in favor of Government camps to train objectors for problems the world will face after the war, while Roger Drury, assistant director of the Ashburnham, Mass., civilian public service camp, contended that the church—not the Government—should control the camps.

Mr. Butcher said many objectors held that the camps now provided for them were too isolated from practical problems and were of the opinion that they would gain much more experience in a Government camp.

"We're not fulfilling the highest ideal of pacifism by a long shot," he declared, "and yet we're receiving from the church only praise and contributions. We should be training ourselves for the work of relief and reconstruction. . . .

"There is too much softening of the glove for us. I have a feeling that we're being treated too well. People are sympathizing with us out of proportion for what we're doing."

Mr. Drury held that it was not fair to expect the Government to do with two hands opposite things—"support the Army and support conscientious objectors." He urged that the church "make an investment in its own future" by "underwriting the training of young people," declaring that while most objectors were "weak pacifists" when they entered camp, through training they would become "strong enough to do the work necessary for the church to survive after the war is over."

The Rev. Eric M. Tasman, of the National Service Board for Religious Objectors, said that the Board would consider proposals for the establishment of a Government-sponsored camp. He said the Board would give minority groups in the camps an opportunity to voice their views and would be glad to present suggestions to the proper authorities to see what can be done."

No Ersatz Materials In Nazi Combat Plane

DOWNEY, Calif., Nov. 13 (AP)—The German Messerschmitt ME-110 combat plane is built of the highest quality materials—not of ersatz and is equipped even more abundantly than comparable American ships, a detailed study here discloses.

A Messerschmitt shot down over Britain was brought here for study by aircraft experts. Findings were made public by R. W. Palmer, Vice-President of Vultee Aircraft, Inc. He reported:

The Germans used highest quality alloy steels, copper, natural rubber, aluminum, nickel, chromium, magnesium, and other materials.

As an example of German efficiency, connecting fittings in the camouflaged twin-tailed ship were reduced to a minimum with considerable freedom for adjustment. This was a contrast with numerous American fittings requiring highly accurate production.

U. S. Laying Groundwork For Possible Battles Abroad

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Nov. 13—The armed forces of the United States are laying the groundwork for large and powerful expeditionary forces to the European and Asiatic Continents if these are found necessary for the defense of this country and the defeat of totalitarian aggression, it became apparent today.

Several developments within the Army and Navy have emphasized this fact—the latest being the War Department announcement that it was asking selectees and National Guardsmen to enlist for the customary three-year term in the regular Army.

Under the present law, selectees and National Guardsmen may not be sent outside the Western Hemisphere or American territorial possessions, including the Philippine Islands, whereas regular Army men are available for duty anywhere the President, as Commander-in-Chief, sees fit to dispatch them.

The drive to incorporate as many selectees and Guardsmen in the regular Army as possible is designed to supplement the Army's ordinary enlistment campaign which on Oct. 9, 1941, had given it a total of 522,500 enlisted men and 15,000 officers.

The War Department states that there is no present plan for an A. E. F. to any part of the world but admits that the new drive is to prepare this country for any contingencies which may arise from the present international crisis.

The Army's plan, as outlined here, is to discharge those selectees and Guardsmen who express their willingness to enlist for the regular three-year term from their present obligatons and to incorporate them immediately into the regular Army. No quota has been established for the drive, it is said.

At last counting, there were 705,000 selectees and 248,000 National Guardsmen under arms, giving a pool of nearly 1,000,000 men from which the Army can draw recruits for its regular rolls. Although loath to discuss the extent to which they think the drive will be successful, War Department officials declare that it cannot fail if the American people are convinced of the seriousness of the present situation.

Marshall Opposes Curb

Gen. George C. Marshall, Army Chief of Staff, has repeatedly advocated repeal of the 1940 laws prohibiting the sending of selectees and National Guardsmen outside this Hemisphere and United States possessions. He has told Congress that such restrictions might seriously embarrass the War Department's efforts to defend this country and that any Army must be prepared to fight wherever the High Command deems advisable.

The War Department is believed to be particularly interested in expanding the number of men trained in armored warfare which would be available for duty throughout the world.

Only recently the War Department announced that this country would begin training Alpine units for mountain warfare. While such troops would be invaluable for use in Alaska and in the mountainous districts of South America, it is pointed out that Alpine troops play a more important role in European warfare than they would be expected to do in the New World.

This had led to speculation here as to whether the United States Army might not be preparing for the possibility of warfare either in Norway or in the intensely cold regions of northern Russia.

Marines Training Pushed

Paralleling the Army's development of units available for world-wide service, the Navy Department has been pushing the expansion and training of the United States Marine Corps, whose primary purpose is to act as "shock troops" for a landing party on enemy-held terrain.

Now numbering 64,000 men and officers, and destined to total 75,000 enlisted men by the end of June, 1942, the Marine Corps was recently described by Secretary of the Navy Frank Knox as being in "splendid condition" with its divisions being as well trained as any in the American service.

These Marines are not only undergoing rigid training for their traditional task of landing from boats and establishing beachheads, but also are being instructed in parachute and glider-borne warfare.

Particularly significant, it is felt here, is the close collaboration now existing among the Army, Navy and Marine Corps in the formulation of battle plans. All three units participated in the recent occupation of Iceland, and it is to be expected that a similar synchronization of effort would characterize any American expedition to the European, African or Asiatic Continents.

Threatened Nations Are Warned To Prepare Women for Industry

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Nov. 13—Every nation facing an upheaval similar to England's should plan now for use of its women in industry, Miss Caroline Haslett, adviser to the British Ministry of Labor told delegates to a minimum wage conference being held here by the United States Women's Bureau.

In her first speech since arriving from England two days ago, Miss Haslett, who is also Director of the Electrical Association for Women in England, reported that Britain has absorbed all its young mobile women workers and must now draw on married women, despite resulting household problems.

Entrance of married women into industrial and defense jobs she said, will necessitate the establishment of more nursery schools. will bring shopping problems and curtailment of comforts in the home.

Although only women up to 30 years of age are required to register with the Government, there is no age limit in industry and many of the older women are doing the best work.

Women workers receive almost the same allowance as men from the Government, although when wages are submitted for allowance there is some difference in their earnings, she explained.

"To the surprise of a good many people," Miss Haslett reported, "women do as good and sometimes better work than men."

If a girl is responsible for a home, a job in a nearby community is assigned to her; otherwise, she is asked to go into any community.

Miss Haslett expressed confidence that "out of all this welter, out of all these difficulties is going to come a new pattern in industry.

"Never again are we going to tolerate certain inequalities," she declared. "The human being will be more important than the machine. 'Humanics not mechanics' will be the keynote of the future."

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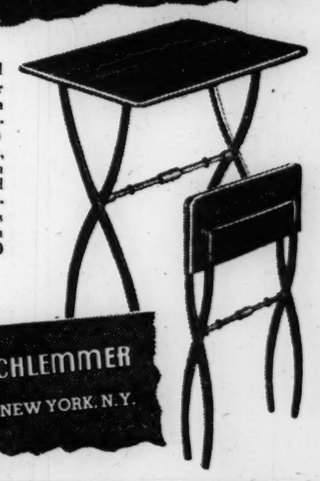

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British Watch Strike and Neutrality Issues

Continued from Page 1

who has been among the critics mentioned as a possible recruit for the British Cabinet.

"Why has the offensive in Libya been delayed?" Mr. Shinwell demanded. "It has been expected many months.

"It would in effect have created a second front. It would certainly have distracted the Nazis and created difficulties for them. Let the Government answer that question.

"Next week or next month an offensive in Libya may not be as effective."

What of Equipment?

If the failure to move again into Libya was due to a lack of equipment, Mr. Shinwell added, then obviously it is idle to speak of invasion elsewhere.

Mr. Shinwell asked whether defense of Britain's Oriental Empire represented the Government's idea of a second front and, if so, whether it bore Russian approval.

He asserted that if Britain actually had what seemed to be air superiority over Germany, then the RAF's "failure" to take the initiative was "inexcusable."

He recalled that Prime Minister Churchill made the parity claim for the RAF on Nov. 10 when he also declared that Britain would join the United States immediately in any war with Japan.

Socialist Dennis N. Pritt called for the removal from the Government of elements "lukewarm" to the British-Russian alliance.

Referring to a recent statement by Lord Croft, Undersecretary of War, that the British should concentrate their energies on defense of the Eastern Empire, Mr. Shinwell added:

"For a representative of the War Office this declaration was inexcusable. This would be fatal to victory.

"While large forces were immobilized Hitler would be free to reorganize his resources and squeeze the last ounce of production out of his occupied territories."

Long List of Criticisms

Charging that Lord Moyne had "abused" Government critics and referring to his parliamentary assertion that an invasion of Western Europe would be "suicide," Mr. Shinwell declared:

"If this is the decision of the Government, it is hardly consoling to Russia and most pernicious that Hitler should be equally informed."

In a long list of criticisms, Mr. Shinwell also included charges that British factories are not fully employed, that "everything is conscripted with the sole exception of vested interests," that apart from bomb sufferings the civil population has made little or no sacrifice, and that the Churchill Government was "carrying too much ballast."

Mr. Shinwell made it clear he was not accusing Prime Minister Churchill and several others in the Government of "harboring subversive thoughts," but added "we are not so sure of all the others."

Replying for the Government, First Lord of the Admiralty A. V. Alexander disclosed that Mr. Shinwell had refused to accept office when Mr. Churchill first formed his Government in May of 1940.

Mr. Alexander said that Mr. Shinwell apparently had decided "that in this war his role should be that . . . of a self-appointed critic who receives the applause of the less informed among the multitude rather than to work in self-imposed discipline and silence."

Churchill Defies Critics

Continued from Page 1

enthusiasm to every member of his numerous team."

The Times says that necessary changes in war policy—particularly in the production field—must involve ministerial changes later, if not immediately.

Meanwhile, there is a readiness to await results promised by Mr. Churchill's declarations that the Government "bases itself upon the House of Commons" and his assurance that the process of self-improvement is continuous in the War Cabinet.

One of the most outspoken critics of the Government—the Daily Herald (Labor) — which itself was the butt of a jibe from the Prime Minister, Nov. 12, welcomes Mr. Churchill's "balanced and good-humored references to criticism of the Government," but promises to continue its constructive criticism as do all the other dynamic influences in the country.

Mr. Churchill described the debate as the "grand inquest of the nation." But he insisted that the Government stands united as a corporate body and there could be no question of an individual minister being singled out for attack.

Mr. Churchill now puts himself in the hands of a free Parliament. To those who might suggest that the present Parliament is not so constituted as to make an adverse vote likely, it may be pointed out that Neville Chamberlain fell not because the majority voted against his Government, but because the vote of 281 to 200 in his favor was taken as tantamount to a vote of no confidence. Any considerable vote against the Churchill setup likewise would have serious repercussions for the present Government.

So far as the dominions are concerned, it is recognized here that parliamentary action for them could not be so straightforward. But in the absence of any, as yet, practical plan for closer dominion representation in London, the dominion peoples themselves could, if they deemed it necessary, force their leaders to bring pressure on Westminster, which no British Government could afford to ignore in the present situation.

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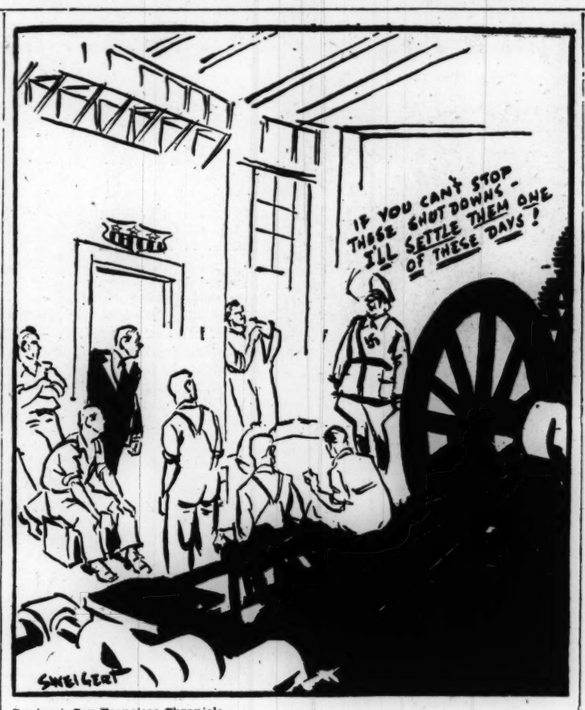
It's Hefty Lot of 'Kids' That Releases Coal Truck

Iowa City, Iowa (AP)—A truck driver backed into a customer's garage to unload a shipment of coal, but its removal caused the springs to raise the truck so much that the box of the vehicle caught the top of the garage doors.

It appeared as if some of the coal would have to go back into the truck for ballast until the lady of the house had an idea.

A few minutes later the truck pulled out easily—loaded with all the kids in the neighborhood.



Sweigert, San Francisco Chronicle

11-State Tie-Up Threatened As Trucking Strike Looms

By the Associated Press

Chicago: A dispute over wages and hours between nearly 300,000 union truck drivers and approximately 800 operators of motor carrier fleets neared a showdown today with a drivers' strike already authorized for midnight Saturday.

Deadlocked were the drivers, members of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters of the American Federation of Labor, and the operators in the Central States Employers Council. Affected would be over-the-road trucking operations in 11 Midwestern States, much of them connected with national defense.

The operators have offered the drivers three cents a mile, the present rate, and 82½ cents an hour on an hourly basis. The current rate is 80 cents an hour. The drivers have demanded five cents a mile and $1 an hour.

States involved are Illinois, Wisconsin, Michigan, Indiana, Ohio, Minnesota, North and South Dakota, Iowa, Nebraska, and Missouri.

New York: The Government appealed today to the Independent Federation of Long Distance Telephone Workers to postpone for one week a strike set for Saturday and to resume negotiations for settlement of its wage dispute with the American Telephone & Telegraph Company. Affected over 15,000 workers in 42 States.

The appeal, telegraphed to John J. Moran, President of the union, was made by Dr. John R. Steelman, Director of the United States Conciliation Service, shortly after the union announced that transmission of news and newsphotos by wire would not be affected by the threatened walkout.

Los Angeles: A strike of United Aircraft welders called a week ago in the Lockheed and Vega aircraft plants in Burbank to back demands for a bargaining election was abandoned yesterday by the independent union.

Canton, Ohio: Termination of a one-day A. F. of L. machine erectors strike at the $20,000,000 Canton naval ordnance plant was announced last night by Roy W. Gavert, plant manager.

The plant, operated by Westinghouse Electric & Manufacturing Co., recently started production of mounts for naval and anti-aircraft guns.

New Brunswick, N. J.: A conference was arranged in an effort to settle a Congress of Industrial Organizations strike at the Mack Manufacturing Corporation, New Brunswick, N. J. The dispute involves bargaining rights and demands for increased pay. An independent union won a recent election supervised by the National Labor Relations Board. The plant employs 2,000 persons and has a $10,000,000 order for army tank transmissions.

Lansing, Mich.: A three-man special committee, headed by Thomas J. Donahue, to mediate a dispute at the Chrysler tank arsenal with the United Automobile Workers of the C. I. O. was announced late yesterday by Gov. Murray D. Van Wagoner's office.

Ravenna, Ohio: A strike of more than 1,000 workmen at the government's $57,000,000 Ravenna arsenal was postponed last night from 8 a. m. today to 8. a. m. Wednesday, Nov. 19, it was announced by R. R. Walker, President of the Arsenal Workers of America. Mr. Walker said the action was taken by members of his union and three others, upon recommendation of their executive officers, following receipt of a telegram from Robert P. Patterson, Assistant Secretary of War.

Buffalo, N. Y.: Hugh Thompson, C. I. O. Regional Director, said yesterday workers at Bell aircraft's plants in Buffalo and Niagara Falls "are left with no other resort but their economic weapon of the strike."

Camden, N. J.: Philip H. Van Gelder, National Secretary-Treasurer of the Industrial Union of Marine and Shipbuilding Workers of America of the Congress of Industrial Organizations, said last night the union had withdrawn from further participation in the Robins Drydock case before the National Defense Mediation Board.

Cincinnati, Ohio: The Sixth United States Circuit Court of Appeals held yesterday that there is nothing in the National Labor Relations Act which enjoins the absence of employees from negotiations where the material question under discussion is a union's authority to represent workers.

Washington: Sidney Hillman, Associate Director of the Office of Production Management, said yesterday the Labor Division had proposed a four-point program to relieve unemployment among 7,000 employees in the metal-plating industry, hard hit by a priorities order curtailing "brightwork" on automobiles.

'Ascap' Finally Submits To Washington's Law

OLYMPIA, Wash., Nov. 13 (AP)—The American Society of Composers, Authors and Publishers dropped its long fight today against a 1937 State law requiring the filing of its compositions with the Secretary of State.

With the filing of its list of thousands of copyrighted compositions, Attorney General Smith Troy said "Ascap" would have complied substantially with the law and would be able to license Washington radiocasting stations to use "Ascap" copyright materials.

Ascap had challenged the law's constitutionality. A three-judge court held last year that Ascap was operating in violation of anti-trust laws and accorded the Society no relief in equity. Ascap appealed to the United States Supreme Court. That appeal, under today's agreement, will be dropped, Mr. Troy said.

Southwest Color Musicalized In 'Grand Canyon' Recording

Review of Recordings

Columbia's current issue of Ferde Grofe's "Grand Canyon" Suite, done by Andre Kostelanetz and his orchestra, is a potent vocal advertisement for the Southwest. Whether one has ever watched a sunrise or sunset there, seen the Painted Desert, ridden a burro in the Grand Canyon trails, or not, he could certainly feel the effect of wide open spaces inherent in the opening "Sunrise" movement, the mystery in "Painted Desert," the simple robust humor in the now properly famous "On the Trail," the orchestral colors which suggest the play of color in "Sunset" and the quick elemental fury of the closing "Cloudburst." It made this reviewer want to repeat these experiences.

Obviously a great deal of attention has been lavished by Columbia on this recording for it is remarkably fine, both as to rendition and technical quality. It is probably the best contemporary recording of this work now available. Columbia has also provided a fitting album done in the sky blue, golden yellow and earthy brown of the area. There is also a single label of "On the Trail" if you can afford only that.

Orchestral

Prokofieff: Peter and the Wolf, with Basil Rathbone, narrator, and the All-American Youth Orchestra, Leopold Stokowski, conductor. Three Columbia records. A timely seasonal item, worthy as a holiday gift, which will appeal to children for its sheer humor, to adults because of the satire.

Ravel: La Valse, choregraphic poem, by the Philharmonic-Symphony Orchestra, John Barbirolli, conductor. Two Columbia records. Following on the heels of a recent Victor recording of this work, we should say that it is a conductor's choice between the two renditions, as this is excellently done. The Ballet movement from Debussy's Petite Suite is on the fourth side.

Schumann: Symphony No. 4, in D minor, by the Chicago Symphony Orchestra, Dr. Frederick Stock, conductor. Three Columbia records. An excellent rendition of this warm, sentimental, almost on the "sticky" side, work.

Dvorak: "New World" Symphony, by symphony orchestra, not named. Four Masterpiece records by Musicraft. A capably rendered version of the Fifth Symphony, issued on the occasion of the Bohemian composer's anniversary. It is an inexpensive edition and a good standard library item.

Mendelssohn: Violin Concerto, by soloist and symphony orchestra, not named. Three Masterpiece records by Musicraft. Also well done and a good standard concerto item.

Moussorgsky: Persian Dance, done by Howard Barlow and the Columbia Broadcasting Symphony. Columbia. A good version of the characteristically oriental-flavored music of the Russians, in spots reminiscent of the Polovetsian Dances.

Liszt-Stokowski: Second Hungarian Rhapsody, by All-American Youth Orchestra, Leopold Stokowski, conductor. Columbia. Mr. Stokowski's version follows the piano score very faithfully. Taken at a slower pace, hence the instrumental solos are all good.

Wagner: Lohengrin-Prelude, Act 3, and Die Walkure-Ride of the Valkyries, by the Pittsburgh Symphony Orchestra, Fritz Reiner, conductor. Columbia. Good versions of these standard Wagnerian items.

Dvorak: Slavonic Dances, Nos. 1 and 3, by the Minneapolis Symphony Orchestra, Dimitri Mitropoulos, conductor. Columbia. Nicely done versions of these popular works of the Bohemian composer, though the No. 3 is preferred for its gypsy feeling.

Chabrier: Espana Rhapsody, by Sir Thomas Beecham and the London Philharmonic Orchestra. Columbia. A vigorous rendition of this familiar work by Sir Thomas.

Instrumental

Chopin: Etudes, Op. 20-No. 13, A Flat Major; No. 24, C Minor; No. 16, A Minor; No. 15, F Major; No. 14, F Minor; No. 18, G Sharp Minor; No. 17, E Minor; No. 19, C Sharp Minor; No. 21, G Flat Major; No. 22, B Minor; No. 20, D Flat Major; No. 23, A Minor, played by Edward Kilenyi, pianist. Three Columbia records. Like Bach, Chopin couched technical keyboard problems in beauty in these Etudes. Such well-knowns, to give them their programmatic titles, as the "Harp," "Rolling Waters," "Humming Bird," "Meditation" and "Butterfly," are in this group very competently done by Mr. Kilenyi.

Bach: Partita, No. 5, in G Major, played by Walter Gieseking, pianist. Two Columbia records. A suite of dances, played beautifully and faithfully in traditional style by Mr. Gieseking. There are a preamble, allemande, courante, sarabande, tempo di menuetto, passepied and gigue.

Vocal

Verdi: Rigoletto-Cortigiani, Vil Razza (Courtiers, Vile Race), and Leoncavallo: Pagliacci-Prologue, sung by Robert Weede, baritone, with Metropolitan Opera Orchestra. Columbia. These are the first disks of Mr. Weede as a Metropolitan Opera singer and establish him as a soloist of first rank. He was long familiar to listeners of the Radio City Music Hall program.

Handel: Xerxes-Largo, and Messager: Chanson Ancienne-La Basoche, by Richard Bonelli, baritone, with organ and piano accompaniment. Columbia. Here one hears the introductory music to the famous Largo. The other is in easy legato stlye.

Rimsky-Korsakoff: The Rose and the Nightingale, and Thayer: My Laddie, by Josephine Antoine, soprano, with piano. Columbia. Miss Antoine is well heard in the oriental-feeling "Rose" and the tender Scottish song.

De Tejada: La Perjura (Faithless One) and Violetas (Violets), by Carlo Morelli, baritone; Antonini's Orchestra. Columbia. Two tango-like songs adequately sung by Mr. Morelli.

Use Tax Repeal Move

WASHINGTON, Nov. 13 (AP)—Representative Johnson (D) of Oklahoma told the House yesterday he had introduced legislation repealing the $5 use tax imposed on automobiles under the 1941 Revenue Act "because it would be very impractical to carry it out."

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BETTER RADIO SERVICE

Neutral Law Changes Tied To U. S. Strikes

Continued from Page 1

ate amendments, sat at the minority table mapping his campaign.

Roosevelt Leads Fight

At the White House, President Roosevelt was believed to be guiding the Administration fight. He had cancelled all but a few personal appointments.

A blow came to the Administration with announcement by Mr. Richards that John E. Rankin (D) of Mississippi, long an ardent supporter of Administration foreign policy, would take the floor to oppose Senate revisions.

Representative Joe Starnes (D) of Alabama, told the House at the start of the debate he was ready to vote for war "if it is necessary to remove the menace of Hitler."

Representative Charles L. Gifford of Massachusetts, a Republican supporter of the bill, maintained that recent criticism of the British war effort was unjustified. This precipitated a lively exchange with anti-British members.

Representative John W. Flannagan (D) of Virginia, flayed his colleagues who declared they would not support the legislation because of the Administration's labor policy.

"The American laborer is patriotic. We are not afraid of his polivy in our time of need. The whole world is looking to America in this hour. We must not fail," he said.

White House Meeting

As for the coal crisis, President Roosevelt called a parley of miners and operators at the White House tomorrow at 11:15 in a final effort to head off the strike, whose deadline is set for Saturday.

John L. Lewis meets with 200 representatives of the United Mine Workers from all over the country tomorrow at 10 to consider their course of action.

A high official here stated that the mines would be taken over by the Army if a strike occurred.

Harold L. Ickes, newly appointed to be Defense Co-ordinator of Solid Fuels, announced today the nation is in a "comfortable" position on coal supplies. Steel and rolling mills have an average of 31 days' supply on hand though Howard A. Gray, Director of the Bituminous Coal Division, warned that in event of a strike plants would have to begin making immediate plans for curtailment of operations.

Cordell Hull, Secretary of State, at his press conference today said he would not let any consideration stand in the way of arms production. He disclosed he had been on the telephone throughout the morning talking with members of Congress on the urgency of passing the neutrality revision bill. He indicated that the strike situation still stood as the most menacing barrier to favorable action. He said that he was most anxious to see production for military purpose increased to the limit so that it could be speedily transported to where it would be most useful. He was convinced that nothing should be allowed to stand in the way of more and uninterrupted production.

Not only the threatened coal strike but other menacing labor situations beat about the heads of the Administrtion and of Congress as the neutrality debate proceeded. With the withdrawal of the Congress of Industrial Organizations members from the National Defense Mediation Board the elaborate machinery for settling disputes peaceably was in danger of collapse. Furthermore C. I. O. began to pill the props out from the Office of Production Management, and it was announced that John Owens, C. I. O. assistant to Co-Director Sidney Hillman, had handed in his resignation. The reason given is the adverse recommendation handed down in the coal dispute.

The Federation of Long Line Telephone Workers announced that 15,000 members will strike in 42 States at midnight unless wage demands are granted.

Executives of the "Big Five" Brotherhoods called a strike of 350,000 workers on the country's railroads, to start at 6 a. m. Dec. 7. This dispute also involves wages.

Hugh Thompson, C. I. O. Regional Director at Buffalo, N. Y., said a strike was "imminent" at Bell aircraft plants as a result of withdrawal of C. I. O. members from the Mediation Board, which had been handling the dispute. The union claims 12,000 members in Bell factories at Buffalo and Niagra Falls.

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Mrs. Roosevelt Has Invitation To Visit So. American Nations

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Nov. 13—Possibility that Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt may visit the Latin-American republics was revived here this week following the annual meeting of the Inter-American Commission of Women.

Ten women from Central and South America headed by Senora Ana Rosa de Martinez Guerrero of Argentina voted to ask the President's wife to make a goodwill tour of nations below the Rio Grande. They showed special interest in Mrs. Roosevelt's work as head of civilian defense volunteer services and went home resolved to have their nations adopt similar plans, with specific provision for training of women to take over jobs of men if necessary.

Mrs. Roosevelt contemplated a South American visit last year, but abandoned it when the State Department was cool to the plan. New interest of South American women in civilian defense might change the department's attitude toward such a trip though her additional duties might make it impossible for the President's wife to get away now.

The invitation to Mrs. Roosevelt was included in a series of recommendations for hemispheric defense and progress adopted by the Commission, that ranged all the way from a general declaration of international unity to a plan for an international home weaving contest with all-American materials.

The women urged inter-American co-ordination of high school and college curricula to facilitate transfers of exchange students; establishment of housekeeping training centers, suppression of prostitution, obligatory school courses for girls in raising children, and organization of nursery schools.

Defense Booms U. S. Canals

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MIAMI, Fla.—The importance of inland waterways in the present world conflict was the subject of an address on the second day of the thirty-fourth annual convention of the Atlantic Deeper Waterways Association meeting here Nov. 10-12.

Thomas E. Lyons, chief of the Public Utilities Unit, Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, Washington, told how national defense efforts have increased the movement of commerce on inland waterways other than the Great Lakes, due largely to the withdrawal of vessels from coastwise service. Because of this condition, active steps are being taken to improve all inland waterways.

Inland waterways of Britain, of which there are some 4,000 miles, have proved important in the present war. Regional committees have been appointed to organize the effective operation of canals and see that all shipments suitable for transport by water are directed that way.

Seaway's FoesSeek Parley's Aid

MIAMI, Fla., Nov. 13 (AP)—Rebuffed in their first effort to gain the support of the powerful National Rivers and Harbors Congress, foes of the multi-million dollar St. Lawrence Seaway planned a new attempt at opening sessions of the group's convention today.

Opponents of the St. Lawrence project, which has been indorsed by President Roosevelt as a national defense need, asked the projects committee to recommend against its construction yesterday, but the committee rejected their request.

In turning down the application for disapproval of the seaway, the committee said only that it was not in proper form. Members said an application for a negative recommendation on a project was "almost unprecedented in the organization's history.

All that Army engineers have ever said in behalf of the project, Mr. Macy asserted, was that it was feasible. This he interpreted to mean only that it was physically possible of accomplishment.

Poor Richard Award to Publishers' Head

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 14 (AP)—Walter M. Dear, President of the American Newspaper Publishers' Association, will receive the Poor Richard Club's 1942 gold medal award, Club President William Berry announced.

The award is made annually to a "citizen of the United States whose outstanding achievements have contributed to the advance of America."

Dear, publisher of the Jersey Journal, Jersey City, N. J., will be given the medal at the Advertising Club's annual banquet, January 16.

Cargo Ship Launched At Kearny Yards

KEARNY, N. J., Nov. 13 (AP)—The 9,441-ton cargo vessel Jean Lykes slid down the ways of the Navy-operated Federal Shipbuilding & Dry Dock Company into the Hackensack River yesterday, the eighth ship launched since the Navy took over and the fifteenth completed at the yard this year.

The Jean Lykes was sponsored by Mrs. Corinne Boggs, wife of Representative Hale Boggs (D) of Louisiana. Mrs. Boggs is a resident of New Orleans, La., home port of the Jean Lykes Steamship Company, for whom the cargo ship was built.

Red on N. Y. Council

NEW YORK, Nov. 12 (AP)—Peter V. Caccione today became the first Communist candidate to win elective office in the City. Tabulation of proportional representation ballots cast last Tuesday showed that he had won a seat in the City Council. He was one of seven members chosen from Brooklyn.

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For Young People

The Christian Science Monitor,
Boston, Thursday, November 13, 1941

A Thursday Page

Farewell to Africa

By Elizabeth Coatsworth
Chapter Eight

Who had brought the slipper to Andrew? Could it have been his father himself? Or had he some friend who was helping him? Even in Moroccan slavery, under the constant shadow of peril, they had found about them courage and steady affection. The White Lalla, the English boy, the young prince who had protected Andrew from Zidan's displeasure had all risked much to help them. Had their father found such a friend, and if so, who was it?

Sally was learning to hope. When she heard the lions roar in the dusk beyond the walls, she no longer shivered. When the Black Lalla passed by and laid her grasp upon her head or shoulder, she no longer shrank. Even when the Sultan visited the garden she salaamed with scarcely a quickening of the heartbeat. So, until she should hear that Uncle Patterson had been captured, she would believe in his escape.

She was like a bird which sings the moment that the shadow of the hawk has slipped by the branch where it sits among the green leaves.

There were a great many things to interest her in the palaces and gardens, and she often had free hours in which to roam about these fairy-tale surroundings. The ladies were all kind to her. She learned their names and something of their histories and was at home in their charming tiled rooms, seated on a cushion, nibbling a sweetmeat, and talking as well as she could with her hostesses in their bright-colored robes and veils, making herself surprisingly well understood by a mixture of signs and Arabic words often mispronounced and met by little gusts of laughter.

A Good Storyteller

Everyday she grew more like the old Sally, and though the heat made her rather pale, and her curls often lay damp along her forehead, her eyes had their same dancing light, and it was almost as hard for her to sit still as for a butterfly to remain long on one flower. The ladies would ask her to tell them about America and she would describe the Indians, acting out their appearance and manner, or with sharp sweeps of her hands draw pine trees on the air, or describe the square houses, making pictures of them in the dust with a stick, while the watchers exclaimed over the great chimneys, strange to them in a land of braziers.

At other times Sally played with the little princesses and the younger attendants, teaching them the games she had known as a child: fox-and-geese with pebbles on a marked board, a quiet game for the hot noontimes, or puss-in-the corner and hide-the-slipper as the coolness of evening stole across the garden and only the tops of the palm trees and the fountains caught the late sunlight, while all the rest of the courtyard lay in shadow.

These games and stories were new to the palace, and because the days were long, they made a welcome change. Sally's spirit was new, too, eager and inquisitive and kind. Wherever she went there were laughter and hands at her sleeves trying to hold her back.

"You are like a breeze from the north to us, Gaïda," said the White Lalla one day. "You are more wholesome than a fan at noonday, child."

Another girl might have been spoiled, but Sally never even knew that she was a favorite. She gave forth affection as warmly as she received it. People were kind to her, it is true, but she too went out of her way to be kind to others. She would run errands for anyone, help a burdened negress with the heavy dish of cous-cous which she might be carrying, or find the lost toy of a little child without thinking twice of the matter.

An especial friend of hers was the negro who fed the cats each morning. Sally used to sit with him in that circle of hungry eyes and watch as each cat was called out to receive its share. There was a black one which she called Dinah after the real Dinah at Five Bushel Farm. Sally saved extra tid-bits for the Moroccan Dinah, and soon the lovely creature would follow her about almost as faithfully as the lion cub followed the Black Lalla.

Feast for Pigeons

But with the Black Lalla, Sally had not become friends, though sometimes Zidana would call her to her pavilion and she went because she dared not disobey. Then the Sultana would give her presents which Sally was forced to take.

If someone had told Sally that some day she would risk everything to help the Black Lalla, she would never have believed it, and yet that day was very near at hand.

One afternoon it happened that Little Zidan had called to her to come and help him feed the pigeons of which he was curiously fond. She once more had to obey, not altogether unwillingly either, for though she disliked his sudden tempers, he was an attractive child with a natural fire which expressed itself in his every gesture. When he fed the pigeons his little dark face grew dreamy and his eyes became soft. He would stand with the birds on his shoulders and clustered on his outstretched arms, until he was laden with winged bodies, and the ground at his feet was carpeted with crowding doves.

This afternoon as Sally passed by the Black Lalla's pavilion on her way to join the prince, she noticed that the Sultana was asleep, alone in her summerhouse except for the young lion which lay across the door, its head on its yellow paws. The Sultana was fond of sleeping during the day, and often it was said that she was awake all the night. What she did during those long hours of darkness, how she busied herself all night in her palace, where she sat brooding under the stars on the flat roofs, or wandered along the deserted walks and listened to the fountains that fell through the darkness and the soft clashing of palm leaves overhead, no one seemed to know, and her attendants never told. But certainly she often slept during the day, sending her women away so that they would not disturb her even by their immobility. Only her lion never left her, awake or asleep, and lay now as often at the door of the pavilion.

Sally thought nothing of this, since it was not uncommon. She was more interested in Andrew, who was working near by, and to whom she gave a secret smile and nod. Then moving lightly among the pigeons, she took the dish as Zidan commanded her, and stood enjoying the come and go of the birds against the sky. Suddenly she was surprised to see the prince dismiss his feathered retinue by a quick motion of his arms. They all flew up in a cloud of broken white and gray and lavender, their wings throbbing with a sound like distant galloping.

Only for one person would the prince have left his play. The Sultan must have arrived, and turning to salaam, Sally saw him indeed walking in their direction, dressed all in white, preceded as usual by the boy holding the open Koran, and followed by the tall blacks.

As Sally knew, the fact that Mulay Ismaël was dressed in white did not show the color of his mood. Had he been in yellow, it would have meant trouble to all whom he might meet. On the other hand, green would have meant that he was in one of his benign moods, when he would look about kindly from under his shaggy white eyebrows, and his big mouth would be smiling under the forked white beard which hung half way to his waist.

He was coming now toward the Black Sultana's pavilion. Sally had a feeling that somehow she ought to awake Zidana before the Sultan arrived, but she was not one of her attendants and could do nothing. No one else was near. Sally watched the Sultan walking along with the lightness peculiar to him, his slippers going slip slap on the tiles with every step, his feet toeing in a little as he walked.

Sally heard a bee near her buzzing away in a cheerful summery fashion. Of course! it was a beatiful day. It was nice that the Sultan had come.

Now he was at the entrance of the pavilion about to enter.

Suddenly Sally heard the threatening growl of the young lion. The Sultana was still asleep. Only the beast was on guard, and not even the Sultan himself might pass.

Unbelievable Interference

Looking up, Sally saw the lion crouched and glaring in the doorway. But the alarming change was not in the lion, but in the Sultan who had been brought to a halt by the challenge. His face had darkened with anger. Very few things, human or animal, had ever faced Mulay Ismaël and forced him to give way, and now he reached back with a groping hand into which the tallest of the slaves thrust the hilt of the scimitar.

Without knowing what she was doing, Sally shrieked and ran forward, and catching the wrist of the Sultan's sword-arm jerked it to one side as the blow fell so that the blade struck harmless into the upright of the pavilion, slicing off a long sliver of scarlet-painted wood.

The Sultan looked down at Sally incredulously.

He could not imagine how any human being would be there, ruining his stroke, thwarting his will. And Sally, staring back at him wide-eyed, could not imagine either how she came to be there.

It may have been the very astonishment on her face which protected her. For, staring down at her, Mulay Ismaël stood, as a lion might stand over a gazelle, and then he unexpectedly threw back his head and began to laugh, tossing aside the scimitar to clap his hands to his sides. The very outrageousness of Sally's daring had caught his unpredictable fancy. He whom no one ever gainsaid, had felt child's weight hanging to his wrist, and this little American had risked herself in attempting to save the lion of the Black Lalla, who had often been unfriendly to her.

The White Lalla came running up, she who saw everything, risked everything, but there was no need for her to plead. The Black Lalla too had awakened, at the sound of the scimitar's stroke, and seeing what had happened, fell to her knees with her arms about her lion's neck, lifting her proud black face to beg for its life.

But again there was no need. The Sultan was laughing still, and there was no room in his heart for both annoyance and laughter. Now and then his merriment would die down, but a glance at his small bewildered assailant would once more set it off.

"The kitten has met the tiger in battle!" he exclaimed at last. "Come! come! I am not angry."

He grinned, sinking his head between his shoulders.

"Now I will sit down, you, Ayesha, on my right hand, and you, Zidana, on my left. Child, take a cushion. Tell her, Ayesha, that she is to talk to us of her people and her history. You understand her speech."

So for the first time Sally talked to the Sultan and the White Lalla translated all she said. She told him of her aunts and uncles and of her country by the sea, and of the northern forests and their snows. She told him how Uncle Joseph had brought them to their new home in a little house on runners, drawn by oxen, and of the Indians they had found in the country, and of how she had met Andrew, who had lost his father, and of how later they had voyaged together to France.

In that hot garden between the rose trees and the orange trees with the shadows of the palms along the walls, it was strange to hear of trackless forests, deep with snow, and of wide cold rivers flowing from unknown sources where camped the Indian hunters. Sally told of the beavers and their ways; of her pet bear-cub, and the flowers which Aunt Debby could coax to grow even in the wilderness, and of how Aunt Esther had been married while the minister stood on the other side of a flood-swollen river.

Mulay Ismaël asked her many questions, some of which she could answer, though others were beyond her knowledge, and the palm leaves clashed dryly overhead and even the Black Sultana listened with a changing face.

(To be continued on Nov. 27.)

The Story Starts Here

A slipper with a scrawled message, "I have escaped," had brought Andrew the news that his father, Captain Patterson, had fled the Moroccan palace in which they were held captive. Sally, Andrew, Captain Patterson and all the crew of the sailing ship, Fair American, had been captured by Barbary pirates while the boat was in the Mediterranean, sailing toward Italy. At the Sultan's palace in Meknes, Sally was given to the White Lalla, a European captive who was in the Sultan's favor; Andrew was made a garden boy and the captain a palace blacksmith.

A Linocut by Raphael Nelson

The Bactrian Camel Is Sometimes Friendly

Most of us know that native of Central Asia, the Bactrian, or two-humped camel. Since he can carry a load weighing up to 1,500 pounds for quite a time without feeling weary, he is used in the East as a beast of burden, mainly in taking merchandise from China and Tibet to distant regions.

When we first knew the camel, we were apt to take those two large humps on his back for granted, finding them admirably soft cushions against which to lean! It was not until later that we asked the reason for those huge growths and were told that they are accumulations of fatty tissue which the animal carries as a kind of internal larder, upon which to draw when times are lean.

The camel, as we all know, wears a most supercilious expression, but that is really no true guide to its character.

I recall one camel that was actually kept as a "household pet." A Frenchman brought the animal, a young specimen, back to Paris from Algiers and kept it in his flat. This caused trouble with the landlord because, while the lease stipulated that neither cats. dogs, nor parrots were permitted in the building, there was no mention of camels!

News in the Wilds

Living Crusoe-like in a distant corner of the South Pacific, I didn't hear of Great War No. 1 till long after it had begun, and then it was only by native smoke-signals. In these days of radio and air services such ignorance about Great War No. 2 is hardly possible.

On a little-known part of the Queensland coast is a heavily bearded aborigine called Narakad, a tribal leader who, in Government recognition of his status, wears on his chest a large metal disc engraved with the word "King."

Years ago when I was leaving that region for a trip to Europe and America, this native gave me a message of greeting—verbal, of course, as he knew nothing of writing—to King George V of England, which message I duly delivered to His Majesty.

The next time we met, after many years, I found him to be a rather more sophisticated Narakad. Whereas he had previously worn next to nothing, he now had on trousers and a hat, and the tin disc had been replaced by a shining brass one. He also had learned a whole lot about this new Great War. His information had come by way of Japanese pearlers and their Singapore Malay crews, who were pearling in the vicinity and had radio sets.

But the Japanese, having been more or less pro-German, had listened to and passed on to Narakad pro-German news; while the Malays, being pro-British, had listened to and passed on the British news, with the result that Narakad was puzzled.

"Truly strange are the ways of white men at war," is a free translation of his comment. "Both sides are winning!"

J. McL

Of People and Places

Book Reviews

Anyone who has loved the stories of Uncle Remus, whatever age he may be, will want to read Alvin F. Harlow's book "Joel Chandler Harris: Plantation Story Teller." (Julian Messner, Inc. New York. $2.50.)

This beloved story-teller (Uncle Remus) was born in a small town in middle Georgia, a dull town but Joel Chandler Harris didn't find it dull for he loved fun. He was a great reader and while he learned the ways of printing when working for Mr. Turner, he read most of his employer's books and observed everything about the life on his plantation. Mr. Thomas English in his foreword to the book writes: "Some of the Negroes were great story tellers, and the stories they told were of animals who talked and acted like human beings. These tales were older than the black folks who related them, and had gathered the wisdom and humor of many generations of narrators. Joel didn't know it, but as he listened happily to this ancient African folklore, he was laying up stores of pleasure which some day he would pass on to other listeners far from the old plantation."

A story of discovery, telling the history of the period which began with the exploration for a sea route to the Orient, is "Spice Ho!" by Agnes Danforth Hewes (Alfred H. Knopf, New York. $1.75). This period marked a significant change in ways of living and thinking—and answers to the questions, what started this exploration?—why did a sea route to the Orient seem so important that men risked their lives to find it?—are found in this book.

The author tells us "this wave of daring discovery began in a demand for something which today may be found in every grocery—shiny little boxes of pepper and cloves and cinnamon and nutmeg that now cost no more than a few cents — spices!" It's a romantic, thrilling story which she unfolds in this history of the search for spices; sad and tragic, too, for before it was completed, the search changed the whole face of the world.

For the earnest reader, particularly if he is interested in world affairs, L. Lamprey's "Building An Empire" will be interesting and rewarding. (Frederick A. Stokes Company, New York. $2.) The author gives an analysis of the various elements that have gone into the making of the British Empire, tells the story of what an empire is, what makes England live, the fundamental principles that have established her traditions, manners and customs and way of thinking. Interwoven into the history are stories of explorers, traders, royalty and anecdotes of the common folk.

"Elizabeth: England's Modern Queen," by Cornelia Spencer (The John Day Company, New York. $2), provides a picture of this lovely, gracious woman, whom the whole world admires for her noble conduct during her tragic ordeal. It not only gives us an inside view of her as Queen and mother, but takes us back to the happy childhood spent in the historic Glamis Castle, where she received splendid training for the life she was to live in the royal family. Not only is this the story of Queen Elizabeth, but the reader gets intimate glimpses of her daughter who may some day be a queen.

"Knight of the Sea," by Corinne Lowe (Harcourt, Brace & Co., New York. $2.50), is timely for it is the story of the great American Commodore, Stephen Decatur, Conqueror of the Barbary Pirates and hero of the War of 1812. This dramatic biography is also a history of the first 30 years of the United States Navy.

Jeanette Eaton, who has written several biographies interesting and pleasing to young people, presents in "Narcissa Whitman: Pioneer of Oregon" (Harcourt, Brace & Co., New York. $2.50), an authentic portrait and heart-warming account of this great American woman. Older girls will like this biography that reads like a novel.

Florence Bethune Sloan

V. Wolfgang Von Hagen

The Not-So-Slothful Sloth

Animals of Hispanic America—6

By V. W. Von Hagen

Sloths have no right to be living in this modern world, that is, no natural right. For their kind died out centuries ago. Just-about the time that man appeared in what is now the United States, the last of the ground sloths—great ungainly creatures as big as elephants, hobbled across the plains eating the leaves of the Joshua tree, but they were a departing race. Not long after that, the sloth as we know it today made its altered appearance. It left the ground, took to the trees, hung upside down and took to eating the new green shoots of the tropical cercropia tree.

But what a ridiculously equipped animal to brave the perils of the jungle. It has a head about the size of a large grapefruit, with tawny colored eyes, vacant and staring with a constant look of surprise. In its nine odd pounds it somehow manages to have four legs, armed with three long, sharp claws, something like small icetongs. The head, the body and the legs are covered with long coarse hair, which is not always grey. In fact there is such a thing as a green sloth. Since these sloths are so slow moving, small plants of the lichen family take root among the hair of the sloth. To repay the animal for this botanical hostelry, the lichens turn the sloth, in the rainy season, the color of the forests.

Now in the zoo, you will see the sloth hanging upside down. Its head is between its front legs and you will note that the animal seldom moves.

The sloth is a child of the night. In the days it sleeps, when the mantle of darkness covers the jungle. When its enemies, the harpy eagles, have gone to their lairs—then the sloth is alive. It begins mechanically to place one foot in front of the other—always traveling upside down.

So, despite its reputation for immovability the sloth can get along as fast as a tortoise, and moreover it can swim! It will enter the water, and will swim with the same slow, deliberate movement with which it swings through the trees—tossing its hairy arms in an overhead crawl, with the body sinking below the surface with every stroke.

The next article, to be published on Nov. 27, will be about the little anteater.)

When Liquids Climb

Try It Out Yourself—7

By Frank Gillard

Here is something to make you think. Take a saucer of water and color it with a little ink. Now stand a stick of white chalk on its end in the saucer and leave it for a few minutes. You will be able to watch the water slowly climbing up that stick of chalk until, before very long, the whole of it is colored. You can repeat the experiment with a lump of sugar, or a piece of blotting paper, or even a piece of brick.

Now why does this happen? Well, if you examine each of these things through a magnifying glass you will find that they are very porous. They have innumerable little empty spaces in them. Quite often these tiny spaces happen to be arranged one above another, so that they make a series of irregular little tubes inside the material. And it is a strange fact that water, and many other liquids, will always climb up inside a little tube—in fact, the narrower the tube, the higher the water rises. This is due to what is called "Capillary attraction," a most useful thing.

For instance, it is because of capillary attraction that oil rises up the wick of a lamp to the flame, and melted wax rises in the wick of a candle. These wicks have a great number of tiny, irregular tubes inside them, no thicker than hairs, and the liquids climb up through these tubes.

You can see the same thing happening if you do this experiment: Cut off a piece of cane between two joints. Stand it in a jar which has a little melted paraffin at the bottom. After a few minutes you can light the fuel at the top of the cane. The oil has risen through tiny tubes in the wood.

It may be useful to you to know that you can keep plants watered by using capillary attraction. Suppose you are going away for a holiday, and you have a plant which must be looked after. Before you go, put a bowl of water on a chair just above the plant. Then put one end of a lamp wick, or a length of woollen threads, in the bowl, and let the other end rest on the earth in the pot. The water from the bowl will slowly be carried to the plant along innumerable tiny tubes in the threads, and the plant will be kept moist and fresh. The same trick is often used to oil bearings in machinery.

But capillary attraction can sometimes be a nuisance.

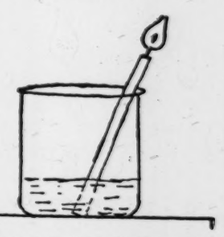
For instance, bricks are porous, and they draw up water. This would make a house very wet if it was standing on damp ground, because moisture would rise up from the earth from brick to brick. To stop this, builders put damp courses in houses. A layer of slate, or some other substance which water cannot easily pass through, is laid between the bricks of a house, just above the ground.

You can make a model damp course of your own. Stand a brick in a pool of water. Put a second brick on top of it, and watch the moisture creeping through the pair of them. On the second brick, put a sheet of slate, or glass, and then lay a third brick on top again. The top one will remain quite dry, because the moisture cannot reach it.

In the case of blotting paper, ink is soaked up by capillary attraction. The reason why writing paper does not act in the same way is that the surface is glazed, being coated with a substance called "size," which seals up the pores and prevents the ink from creeping through the fibers.

Water from the bowl is carried to the plant.

Watch the page For Young People on Thursday after next for another trick that you can try out yourself.



The oil rises through the cane.

Holiday Schedule

The next page For Young People will be published on Thursday, Nov. 27. The page will be dropped next Thursday, on account of the Thanksgiving holiday.

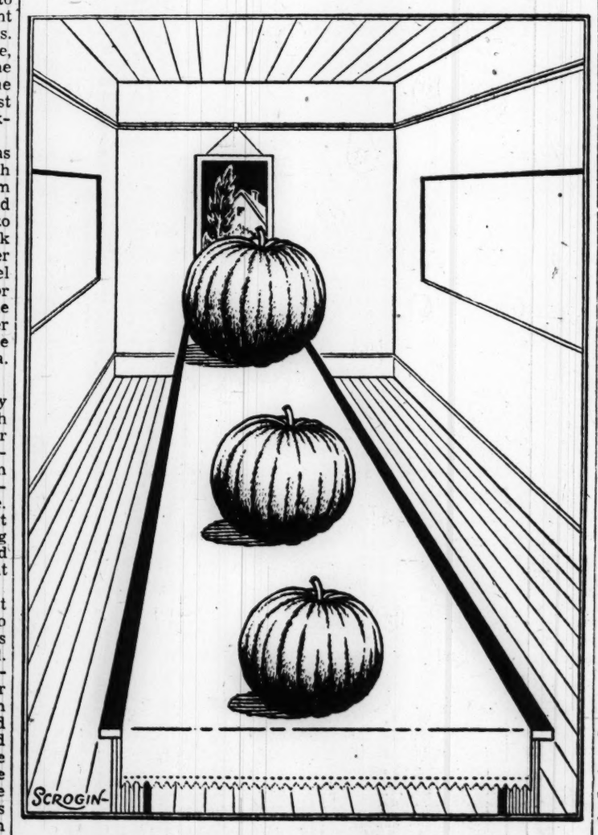
Girl Guides As Foresters

The Guides are prepared for anything—their training in Camping and Woodcraft has made them so—and when they were told that many acres of young trees on a large English estate needed to be cleared and trimmed, they jumped to it.

For seven weeks during the holidays a changing personnel of Guides was in camp at a farm within easy reach of the thickly wooded area where the work was done. The girls came from many different parts of the country, one party consisting of Yorkshire mill girls who, though they found forestry strange at first, worked valiantly. Others, who were still at school, helped to clear the last acres and to finish the job. Few of the Guides were over 17 years of age.

Often the trees were no more than a few inches high, and could easily be caught in the swing of the bill-hook. The Forester who supervised the Guides' work said that, although at first he was uncertain about letting them use the bill-hook, they quickly learned how to handle it, and in a record day's work, 2,000 baby trees were set free of the gorse and bracken.

Despite the strenuous work the girls all said they couldn't have wished for a better holiday.



Which Pumpkin Is Largest?

Here is an interesting example of an optical illusion obtained through the use of converging lines. You will recall the other examples of the use of lines, in article 2 of the "Try It Out Yourself" series by Frank Gillard, "Can You Trust Your Senses?" Check the pumpkin in this drawing which you think is the largest, or make a pencil notation on another piece of paper, if you wish to try this question out on someone else. Then measure each of the three pumpkins carefully—they are exactly the same size.

Song of Twilight

We wandered hand in hand
Into the land of sleep.
The gates were white
As snow is white,
And over all the land
A full moon shed its light.
The grass was soft and deep.
The wind spoke in the trees,
As you and I passed by.

There was a city there
Whose towers pierced the sky.
The streets were silver-quiet.
The windows all were dark,
But as we passed we heard
Sweet music on the air.
We knew that some one sang
A summer lullaby
As we were passing by.

SARA VAN ALSTYNE ALLEN

THANK YOU

Strongheart (which has been advertising in this paper for the past year) wishes to thank you for your splendid and continued patronage as evidenced by your many letters! In return we pledge you a continuance of the high quality that has made it a favorite from coast to coast.

STRONGHEART
DOG RATIONS *"Compare it with any dog food at twice the price"*
DOYLE PACKING CO., INC., of N. J., NEWARK, N. J.

The Home Forum

No Jealous Boundaries

WHEN WE WENT DOWN with Will Dolliver to the Cape, that October day, on the surface our intent was to help him close his cottage for the winter. But beneath that, hidden, was the thought of saying a last good-by to summer. The cottage we closed and snugged down; whether or not we accomplished the second purpose is still debatable.

We couldn't have chosen a better day. Our low Jaalam hills staged their annual fashion show that morning; the painted maples were golden and crimson clouds as we went sunward. Always that country toward Plymouth had been lovely, but this day there was about it a new and strange beauty. A gentle land, rolling, scattered with pines, dotted with farms, unchanged this past century, it now held a ripeness, a completeness lacking in the full green of summer. There was about it a tart mellowness that, we New Englanders like to think, is the essence of this land of ours.

* * *

At Plymouth there was still a trace of tourists. We swung east for a first glimpse of the sea and parked, by the canopied Rock, between cars from Ohio and Virginia. The wind was off the sea, and brisk; the bay was a whipped blue, and the distant Gurnet shone in the morning sun. There was a scent of burning leaves as we swung south, a sense of the sea ever to the left, and glimpses of it where the road dipped to sea-marsh hollows. And then, over a last wooded ridge, the bridge lay ahead. The straight road climbed to the sky.

Always about bridges there should be a sense of adventure, and this is the best I know. Below, the serpentine of the canal winds between ordered banks; the current dimples and whirls in glassy rounds; there comes the first whiff of salt air. Through the balustrade glitters the flat blue of the bay. The wind skirls about the car windows. Then, swiftly, you coast down toward low hills of green; they rise swiftly, gently, to enfold you. This is the Cape.

And the Cape is always another land. For miles we had run through dappled woodlands and autumnal ripeness; here were fields still green, small houses shingled in weathered silver, Sandwich with its elms quiet over the narrow street. And beyond Sandwich the willows were still in leaf, the marshes but faintly touched with color. Their green was darker, now, with a hint of underlying bronze. Cattle drowsed in the fields; and, but for a certain changed slanting of light, but for the absence of the slow chanting of locusts, this might still be summer.

* * *

There was the long spread of Barnstable Marsh ahead, and the dunes, silver and dark green, running to port. Then we crossed inland: Shootflying Hill mounded against the west, and small ponds were mirrors of cloudless blue. Again we felt that difference between north and south, between the Bay and the Sound shores. On the Bay side there seemed barriers against the sea, a long rampart of dunes and low cliffs, a sharp division. But on the Sound side, sea and land mingled, small rivers stole down to marshlands and tidal creeks, wooded heads made out into a calm sea, and the whole effect was one of intimacy. Here land and sea dwelt in amity, and there were no jealous boundaries. Beyond Hyannis was our small outpost of Jaalam, and we went seaward, by twisting roads across small arms of marsh, and over quiet flooded creeks to a pine grove and clustered cottages by the shore.

* * *

There is a queer thing about the Cape, and that is these small neighborhoods. In summer, as you travel, you find in one place cars from Indiana; in others, all the plates are those of New Jersey, or Ohio, or Illinois. One person falls under the Cape's spell; the neighbors follow. These far outlanders have gone now. But in this small island of pines were folks from Chesham, and Jaalam, and Medbury, down over the week-end, snugging down their places for the winter. Bud Hunter puttied a window; Sam Whalen dawdled in the warm sun with a paintbrush. We visited, then helped Will drain waterpipes and store bedding in the loft. Then we went to the beach.

We remember that, and through the snows still we remember. It was the beach of summer. The northerly wind was off the land, and warm, and the ripples were small and sleepy. The beach was without mark save where, about a seaweed tangle, gulls had made a breakfast. Quaker-gray sandpipers wheeled over the calm flood, made back, dipped and bobbed along the scalloped ripples, drifted seaward again. There was marsh smell and sea scent, a drifting breath of woodsmoke, the slow wind in the dune grasses to savor food eaten in a warm hollow facing this toy sea and the broad glitter of the midday sun. A drowsy land, this. Quiet, remote, unhurried. Definition was like sand sifted through our fingers, taking form, crumbling. Two hounds came over the dunes, raced down the curving sickle of sand. We rose reluctantly, followed their patterned traces. We stored a last look at low wooded headlands, at the beach, swept and clean. This was a fitting good-by to summer.

* * *

We crossed the Cape again. Yarmouth slept in the lowering sun, and elm leaves were crisp underwheel; Barnstable drowsed in a green pool of light; then across the marsh the dunes marched again. Silver hollows, sun-gilt mounds, a deep-green lacing of bayberry and juniper; these called and we answered and turned right to skirt the butt of the Persian carpet of marshland. First farmland, then the road broadening to a pool of parking, then the road becoming a sandy track between marsh and dunes. We followed that about one shoulder, another. Wheels whirred and stopped in softer sand, and we went afoot, bayward, through a fantasy of sand, of sudden wind-dredged hollows, of valiant bayberry and scant grasses. The dry northeaster boomed and sang overhead; over a final crest the Bay was indigo blue in the far reaches, bottle green over the shallows, snow-fringed with breakers. Level with this dune crest, gulls patrolled the updraft. Manomet was a smoky bulk to the left; eastward the coast swept, dwindled, vanished. We looked, storing memories; then went back through a moonscape of amethyst shadows and golden dune crests. Three Bravas and a truck, hauling a last load of sand from a hollowed dune, twitched us out. Over that small adventure we still chuckled as the arching bridge rumbled underwheel. There was a fitting end to summer.

* * *

The sun left an apple-green sky, and the Plymouth road was a dark arrow, and still there was that sense of the sea. We swung right, climbed a headland; below the sharp seaward pitch was a dark and windy sea. Underfoot, one last gull winged darkly homeward. And in the afterglow the lights blossomed—the sharp green at the canal mouth, the golden pinpoints blossoming down the eastward scythe edge. And suddenly, in the slate-blue band between sea and afterglow, Provincetown light winked, and flared, and settled to its steady round. There was a fitting—

Will grinned at me. The same thought struck us both. We were being a little silly, saying good-by, again and again, to something that couldn't and wouldn't go. We could do this again and again in November and later still, and still summer would linger.

So we talked of the new wicker furniture that Will intended bringing down to the cottage, next time he came, and we backed out, and turned a corner, and drove homeward.

DANIEL CHASE

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

THE HEAD OF APOLLO OF PIOMBINO

THIS IS A detail of a bronze statuette in the great collection of the Louvre in Paris. It portrays a youth with arms held forward. The head and body are firmly modeled and the figure reveals the growing awareness in Greek sculptors of the plastic beauty of the human figure. The Apollo of Piombino shows the maturing Hellenic style. While some traits of archaism persist, as in the coiffure, the vigorous, supple modeling of the body reveals a power of observation, and an intricacy and subtlety that lie beyond the grasp of the primitive artist. The Apollo, however, is close enough to the primitive to retain its vigor, its promise, its wholesomeness. While the modeler had his eye upon naturalistic variations of surface, he was sufficiently calm to compose and organize his material so that masses are well integrated, so that the parts adhere organically and artistically. Sculptors in our own time, like Aristide Maillol, have struggled to revive the manner of these transitional Greek modelers who ushered in the Golden Age. The Apollo was probably made between 480-460 B. C. It was not long before the carvers learned to model the hair as naturalistically as the bodily contours. We observe here the decorative handling, in which the hair is indicated by wavy lines, terminating in spirals that frame the forehead in a rather literal semicircle. The front view shows the face in an endearing, amiable smile.

DOROTHY ADLOW

Keine Begrenzung des Guten

Übersetzung des auf dieser Seite in englischer Sprache erscheinenden christlich-wissenschaftlichen Aufsatzes

DER FALSCHE GLAUBE der Menschheit, daß das Gute begrenzt sein könne und begrenzt sei, ist schuld daran, daß sich die Menschen nur in beschränktem Maße der Freudigkeit und der Harmonie erfreuen. Die Bibel macht klar, daß das Gute unendlich ist, daß es nicht durch Zeit begrenzt, von endlichen Schranken umgeben, von einer Person für sich in Anspruch genommen, auf einen Raum beschränkt oder etwas Materiellem unterworfen werden kann. Das Böse ist begrenzt, weil es irrig ist. Das geistig Gute wird von Gott, dem einen Schöpfer, erhalten und verewigt und ist stets jedermann erreichbar.

Der erste Schritt im Aufgeben eines Sinnes der Begrenzung in irgend einer Richtung ist die Einsicht, daß Begrenzung in erster Linie mental und nicht das Ergebnis äußerer Umstände, Gesetze oder Folgen ist. Begrenzung ist das Ergebnis eines materiellen Begriffs vom Weltall einschließlich des Menschen. Wer im Lichte der Christlichen Wissenschaft erkennt, daß der Geist, nicht die Materie, Substanz ist, kann den Glauben an begrenzte Versorgung mit dem Notwendigen überwinden. Ebenso kann einer, der wahrnimmt, daß Alltätigkeit ein Merkmal der unsterblichen Wahrheit ist, einen begrenzten Sinn von Gesundheit zerstören. Gott offenbart sich auf unendliche Arten und versorgt uns durch diese Offenbarung jederzeit mit Gutem in unbegrenztem Maße.

Christus Jesus lehrte (Matth. 13, 12): „Wer da hat, dem wird gegeben, daß er die Fülle habe; wer aber nicht hat, von dem wird auch genommen, was er hat". Indem wir das geistige Verständnis gewinnen, daß Gott die Seele, die eine Ursache oder Quelle alles wirklich Guten ist, machen wir die im menschlichen Bewußtsein im geheimen als Gesetze der Begrenzung wirkenden sogenannten sterblichen Annahmen ungültig und erschließen unendliche Möglichkeiten zur Erreichung des Guten. Geistiges Verständnis vertreibt den falschen Glauben, daß die Materie unveränderlich und wirklich sei.

In „Wissenschaft und Gesundheit mit Schlüssel zur Heiligen Schrift" definiert Mary Baker Eddy, die Entdeckerin und Gründerin der Christlichen Wissenschaft, „Schlange" (S. 594) als „die erste Lüge von Begrenzung; Endlichkeit; der erste Anspruch, daß es ein Gegenteil des Geistes oder des Guten, Materie oder Böses genannt, gebe". Daher sind die Worte der Schlange in der Allegorie im 1. Buch Mose (K. 3, 5): „Ihr werdet sein wie Gott und wissen was gut und böse ist", unwahr und irreführend. Denn anstatt Kraft und Freiheit zu geben, zeugen die körperlichen Sinne bei jeder Gelegenheit für die Wirklichkeit des Mangels und der Begrenzung. In der Christlichen Wissenschaft lernen wir die Gültigkeit und Zuverlässigkeit der materiellen Sinne verneinen; denn diese Sinne zeugen nicht für die Gegenwart und Macht Gottes, der göttlichen Wahrheit. Daher müssen ihre Einflüsterungen die Lügen des sterblichen Gemüts sein.

Die einzigen wirklichen Sinne sind geistig; denn der Geist ist die einzige Substanz, das einzige Gemüt und das einzige Leben. Durch den geistigen Sinn nehmen wir Gott, das unendlich Gute, wahr, der für alle Seine Kinder zärtlich sorgt. Gott, die göttliche Liebe, macht den Menschen zu Gottes Bild; daher drückt der Mensch Harmonie, Vollkommenheit und Vollständigkeit aus. Der wirkliche Mensch kennt keinen unerfüllten Wunsch, kein unbefriedigtes Sehnen und keinen begrenzten Ausblick. Der geistige Mensch drückt die Macht und Weisheit des allmächtigen Gemüts aus, und das geistig Gute wird ihm nie vorenthalten. Da der Mensch die vollständige Kundwerdung Gottes, des Lebens, ist, würde ein begrenzter Mensch bedeuten, daß Begrenzung ein Merkmal Gottes, des unendlich Guten ist. Gott ist das All in allem, das unendliche Gemüt, das in Tätigkeit und Kundwerdung unbegrenzt ist. Seine Vollständigkeit wird vom Menschen vollkommen, ohne Fehler, Verlust, Entartung oder Vernichtung widergespiegelt. Wenn wir unser wahres Selbst durch Ergründen der Christlichen Wissenschaft entdecken, geben wir allmählich die folgewidrigen Annahmen auf, die mit der geistigen Wahrheit nicht übereinstimmen, und finden, daß Gesundheit, Freudigkeit, Güte, Schönheit und Glückseligkeit unbegrenzt sind.

Das sterbliche Dasein ist eine Sage. Die Kenntnis dieser Tatsache hilft uns uns über ihre erdichteten Beschränkungen erheben. Die Menschen beschränken sich selber in ihren ernsten Bemühungen durch ihre Unkenntnis, daß Gott der eine wahre Urheber und Schöpfer ist. Die Christliche Wissenschaft enthüllt Gott als das göttliche Prinzip alles wahren Seins. Die Erkenntnis, daß der geistige Mensch wie Gott ist und ganz von dem unbegrenzbaren göttlichen Prinzip geleitet wird, befreit einen von dem falschen Einfluß des Aberglaubens. Mrs. Eddy erklärt (Wissenschaft und Gesundheit, S. 481): „Der Mensch ist Gott, dem Geist, und nichts anderem untertan. Gottes Sein ist Unendlichkeit, Freiheit, Harmonie und grenzenlose Seligkeit". Weil Gott, das Gute, unendlich, das All ist, sind das Böse und Irrtum endlich und nichts. Wir lesen in Wissenschaft und Gesundheit (S. 466) auch: „Wahrheit ist unsterblich, Irrtum ist sterblich. Wahrheit ist unbegrenzt; Irrtum ist begrenzt. Wahrheit ist wirklich und Irrtum ist unwirklich. Diese letzte Behauptung enthält den Punkt, den du äußerst widerwillig zugeben wirst, obgleich er von Anfang bis zu Ende der wichtigste ist, den es zu verstehen gilt". Die Wahrheit stellt die Machtlosigkeit alles dessen bloß, was sich anmaßt, unsere Tüchtigkeit oder Tätigkeit zu hindern.

Begrenzung ist nicht gottgleich; denn sie schließt Knechtschaft, nicht Freiheit in sich. Geistige Tätigkeit kann nicht beschränkt werden; denn das göttlich Gute ist unendlich und allgegenwärtig. Das Verständnis der Allheit des göttlichen Gemüts und seiner Idee zerstört den Glauben an Begrenzung und Vereitelung. In Wirklichkeit steht wahrer Harmonie und wahrem Gedeihen keine Intelligenz oder Macht entgegen; denn Gott ist das einzige Gemüt, die Quelle alles wirklichen Seins und aller wirklichen Tätigkeit.

Auskunft über christlich-wissenschaftliche Schriften in deutscher Sprache gibt auf Anfrage die christlich-wissenschaftliche Verlagsgesellschaft (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.).

Aster

Though vanished the lily
The tulip, the rose,
November remembers
November knows
That in her blown garden
The aster grows—

ETHEL BARNETT DE VITO

There Stood Sherif Feisal

A LITTLE ABOVE Wasta we came to Kharma, a tiny settlement with rich palm-groves, where a tributary ran in from the north. Beyond Kharma the valley widened somewhat, to an average of perhaps four hundred yards, with a bed of fine shingle and sand, laid very smooth by the winter rains. The walls were of bare red and black rock, whose edges and ridges were sharp as knife blades, and reflected the sun like metal. They made the freshness of the trees and grass seem luxurious. We now saw parties of Feisal's soldiers, and grazing herds of their saddle camels. Before we reached Hamra every nook in the rocks or clump of trees was a bivouac. . . .

Hamra opened on our left. It seemed a village of about one hundred houses, buried in gardens among mounds of earth some twenty feet in height. We forded a little stream, and went up a walled path between trees to the top of one of these mounds, where we made our camels kneel by the yard-gate of a long, low house. Tafas said something to a slave who stood there with a silver-hilted sword in hand. He led me to an inner court, on whose further side, framed between the uprights of a black doorway, stood a white figure waiting tensely for me. I felt at first glance that this was the man I had come to Arabia to seek—the leader who would bring the Arab Revolt to full glory. Feisal looked very tall and pillar-like, very slender, in his long white silk robes and his brown headcloth bound with a brilliant scarlet and gold cord.—From "Seven Pillars of Wisdom," by T. E. LAWRENCE. (New York: Doubleday, Doran.)

No Limitation to Good

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

HUMANITY'S FALSE BELIEF that good can be and is limited is responsible for its restricted enjoyment of happiness and harmony. The Bible makes it plain that good is infinite; that it cannot be limited by time, circumscribed by finite boundaries, monopolized by person, confined to place, or subject to any material thing. Evil is limited because it is erroneous. Spiritual good is maintained and perpetuated by God, the one creator, and is never beyond the reach of any individual.

The first step in setting aside a sense of limitation in any direction is to see that limitation is primarily mental and is not the result of outward circumstances, laws, or sequences. Limitation is the result of a material concept of the universe, including man. He who realizes, in the light of Christian Science, that substance is Spirit, not matter, can overcome the belief in a limited supply of necessaries. Likewise he who discerns that omniaction is an attribute of immortal Truth can destroy a limited sense of health. God reveals Himself in infinite ways, and through this revelation supplies unlimited good at all times.

Christ Jesus taught (Matthew 13:12), "Whosoever hath, to him shall be given, and he shall have more abundance: but whosoever hath not, from him shall be taken away even that he hath." By gaining a spiritual understanding of God as Soul, the one cause or source of all real good, we abrogate the so-called mortal beliefs surreptitiously working in human consciousness as laws of limitation, and open up infinite possibilities for the attainment of good. Spiritual understanding dispels the false belief that matter is immutable and real.

In "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" Mary Baker Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, defines "serpent" (p. 594), in part, as "the first lie of limitation; finity; the first claim that there is an opposite of Spirit, or good, termed matter, or evil." Consequently, the words of the serpent in the allegory in Genesis (3:5), "Ye shall be as gods, knowing good and evil," are unsound and misleading, for, instead of giving power and freedom, the corporeal senses argue for the reality of lack and limitation at every turn. In Christian Science we learn to deny the validity and trustworthiness of material sense, for these senses do not testify to the presence and power of God, divine Truth, and so their suggestions must be the lies of mortal mind.

The only real senses are spiritual, for Spirit is the only substance, Mind, and Life. Through spiritual sense we become aware of God, infinite good, who tenderly cares for all His children. God, divine Love, creates man in His own image, and thus man expresses harmony, perfection, and completeness. The real man knows no unfulfilled desire, no unsatisfied longing, and no limited prospect. Spiritual man expresses the power and wisdom of omnipotent Mind, and spiritual good is never withheld from him. Since man is the complete manifestation of God, Life, a limited man would imply that limitation is an element of God, infinite good. God is All-in-all, infinite Mind, unlimited in activity and manifestation. His fullness is perfectly reflected by man, without flaw, deprivation, deterioration, or obliteration. As we discover our true selfhood, through the study of Christian Science, we begin to let go of the illogical beliefs which do not accord with spiritual Truth, and find that health, happiness, goodness, beauty, and blessedness are unlimited.

Mortal existence is a myth, and the knowledge of this fact aids us in rising above its fictitious restrictions. Men limit themselves in their earnest endeavors through ignorance of God as the one true cause and creator. Christian Science reveals God to be the divine Principle of all true being. The realization that spiritual man is Godlike and wholly controlled by illimitable divine Principle, frees one from the false influence of superstition.

Mrs. Eddy declares (Science and Health, p. 481): "Man is tributary to God, Spirit, and to nothing else. God's being is infinity, freedom, harmony, and boundless bliss." Because God, good, is infinite, All, evil and error are finite and void. Again we read in Science and Health (p. 466): "Truth is immortal; error is mortal. Truth is limitless; error is limited. Truth is intelligent; error is non-intelligent. Moreover, Truth is real, and error is unreal. This last statement contains the point you will most reluctantly admit, although first and last it is the most important to understand." It is Truth that exposes the impotence of whatever claims to hinder our efficiency or activity.

Limitation is not Godlike, for it implies bondage, not freedom. No restriction can be placed upon spiritual activity, for divine good is infinite and omnipresent. The understanding of the allness of divine Mind and its idea destroys the belief in limitation and frustration. In reality, there is no intelligence or power arrayed against true harmony and prosperity, for God is the only Mind, the source of all real being and activity.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into German]

Modern Diptych

Things have changed. I do not sit in judgment,
merely record the fact and briefly marshal
shots from the shifting sound track, the moving picture,
paired at random, oddly assorted.

Autumn, once the schoolboy playing at conkers,
builds electric grids to defeat the winter;
Spring, the golden girl, the delight of poets,
sits at breakfast, opening fan-mail.

Now no more to clock-tower and campanile
men look up for the chiming hours and quarters,
dial instead the appropriate telephone code-group;
some tune in for a radio signal.

Still in the sky the stars perform their antics,
scheduled eclipses, transits, occultations;
heedless of these, the automatic pilot
holds its course with a gyro-compass.

Baker's dozen and guinea and long hundred
slowly yield to a more exact precision;
ever wider the metric and decimal systems,
lightly reckoning, build their empires.

Still the shifting sound track, the moving picture
lie before us. I could go on for ever
picking parallel stills and neatly matching
beauty with beauty.

PETER J. HENNIKER HEATON

Going by Diligence Into Spain

IN THE OLD DAYS, when one entered Spain by diligence from Bayonne to Pampeluna over the Pyrenees, one learned something of the beauty of the scenery and the healthy, hardy characteristics of the people, as one whirled along through the chestnut groves, over the leaping streams, always at full gallop, up hill and down dale, with a precipice on one side of the road and the overhanging mountains on the other. Below lay a fertile country with comfortable little homesteads and villages clustering round their church, and the like dotted the hillsides and the valleys wherever there seemed a foothold. As the diligence, with its team of ten or twelve mules, dashed through these villages or past the isolated farms, the people stood at their doors and shouted; it was evidently the event of the day. The mules were changed every hour, or rather more, according to the road, and as the ascent became steeper more were added to their number; sometimes six or eight starting from Bayonne where twelve or fourteen were needed for the top of the Pass. At least half the journey was always made at night, and if there were a moon the scenery became magically beautiful; but, in any case, the stars, in that clear atmosphere, made it almost as bright as day, while a ruddy light streamed from the lamp over the driver's seat, far above the coupé, along the string of hurrying mules as they dashed round precipitous corners, dangerous enough in broad daylight.—From "Spanish Life in Town and Country," by LOUIS HIGGIN. (New York: Putnam.)

The
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Mary Baker Eddy
Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science

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Intimate Message: Washington

A Molehill Becomes a Mountain ..... *By Richard L. Strout*

The first thing that strikes the reader in going over the majority and minority reports of the National Defense Labor Mediation Board's 9-to-2 opinion in the coal controversy is that the whole thing is preposterous. The issue involved just isn't big enough to warrant all the commotion. It seems almost inconceivable that in this time of national emergency a strike could be threatened on the question in dispute. It seems to the detached observer as though John L. Lewis must be subject to some form of megalomania to have carried the matter to such extremes.

This must be the feeling of William H. Davis, the shrewd, hard-boiled and at heart deeply emotional Chairman of the National Defense Labor Mediation Board. A funereal gloom hangs over the Board's offices. It resembles the headquarters of the Republican Party on the eve of a Roosevelt landslide. There is a good deal of heartbreak in the situation.

For seven months Mr. Davis has fought through thick and thin to establish a habit, or a precedent, or a pattern for the settlement of industrial disputes whereby the participants turn automatically to mediation machinery, and carry on their accustomed work pending a settlement. Mr. Davis has seen his goal come closer and closer to realization. The prestige of the NDLMB has steadily grown. A. F. of L. unions and C. I. O. unions have been satisfied customers. And now at last on the opening of this week for the first time in its history not a single actual strike case was before the Mediation Board; every one of the 24 pending cases involved the possibility of a strike, but in not one of them for the first time had a strike been called. Participants had agreed in all cases to go on with their work while seeing if the Board couldn't find a peaceable way out of the difficulty. And 21 of the 24 cases involved C. I. O. unions.

Only One in 200 Not in Union

In this coal dispute the mines are 95 per cent organized, and only one out of 200 workers is not a union member. The majority NDLMB report points this out. It urges the one man in 200 to join the union. "It is hard to think of a reason why the individual should persist in refusing to join the union," it says. "In our opinion these individuals could make a great contribution to untroubled labor relations in the coal industry and to the national welfare . . . by voluntarily joining."

The report does not exonerate the steel companies who own the captive mines. It takes cognizance of the emotional bitterness caused by the "ruthless disruption" of the miners' organizing efforts in 1923. "It would seem to be the part of wisdom for the operators involved in this dispute to accept the offer of the U. M. W. (for the union shop, with a penalty clause against strikes) with its added assurance of full and uninterrupted production at the mines throughout the period of the contract," the Board says.

But the operators have not seen fit, to date, to accept the Board's hint, and the union on its side, having failed to get the union shop handed to it on a platter, appears to be preparing for an inevitable step. Once more the majority puts the situation in a nutshell—"the intensity of the dispute and the stubbornness with which the parties stick to their positions, in spite of the great emergency that confronts the country, seem out of all proportion to the minute fraction of the individual workers in and about the mines who have not joined the union."

Bridge to Mediation Near Collapse

Whether it is "out of proportion" or not, the C. I. O. leaders seem headed for a step that will inevitably align the whole country against them, though they may still think better of the situation in the few hours ahead. In the meantime, a very serious blow has already fallen, in the resignation of C. I. O. leaders from the National Defense Labor Mediation Board. The bridge to voluntary mediation which Mr. Davis has been erecting, beam by beam, week by week, hour by hour, until it came within the very sight of success, seems on the point of collapse. It is comforting to think, however, that although a new edifice for mediation may have to be set up, the educational work of Mr. Davis has not been in vain since almost inevitably the same pattern of procedure will be followed of requiring that every avenue of peace be explored while work goes on without interruption.

One other point might be repeated. The 500,000 soft coal miners, down to the present, have regarded John L. Lewis as a hero. They didn't follow him in the 1940 election, it is true, but they have followed him in the past in union matters in the midst of bitter editorial barrages and generally to success. Many of them will not be able to appreciate that the present editorial barrage is different from those of the past. Many of them unfortunately look upon the press as biased against their interests.

They do regard Mr. Roosevelt, however, with affection. If the fight comes to a showdown, the question of its length will depend largely on the persuasiveness of these two rival leaders, addressed directly to a mass of hard-working citizens, who are just as patriotic as anyone. Unless these miners work, it will be hard to mine coal, for it is no easy task. It would be wise, perhaps, to attempt to understand their point of view and to refrain from recriminations which might embitter the situation even more, and protract the disastrous conflict.

The Country Speaks: New York

The Shape of Things to Come ..... *By William Stringer*

More and more thinking men and women in this citadel of learning and center for international groupings are asking themselves: How shall the postwar world be organized? Shall there be a new League of Nations or a world federal union? Shall there be an international organizing of social security? What part shall America play?

Stimulating discussion on these lines, the Free World Association, newly organized of Americans, British and intellectual exiles from conquered nations, is doing its part. Likewise active, the Committee to Study the Organization of Peace has issued a preliminary report. Latest and most concrete evidence of the shape of postwar things to come, however, was given by the International Labor Organization, lusty child of the League of Nations, which completed a ten-day conference here last week.

To bring together 170 delegates from 35 countries in the midst of war, as did the I. L. O., was no mean accomplishment. But they arrived here, men and women representing not merely governments, but workers' organizations and employers' groups as well, in their respective countries. Daily they delivered their opinions and framed resolutions from a Columbia University platform—Dutchmen, Poles, Belgians, representing nations-in-exile, Chinese who had flown all the way from Chungking, workaday British labor representatives, active North and South Americans, even a beturbaned, bearded Sikh from India.

Economic "League of Nations"

This conclave was a type of League of Nations in respect to what is perhaps its most vital present-day sense—the economic. It was a League which planned not for postwar political alignments which were not directly within its sphere, but for the economic and social betterments without which the peace to come might rest on insecure foundations.

Delegates did not discuss "Union Now," but they did suggest world-wide extensions of job insurance. They proposed the establishment of an international unemployment office. They asked, rightly or wrongly, for a uniform world minimum wage law, to be applied even to backward countries. Labor representatives called for an international public works policy to offset jobless years, and laid plans for international "conventions" or treaties to insure adequate housing and nutrition.

They recognized that the very first job facing free labor the world over—and free industry—was to defeat Hitlerism, and that no pursuit of happiness or fairer labor standards would be possible until life and liberty had been secured. But they held that the peace to come would not win the support of workingmen now manning the production lines against Naziism unless it brought with it a new measure of economic security.

Fifth Charter Clause: Postwar Guide?

They felt further that the I. L. O. with its tripartite membership drawn from labor, industry and government is ideally fitted to push such achievement; therefore the I. L. O. membership—including the Labor Ministers of many member-nations—hoped to see the organization represented at the final peace conference.

To many observers this view adds up to the fact that the fifth clause of the Atlantic Charter, signed on the high seas by President Roosevelt and Prime Minister Churchill, will serve as a powerful guide in the organization of the postwar peace. The fifth point declared:

"They (the United States and Britain) desire to bring about the fullest collaboration between all nations in the economic field with the object of securing, for all, improved labor standards, economic advancement and social security."

International labor, as represented through the I. L. O., believes that the present war, even as the first World War, must be fought to "make the world safe for democracy," but this time it is talking about social and economic as well as political democracy.

To Change the Subject:

Making Waste Unpopular ..... *By Mary Hornaday*

The world's greatest "nation of wasters" today began to apply a pledge to save the scraps.

Led by Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt, thousands of American consumers had celebrated War Against Waste Day yesterday by signing the Consumers' Pledge for Total Defense, drawn up by the Office of Price Administration.

They agreed:

As a consumer in the total defense of democracy, I will do my part to make my home, my community, my country ready, efficient and strong.

I will buy carefully.

I will take good care of the things I have.

I will waste nothing.

Signatures will be forwarded to Miss Harriet Elliott, Chief of the OPA Consumer Division in Washington.

In celebration of War Against Waste Day, local defense officials from coast to coast made speeches at schools, luncheons, motion picture theaters and staged demonstrations to show the public how to repair what they have, how to preserve food, how to live simply and get the most out of available supplies.

Down to Brass Tacks

"Save—simplify—substitute," was the theme adopted by the Office of Civilian Defense for the day.

Saving as interpreted by OPM officials not only means making automobiles and refrigerators do a few years longer, retreading tires and repairing old furniture, but also includes salvaging. The aluminum drive is now being followed by an organized waste paper collection and double-quick dismantling of old automobiles. Before long every citizen will be asked to help salvage old iron, steel, copper, lead, zinc, cotton, wool and other materials from his office, farm and home.

Simplification is cutting out the frills and furbelows. It means less variety in the goods consumers buy. "Instead of 10 different models in sofas, for example," says the OPM, "the furniture shopper may have to make her choice from three or four styles. Radio tubes may be reduced from several hundred different types and models to a fraction of this number. Container sizes may be simplified so that there will be only four or five different sizes for the housewife to choose from instead of the bewildering array that she finds on her grocery shelf today.

Already Tightening Belt

Substitution is already under way in production of everything from automobiles to kitchenware. Plastics, not needed in defense, are being used in place of such strategic defense materials as aluminum, steel and rubber. In the kitchen, wood, glass, porcelain and enamelware are replacing aluminum and stainless steel. Cotton and nylon are taking the place of silk. Certain products previously packed in tin cans will be put up in glass or paper-composition containers. Aluminum and tin foils which used to wrap candy bars and chewing gum have been replaced by specially treated paper wrappers.

Every effort is being made to maintain quality and hold down increases in price. Out of this research may come new products—new materials that may permanently improve the quality of consumer goods.

Civilian defense officials admit that "I will waste nothing" is a big promise to be made by Americans who have long joked about "New England thrift" but that pledge is being counted on to establish an attitude that they say is necessary if the great national task of out-producing Hitler is to succeed.

Meet Designer Tremulis—Address: U. S. Army

Architect from world of tomorrow continues his studies from taps to reveille at Chanute.

Pictures by United States Army Air Corps

"Thunderbolt"—Design for Future Automobiling
From the inventive brush of Private Tremulis, U. S. A.

By Private Godfrey Sperling, Jr.
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Soldiers who know him only slightly say mistakenly, "I met Private Alexander S. Tremulis in chow yesterday," or "I saw Alex today." That is only natural, but when you know Private Tremulis really well, you come to realize that tomorrow is the only time in which he lives. At best, if he were to meet you half way, it would be somewhere between today and infinity. Private Tremulis is a man of the future.

True enough, he differs little in appearance from the average soldier at the great Air Corps Technical School at Chanute Field, Ill. He attends classes in the airplane mechanics school in gray-green overalls and cap to match. A slight mustache accentuates his friendly smile. You will find him a keen-eyed young man, a little below average height, alert and direct in his manner. But that's only the exterior. It's inside that he is different. There he lives in a world all his own, the world of tomorrow, a world peopled with men from Orson Welles' Mars and furnished with props out of Flash Gordon, off the pen of Alexis De Sachnoffsky, or off the pen of . . .

Yes, of Alexander Tremulis, himself.

For Private Tremulis is a designer—a designer of those beautiful sleek automobiles with classic contours and streamlines that go off a million years into the future. The kind of automobile that Eleanor Powell drives to a grand première, or the Maharajah pilots up to the palace gate, while the newsreel cameras grind.

During school hours the Private is in training to "keep 'em flying," but his hands are not idle along designing lines. Look over his scratch paper where problems for class have been solved and you will find embryonic designs. Or search around his bunk and you will find finished work which he has turned out during spare moments.

The Case of the Colonel

Moreover, Private Tremulis is not only a man of the future who is making good use of his spare time—he is a man with a future. When a private finds the colonel's daughter is interested in him—why, it beats even pay day. But when the colonel himself is interested in the private—well, that's the enviable position in which Private Tremulis now finds himself.

The colonel in this case is Lieut. Col. Oscar L. Rogers. Lieut. Col. Rogers is the Staff Personnel Officer of the post and the man whose business it is to see that soldiers find their "right place." He and his large staff and the departments under him classify and select the thousands of personnel who reach Chanute Field—carpenters, bookkeepers, machinists, clerks, butchers, and artists and designers as well—all go through the mill of his big department, eventually to find themselves placed in the military job for which each is best suited.

So, in the grist of a day's work the name of Alexander S. Tremulis came out, and Colonel Rogers began to inquire. He talked to Private Tremulis, viewed some examples of his work, and then sent out some letters. You can appreciate why the colonel's interest mounted when letters returned from big names in business and the designing industry began to heap praise on Private Tremulis. One nationally-known executive even pronounced the private one of the Nation's outstanding designers and a man destined to go far.

Doubtless at day's end when Private Tremulis slumps onto his bunk for the night, when barracks lights go black and hush falls over a mammoth Army post, his mind runs back over the days before—to those days of thought and effort that produced a gem of modern automotive design for the Maharajah of Indor. It was in 1937 that all eyes turned upon the Oriental potentate as his limousine glided along the Concours de Elegance in Paris. No less elegant were his efforts in designing the car of state in which King Ibn Saud of Iraq transported himself.

So, on, reads his professional biography. It all started back in 1934 when a group of General Motors executives saw his handsome wooden automobile models on display at the Chicago motor show. They snapped him up and put him to work in the General Motors styling section at what Private Tremulis says was a mighty good salary for a 20-year-old beginner. Shortly after, Mr. Tremulis left to join the Duesenberg firm, noted builders of finely styled motor cars. Here he received much valuable technical training which eventually led to the position of chief styling engineer for Auburn, Cord and Duesenberg. That was in 1936 and 1937, and Private Tremulis says his pay envelope had swelled considerably.

Mr. Tremulis was on the way up, and very soon he had moved into the styling department of a firm he believes to be one of the world's finest—the great body-building plant of the Briggs Manufacturing Company in Detroit.

Designer for Industry

Broadening out, Mr. Tremulis moved next to a position with the firm Designers for Industry, Inc., national creative organization with offices and branches in a number of large cities. Here, he said, he designed everything from glassware to streamlined trains. Much of his work there was devoted to research which he said allowed him full rein of his imagination and enabled him to develop many new ideas.

"I certainly was in love with my work there," Private Tremulis said. "I forgot about meals; I worked constantly. Working was the very fun of living. Being able to give way to imagination completely is a most joyful experience for a man whose business is to imagine."

When in early 1939 Eleanor Powell invited Mr. Tremulis to Hollywood to design her cars, he said he jumped at the opportunity. In the next three months, he recounted, he designed three cars for her and eight models for other Hollywood personalities. Among the customers he lists is the Georgian prince, David Mdivani.

Then in 1940, he reports, the trail led to Butler, Pa., to put a new design for American Bantam cars into production. Then back to Briggs to assist in work on the new "Clipper" design for Packard and to collaborate in creation of the Chrysler "Thunderbolt," a current motor car sensation.

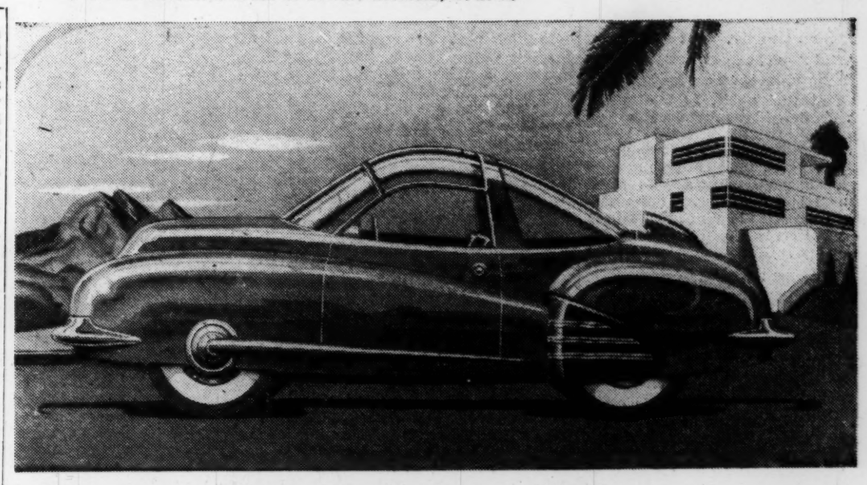
Private Tremulis revealed that he then began writing a book! He began research and preparation of the text for the volume he hopes soon to place on the market. It will be entitled "Things to Come" and in it Private Tremulis will attempt to forecast the trends of future transportation. Its pages will be illuminated by illustrations of the great ocean liners, the airplanes, and the motor cars of tomorrow.

That is why Private Tremulis believes his course of study at Chanute Field will be of inestimable value to him. The things he learns about airplane motors, instruments, structure, will play an important part in the visions he places on the drawing board.

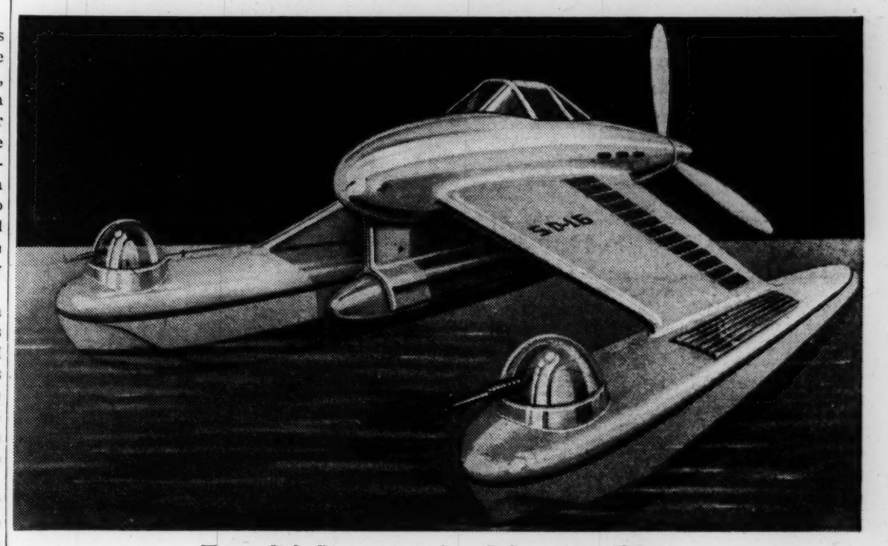
And what does Private Tremulis say about his life in the Army? Well, it's something like this: "I could have had a good defense job, but when I was drafted I decided to enlist for a full three years. I felt I could better serve my country here, and I'm sure this training will help ground the visionary ideas of the designer on the practical restrictions of engineering.

After my service in the Army is concluded, I'll go back to civilian life and devote my attention to airplane designing—unless I can keep on doing this for the Army."

And that gets us back to the Colonel again. Colonel Rogers has thought well enough of Private Tremulis' accomplishments to suggest to the Chief of the Air Corps that he be given an opportunity to use his talents. The Colonel hopes Private Tremulis can be transferred to a place in the service where his dreams of "the airplane of the future" can become a reality for the Air Corps. When the Army is assured that the 27-year-old designer has acquired the necessary foundation and technical understanding of the airplane, this transfer may come.



Private Tremulis Sketches a Light Car
With a plexiglass top, it has the visibility of a roadster with the comfort of a closed car.



Tremulis' Suggestion for Submarine Chaser
Using glass turrets and a torpedo dispatcher.

The Designer at Work
In an off moment at Chanute Field.

NEWS ITEM—NORFOLK, VA.—THE U.S. NAVY'S 35,000-TON BATTLESHIP, ALABAMA, IS BEING BUILT TO SWING MUSIC.
THE WOODPECKER'S SONG
RAT-T-TAT TAT
HEY, JOE, - PUT ON "THE BLUE DANUBE" — WE CAN SWING THESE RIBS BETTER TO WALTZ TIME
YOUR FATHER'S IN AN AWFUL HURRY TO GET TO THE SHIPYARD THIS MORNING
THEY'RE GOING TO PLAY GUY LOMBARDO AND HE WANTS TO BE THERE FOR THE DOWN BEAT
HELLO, NAVY DEPT — YOU'LL HAVE TO SEND US SOMETHING BESIDE THE "STAR-SPANGLED BANNER" IF YOU WANT ANY WORK DONE HERE
OH SAY CAN YOU SEE--

By a Staff Artist

Tufts Eleven Facing Game on Saturday With Traditional Massachusetts State Rival

Jumbos Hoping to Rebound After Defeat by Wildcats

By Gordon Campbell

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Coach Lew Manly of Tufts has been looking two ways this week—ahead to this Saturday's traditional contest with Massachusetts State at Amherst and over his shoulder at what New Hampshire did to his Jumbos last Saturday.

Lew would like to forget that New Hampshire game entirely, but like all good coaches he has been curious enough to find out what happened. Unlike most coaches, however, the scholarly professor is quick to blame himself instead of the boys.

It appears that the Wildcats had a flanker play, which was good for two touchdowns, one which covered 45 yards and the other 73. "We knew New Hampshire had a flanker play in its attack,' Lew said yesterday afternoon at Tufts Oval, "but in none of our reports had he done anything but take a rest out there. Naturally I told our halfback to cover him, but I suppose it is my fault that we did not go thoroughly into the matter. Twice the flanker, Stacey Clark on both occasions, completely fooled our halfback and caught touchdown passes."

Score Called Back

Two plays, however, do not constitute a whole game, and in Tufts' behalf it can be said that one Jumbo touchdown was called back in the first half for a questionable clipping penalty. That touchdown would have at least tied the score, for the Wildcats were leading only 6-0 at that point. Loss of those points definitely proved a handicap to the Jumbos.

The statistics of the game prove that New Hampshire did not hold such a wide edge as the score would indicate. Briefly Tufts outfirst downed the Wildcats 13 to 8, while New Hampshire held an advantage in total yards gained, 381 to 270.

Big Factor

Unquestionably a big factor in Tufts' showing the past three games has been the game with Brown of four Saturdays' ago. Although Manly is non-committal on the subject, it is easy to see that in facing a game so out of its class, Tufts could easily become not only disorganized but handicapped physically.

The Jumbos' latest series with Brown began in 1936, and season results show that Tufts was unable to win the game following the one with Brown in each year since this series began. Several years they lost two in a row before they returned somewhat to normal and the team following the Bruins on the Tufts schedule was in the small college class.

Since the Brown game this year, last of the present series for the Bruins are being replaced next season by Boston University—another tough nut for the Jumbos—Tufts has lost to Williams 34-7, barely beaten Northeastern in the mud and rain 7-6, and been humiliated by New Hampshire 33-0. By next Saturday they should have returned somewhat to normal and make things interesting for their Massachusetts State rivals.

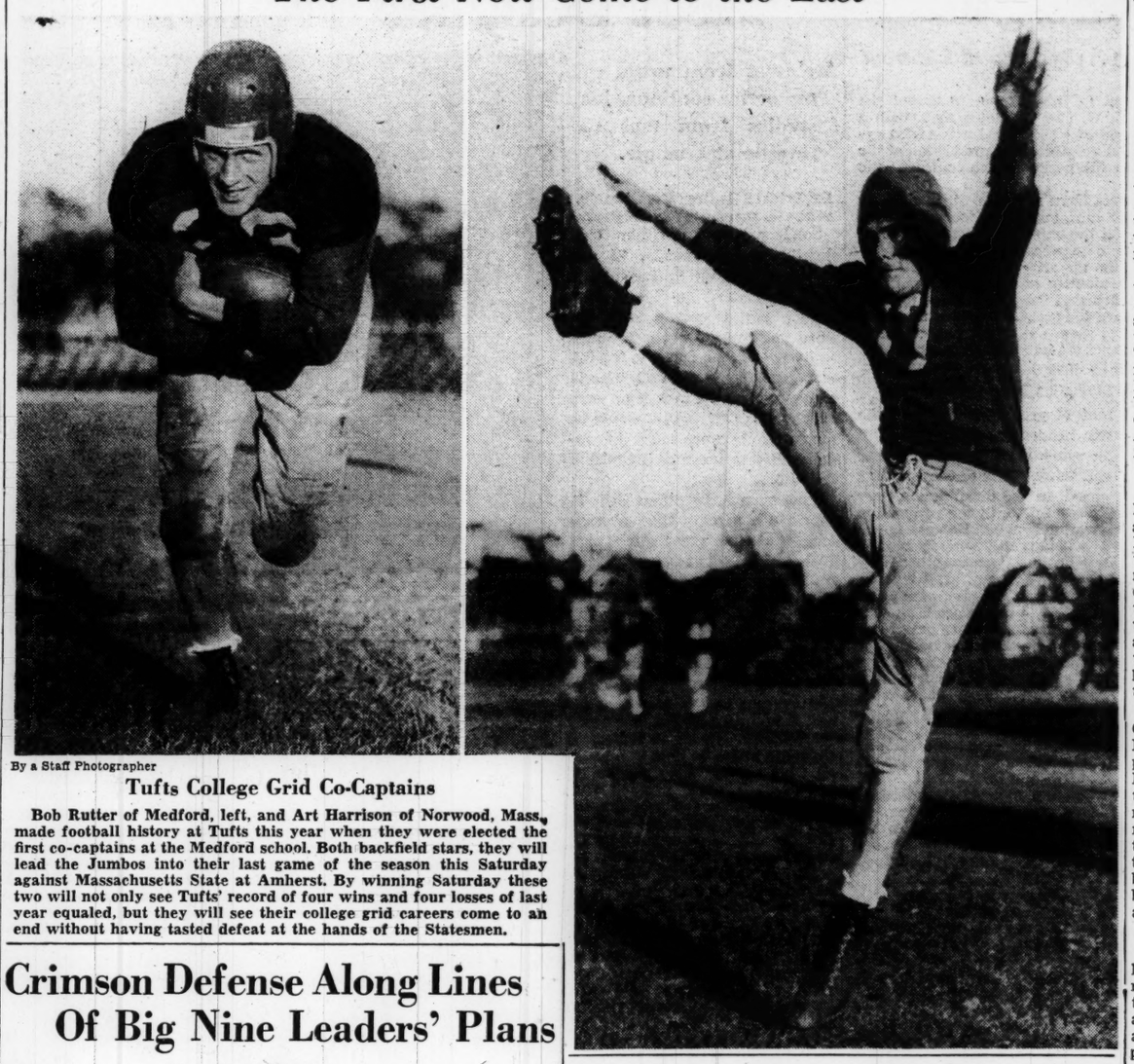
Coach Manly figures the game will be difficult, as all traditional games are, but at the same time the Jumbos will be favored despite the fact that they have been slightly overrated this season. The Statesmen have won three, lost three, and tied one so far, while Tufts has won four and lost three.

Tufts' Superiority

In the past 10 years Coach Manly's team have shown a marked superiority over their rivals from Amherst, having won eight and tied one out of the 10 engagements. Scores of the games, reading backwards from 1940-1931 are as follows, with Tufts' score first: 19-6, 34-7, 7-6, 7-0, 13-0, 13-19, 6-0, 13-0, 6-2, and 7-7.

Although Manly has been shifting his players about during practice this week, he doubts if he will make any change in the starting line-up as it faced New Hampshire. All the shifting this week was merely for insurance, so that if one of his regulars had to leave the game, another regular could shift into his place. For instance, Phil Finn will be unable to play Saturday, and Finn is the only substitute for Co-Captain at left half. Accordingly Lew has had his right half Bob Bissett learn Harrison's duties, so that if Harrison is benched for any reason, Bissett can step over to left half, with John Manley, Bissett's regular relief, taking over at right half. It is a complicated system, but it is practically Lew's only alternative considering the smallness of his squad.

The First Now Come to the Last



By a Staff Photographer

Tufts College Grid Co-Captains

Bob Rutter of Medford, left, and Art Harrison of Norwood, Mass., made football history at Tufts this year when they were elected the first co-captains at the Medford school. Both backfield stars, they will lead the Jumbos into their last game of the season this Saturday against Massachusetts State at Amherst. By winning Saturday these two will not only see Tufts' record of four wins and four losses of last year equaled, but they will see their college grid careers come to an end without having tasted defeat at the hands of the Statesmen.

Again No Walker Cup Team Is Likely to Be Selected

By A. Linde Fowler

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Selection of a Ryder Cup team of golf professionals for the year 1942, at the annual meeting of the P. G. A. in Chicago, brings up the fact that under normal circumstances there would be excitement in the amateur ranks throughout the country right now over who would be named for the Walker Cup team. The annual meeting of the United States Golf Association is less than two months hence and the national body would, under peace-time conditions, be considering the personnel of the team to represent this country in international play on a British course.

Truth to tell, it is a question when and where British-American amateur team relations will be resumed. Resumption pre-supposes that Germany is to lose once again. The next question is, whether the next match will be played over here or over there. On a rotation basis, it would be over here, because the last match was at St. Andrews in 1938, when the Americans lost for the first time.

Next Match Here

The next match, normally, would have been played here in 1940 and a return match next year in England or Scotland. That is now practically out of the question, which means that 1944 ostensibly is the earliest possible year of a resumption. There, again, arises the question of whether the British golfing authorities would consider it justifiable to finance a team to come here, plus the loss through war, of their amateur availables.

The fact that the Professional Golfers' Association has named a Ryder Cup team, regardless of the possibilities of a match with the British next year, might bring up the question of why the U. S. G. A. might not do the same thing with regard to a Walker Cup team, just to stimulate interest and key up the prominent amateurs to their best efforts. Well, the difference between the two is almost as far apart as the two poles.

Champion Picked

The U. S. G. A. in its selections has to lay large stress upon the national amateur championship, the one event in which the leading amateurs from all sections compete against each other. The leading professionals, contrariwise, are competing against each other in tournament after tournament, on the winter circuit, throughout the summer. They have the national open, the P. G. A. open, the other championships and major open tournaments and the accumulated points in the Harry Vardon Trophy contest as a guide to their association in its selection of individuals entitled to a place on the Ryder Cup team. Regardless of when the next Ryder Cup match is played, it means prestige to be named on a team, even if merely complimentary, and that, in turn, means to some degree dollars.

Their team as announced for 1942 had Craig Wood, as captain; Vic Ghezzi, Ben Hogan, Jimmy Demaret, Lloyd Mangrum, Harold McSpaden, Byron Nelson, Gene Sarazen, Horton Smith, and Sam Snead. It was an easy team to select. Craig Wood, as winner of the national open and the Masters', was the natural selection as leader, considering his record; Vic Ghezzi hardly could have been left off, as winner of the P. G. A.; Ben Hogan leads the pack on points for the Harry Vardon trophy, with Sam Snead next to him; Byron Nelson, twice winner of the open, stands third in the Vardon Trophy race; Lloyd Mangrum won the Atlantic City open, went to the 36th hole of the P. G. A. championship against Vic Ghezzi in the semifinal and stands fourth in the Vardon points; Horton Smith stands eighth in the Vardon race, Harold McSpaden ninth, and Jimmy Demaret 10th, in addition to which Demaret recently won the Argentina open championship with a record 279 for that event, six strokes ahead of Snead, who had troubles plenty with his putter. The only man who seemingly could find fault with the selection committee is Clayton Heafner, sixth in the Vardon Trophy race, with 210 points, winner of the Mahoning Valley open at Girard, Ohio, and runner-up in last year's Miami open.

No Surprise

The fact that the P. G. A. tendered Fred Corcoran a three-year contract as tournament and publicity manager of the association was anything but a surprise. As successor to Bob Harlow in a job requiring initative, imagination, diplomacy, and patience, dealing with a lot of prima donnas, building up contacts with newspapermen all over the country, travelling thousands of miles, overcoming prejudices, smoothing over rivalries and overcoming problems of all sorts, Fred has come through as a champion in his line and today stands high both with those who originally supported him and those who opposed. He had his black moments—times when he wondered whether it was all worth while; but in the end his persistence, his efficiency, and his good nature triumphed, until today he has the best wishes and cooperation of an overwhelming majority of the professionals.

It is interesting, now, to look back 11 years (1930) to an article by Victor O. Jones in which he outlined the history of the same Fred Corcoran; how he had started as a caddie at the age of 10 years, had become caddie master at Belmont at the age of 13, had become Belmont golf secretary at 19, had become State handicapper at 22 and then numbered 9,999 friends among the 10,000 that he knew in the Massachusetts amateur ranks.

In the Dugout

with Rumill

Griffith Wants 14 Night Games

When the big leagues get together for their annual meetings in New York City, Dec. 9, 10 and 11, Clark Griffith, among other things, will go to bat for night baseball. The Washington owner will act as spokesman for a movement which would give every club in the American League permission to play 14 nocturnal engagements at home. How far he will get is only a guess at this hour, but there are hints of strong support. The present limit, of course, is seven games.

Because their pockets were empty, the Browns were allowed to lengthen their schedule to 14 contests last year and probably could get a similar privilege in 1942. But Griffith means to make this special consideration obsolete.

Majority Vote

According to the President of the Senators, he has the support of Philadelphia and Cleveland, as well as St. Louis. He also anticipates a favorable vote from the White Sox, and if he gets it, he will have the backing of every club now playing night ball on the home lot. That should be enough votes to offset any opposition which might come from the Tigers, Red Sox and Yankees, who have not yet erected light towers.

However, Griffith and his associates are well aware that they need more than the league's consent to stretch the arclight schedule. They must also get the approval of Commissioner Landis. Even if the junior circuit likes the idea, the affair must be put to a vote in the joint meeting of the majors on Dec. 11, and it is a foregone conclusion that the National League will protect Cardinal interests in St. Louis by voting "No." It would then be tossed squarely into the lap of the Commissioner.

Two Solid Months

It was Griffith who a while back suggested two solid months of night ball at the height of the summer season. Such a plan, of course, was met with instant and emphatic protests from all directions. When the Washington official came forward with his 14-game proposal the first time, he had to do some fast talking to sway the league's vote his way. Perhaps the time is ripe for another Griffith legislative victory.

Digging deeper into this 14-game plan, we find rather convincing figures behind Griffith. Every club featuring night ball knows how otherwise dull mid-week engagements have been turned into profitable ventures by the addition of arc lights.

Defense Work

Furthermore, there is a feeling that the stepping-up of defense work throughout the East and Mid-West will have a noticeable effect on daylight attendance in 1942. A lot of fellows will have the money, but not the afternoons, to watch the adventures of the National and American leagues. The obvious solution is more night dates.

However, as a hardened big leaguer campaigner, Griffith must realize that he may temper future fan interest by overdoing the arc light angle. Baseball is first of all a daylight pastime, to be played in the sun, and should never be allowed to stray too far in the other direction. Instead of pouring money into lighting systems, club owners might be smarter if they used fresh cash to build up minor league farms, where new talent could be developed to strengthen the varsity and build it into a flag contender.

Crimson Defense Along Lines Of Big Nine Leaders' Plans

By Web Morse

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

According to the reports of our midwestern football expert, Harvard would do pretty well in the Western Conference this season. He did not infer as much, of course, but his story is that defensive tactics and good lines are features of the teams near the top, namely, Minnesota and Michigan.

These two football machines, coached by Fritz Crisler and Bernie Bierman, respectively, have outstanding lines and general defensive stratagem. Here in the East, Harvard is rated well up with the gridiron teams due, largely, to its powerful defensive line.

By comparison between the Minnesota-Michigan elevens and that of Harvard, the westerners elect to stress defense and Harvard has its present recognition through necessity. Why Minnesota should stress defense with an able team sparked by an offensive star such as Bruce Smith is a little hard to understand here.

It is equally difficult to see why Michigan should stress defense with two great backs in Capt. Bob Westfall and Tom Kuzma. Of the two, of course, Michigan goes in much more for offense than do the Gophers, but the defense continues the more important item.

Offense Later

Here at Cambridge, the Crimson defense is prominent because Coach Dick Harlow lacked the operatives at the start of the season to offer an attack. With four good ends, two good tackles, and two good guards, the schedule heaviest in history and time short, the Crimson went right to work building a defense for protection until an offense could be worked out.

Naturally there is little to be said regarding the Harvard offense today as against that of either Minnesota or Michigan, despite the steady improvement of the Cantabs. They were ready to roll against Princeton two weeks ago, but rain and slippery underfooting halted all such plans. Against Army the Crimson moved steadily, running up 20 points, but none of it was due to the particular brilliance of any one individual. It was general team play and good choice of plays more than anything else.

Harvard Favored

This Saturday Harvard will play against Brown and the Rhode Island visitors can be more than just a threat. On paper, the Crimson should win, but paper statistics on the gridiron this season have amounted to little. If the Bruins, coached by Skip Stahley, former Harlow assistant coach, have full force, the result could sway either way. Since injuries may weaken the Brown offense, Harvard is favored.

Henry Margarita, Medford product and spearhead of the Bruin attack, is reported hardly likely to be at his best. That can make a big difference to Brown, but Margarita is not a better back than Hank Mazur of Army, Bill Busik of Navy or Lou Buffalino of Cornell, and they showed no signs of running wild against Harvard.

While at Harvard Stahley proved his ability to cope with difficult situations and the Crimson respects his pre-game plans more than the Brown team. He would like to beat his old mentor and will offer everything in stock to do so. With this a known fact, the Crimson is not letting up during practice this week.

New Defense Work

Wide World

Discuss Sports Exhibition

NEW YORK—Alice Marble, former United States amateur tennis champion, is no longer defending her tennis titles, but has entered into defense work of the nation. She is assistant director of Civilian Defense of Physical Fitness for Women, and is shown here outlining to Mayor La Guardia of New York the plans for holding a monster sports exhibition on the Mall in Central Park. A number of sports events will conclude Health and Welfare Day, held in connection with National Defense Week.

Colby Center High Scorer On Gridiron

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WATERVILLE, Maine—As Colby College is recuperating from its thriller-diller win of the coveted Maine State Series Championship on Armistice Day, the students are pointing to Eddy Loring as Colby's candidate for the title: "America's highest ranking scoring center."

Loring's last-minute interception and touchdown run which brought victory over Bates on Tuesday brought his point total up to 17. During the season, he has made eight place-kicks for conversions, one field goal and one touchdown.

Colby students will be disappointed if several "All" honors do not come to Loring. Besides being a flawless snapper-back, they point out, he is a constant concern for opponents as a defense man. Play after play into the line is smeared by this stalwart little backer-upper. He even makes some of the tackles down under punts.

Five times he has intercepted passes, including the winning play on Tuesday. As a converter he is steady, being at his best under pressure, and these extra points have saved more than one game for Colby. He plays more football than any other member of the squad, and went through four 60-minute games this season and practicaly all of the other three games.

Loring comes from Framingham, Mass., is 20 years old, 5ft. 8in., 168 pounds, majors in French, wants to be a teacher-coach.

Tennessee Team Determined To Reverse Score on Eagles

For the second time within the current calendar year, the Boston College Eagles and the Tennessee Volunteers, erstwhile Sugar Bowl opponents, will clash in an intersectional football game when they meet at Fenway Park on Saturday. Starting time of the game has been changed to 1:30 p. m.

Reports emanating from Knoxville indicate that the Vols have lost none of their determined attitude towards the Eagles who defeated them 19-13 on New Year's Day in New Orleans, Tennessee entered the game a favorite and scored first, but eventually lost when Charley O'Rourke, ex-Eagle great, skirted off-tackle for 24 yards and the winning touchdown in the final period.

Likewise, the Eagles are determined to convince the southerners of their superiority, and a spectacular game with all the color and fanfare of a post-season clash, should result. Advanced ticket sales indicate a capacity crowd of 39,000 fans although at the present there are still plenty of seats available.

T Lubricated

Its T model offense well lubricated, the Eagles will be after their fifth straight victory. The same line-up which has started the last three games will again represent B. C. at the kick-off. The unit is functioning more smoothly each week, and very possibly may explode as it did against undefeated Temple two weeks ago, and send the Volunteers back home thoroughly whipped.

Tennessee likewise has been coming along fast since beating Louisiana State. The Vols have been pointing to Saturday's game since the first of the year, and will go out against the Eagles. A balanced offense with no apparent weakness has been characteristic of the Tennessee offense this fall, according to Harry Marr, Eagle scout.

Butler Built Up

The Vols have been building up their sensational triple-threat Johnny Butler who sparked them into the Rose Bowl in 1940, and the Sugar Bowl in 1941. However, veteran Eagles recall that Butler was well checked New Year's Day being held to an absolute standstill in rushing.

The Eagle backfield operating the T attack, will have Frank Maznicki and Mike Holovak at the halfback posts; Ted Williams, fullback, and sophomore Eddie Doherty as the pilot. Butch Kissoll, top backfield reserve and Williams' substitute, will see plenty of action, and Mickey Connelly, the sensational sophomore star of last year whose efforts against Tennessee were only surpassed by O'Rourke's spectacular feats, may be again a standout against Tenn.

Smart Line

These sparkplugs will have a smart line opening holes ahead. In Gil Bouley, left tackle, and Fred Naumetz, center, B. C. boasts of two of the Nation's best linemen. Besides Bouley other sophomore frontier starters are Patsy Darone, left guard, and Charley Furbush, left end. Veteran Henry Woronicz, injured left end, will be available, along with Steve Levantis, senior tackle reserve. Don Currivan, end, and Leo Strumski, tackle, will be sidelined.

Four of the Tennessee players are from New England. The only one from Masachusetts is Bill Gold, former Brockton High star, who is currently leading the Vols in rushing average. Gold, a fullback, will be held for reserve duty by Coach Jack Barnhill.

Maroons, Aces Meet Saturday For City Title

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Nov. 13—Saturday's gridiron battle between the Springfield College eleven and the American International Aces, their cross-town rivals, promises to be the "game of the year" for both outfits, for tremendous rivalry lies between the two colleges in the City of Homes.

The two colleges have met before in other sports and Springfield holds victories in basketball, baseball, soccer, and frosh football thus far, while the Yellowjackets have beaten the Maroons only in crew. Both football teams and their followers have pointed for the football game since it was scheduled over a year ago. Saturday will be home-coming day for both colleges, although the game will be held at Pratt field.

In anticipation of the crowd planning to attend, Harold S. DeGroat, Springfield College's Director of Athletics, has secured extra bleachers.

American International is the favorite in this football game, judging from past records. The Aces have won four games out of six to date while the Maroons have salvaged but one tie while losing six games in a row. Saturday's game means much to both coaches. Wendell "Mannie" Mansfield of the Maroons and Bill Moge of the Internats are both rounding out their first year as grid mentors of the two schools. A win for Mansfield would make the Springfield season a success despite the other losses. On the other hand, Moge would like nothing better than to cap his season with a win over the Aces strongest rivals.

Tennessee Vols On Long Trip to Boston

KNOXVILLE, Tenn., Nov. 13 (AP)—Their home practice for the Saturday meeting with Boston College at Boston completed, Tennessee's Volunteers went to bed early last night for a good sleep before entraining early today for the New England city.

The Vols will spend all of today on the train and receive their last workout at Fenway Park in Boston Friday. Yesterday they scrimmaged against the Eagles' open style of play.

Coach John Barnhill will take his full traveling squad of 37 players, of whom only Blocking Back Ike Peel and Fullback Bill Nowling started against the New Englanders in their meeting last January, in the Sugar Bowl.

Eastern Lightweight Football League

Team	Won	Lost	Pct.
Princeton	4	0	1.000
Yale	4	1	.800
Pennsylvania	3	1	.750
Rutgers	2	3	.400
Cornell	1	3	.250
Lafayette	1	3	.250
Villanova	0	4	.000

Sports Around the Hub

Harlow Has to Check His Boys

Outstanding to those who can get past the practice field gate is the fine hustle and team spirit of the Harvard gridders. One of Coach Dick Harlow's chief tasks is holding the boys in check while tuning up for Saturday's big game. So far the Crimson has been quite fortunate in escaping injuries, and one way to keep the regulars on the field at the end of the week, is to use a little caution at midweek practice drills.

Harlow, too, is guarding against that invisible foe, overconfidence. Harvard, judging by '41 scores, figures to take Brown rather easily, but they said the same thing about Fordham a week ago before the Rams tackled underrated Pittsburgh. Brown has four or five fast, capable backs, who will keep the Crimson defense busy every time they get the ball. The game will be decided on the line, where the Harlows should have an edge.

* * *

All signs point to a sellout crowd at Fenway Park Saturday for the B. C.-Tennessee battle. For a football game, the Red Sox stronghold will seat 38,000 plus, with about 40,000 possible if fans stand in the rear of the grandstand and sit in some of the aisles. Every seat, including the bleacher section, will be reserved, with prices ranging from $1.65 to $3.30, tax included.

* * *

Wes Fesler, who left Harvard to take over the varsity grid coaching berth at Wesleyan, comes back to town next Tuesday evening to speak at the Boston Wesleyan Club's first meeting of the year, at the University Club. The former All-American end from Ohio State, who is using the Harlow system with variations at his new post, is as popular in new surroundings as he was at Cambridge. Tuesday's meeting is booked for 8 o'clock.

* * *

Waylie Vaughan, returning after a year's leave of absence, had his first look at Boston University's varsity hockey candidates today. The coach called a meeting at the Soden building on Exeter Street. Sid Borosky, who tutored the varsity last winter while Vaughan was in the South, goes back to the freshmen. The Terriers will take the ice for the first time next Monday morning, at the Arena.

* * *

Three weeks from today the 40th annual minor league convention will be at its height in Jacksonville, Fla., and baseball trades and rumors will fill the air once occupied by wobbling pigskins. Probably one or two deals already have been completed, but the magnates are careful to keep them quiet until football has left the sports pages and the national pastime will be honored with more space. When the big boys announce a trade, they do not intend it should be kept a secret.

* * *

Shorts . . . Skip Stahley and his Brown squad will come up from Providence by special bus Saturday morning and establish headquarters at the Hotel Commander in Cambridge . . . Advance ticket sale indicates a turnout of about 25,000 for the next Soldiers Field attraction . . . Red Dutton will make himself a lot of money if successful in planting the Americans in Brooklyn. There isn't a better professional sport spot in the country, as has already been proven in baseball and football . . . The Brown pre-game get-together is being held at the University Club tomorrow evening.

* * *

Thirty-four Crimson varsity hockey players reported to Coach Clark Hodder last night at the Harvard Varsity Club. Practice begins next Monday afternoon, with the initial game booked against the St. Nicholas Hockey Club on Dec. 6. The squad will be increased by five at the close of the football season . . . Play in the State Squash Racquets Association Class B league matches began last night, with the Union Boat Club and Boston Y. M. C. A. teams winning . . . Fred W. Phinney of Winchester is the new Harvard varsity cross-country captain. He placed 14th in the recent heptagonal race . . . Johnny Temple of Cambridge has been appointed an assistant hockey mentor at B. C. He was a member of the class of 1931 and starred in baseball as well as hockey . . . The Harvard and Yale freshman and junior varsity team will meet here one week from tomorrow.

Brown's New Plays For H-Game Click

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Nov. 13 (AP)—After more than an hour of contact scrimmage work Tuesday, Head Coach Skip Stahley returned to dummy scrimmage drills yesterday as he prepared his squad for the Harvard engagement coming up on Saturday.

Mostly the work comprised the rehashing of a lot of old work on defense and offense. Brown's new plays, added to the repertoire mainly for the Cantab game, clicked off nicely in a dummy scrimmage against a yearling array.

Sports Mirror

By the Associated Press

Today a Year Ago

Frank McCormick of Cincinnati Reds was named National League's most valuable player. Arndt Jorgens, understudy for years to Catcher Bill Dickey of the Yankees, retired.

Offense Not Essential to Take Lead in the Western Conference Football Standing

Defensive Machines Prevail In Big Nine Title Contest

Midwest Sidelines

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—It doesn't take a tremendous offensive machine to assure the lead in conference football as is proved by a look at the standing in the Big Nine this year but it does take a powerful defense when playing in the competition that these teams have regularly each week. Take the case of Minnesota who is not only at the top of the heap in the conference but has also been voted the number one team of the country. They have scored but 49 points in league competition while three other teams in the Big Nine have scored many more points and little Indiana which is down close to the bottom has totaled just three less than the Gophers. Last week while playing out of the conference Minnesota could make but nine points against Nebraska who have not been too strong all during this year.

Then take the case of Michigan who is in second place in the Big Nine rating and listed as one of the first ten teams in the country. The Wolverines have scored but 40 points in league competition with only Illinois and Purdue scoring less in spite of the fact that the Wolves have in their backfield two of the most brilliant backs in the country.

Watch the Defense

And so if you want to predict the winners watch the defensive strength and let that weigh most. Some people have opined that the best defense is a good offense. In three games played in the league the other teams have scored but 13 points against the Gophers while in four games played by Michigan the opponents have scored but 14 points which is evidence of the great job those linesmen have done.

This is the year of fine line play and brilliant sophomore backfield men in the conference. Seldom has there been seen a finer line than the Gophers have offered. In the case of Michigan the line has been particularly brilliant from tackle to tackle but has fallen off at the ends. In third place in the league standing is Ohio State and in fourth place is Northwestern both of whom have had much greater success offensively than have either of the first two teams. Both Ohio and Northwestern have very fine lines, but they are green lines and as a consequence have moments when the opponents fool them with tricks, or their even greener substitutes who take over for a breather. Normally it takes several years to build a good lineman and that is what has been going on at both Minnesota and Michigan. Wisconsin has the greatest scoring team in the Big Nine but also it has the poorest defensive record and as a consequence it is in fifth place in league standing. Again it is the case of the green line. So from the record we should give the linemen an extra round of praise and remember that as the line goes so goes the team. Fielding Yost used to say, "Just give me a fine center and two good tackles and I'll have a football team."

After looking at the score of the Ohio State-Wisconsin game of last Saturday we urge that the Western Conference in the future be known as the Wild Western Conference. Seldom has there been such a score among top ranking teams and it surely was a game to put in the book. We are sure the spectators really got a run for their money for they were left gasping at the end from the excitement. They must have thought it was a basketball game when they looked at the score board. It was the second highest scoring game in the history of the conference with a total of 80 points scored between the two teams. Only in 1913 when Iowa defeated Northwestern by the score of 78 to 6 has there been a larger total score. The game was played at Ohio State and it looked as though it was one of those track meets that Memorial Stadium has been used to at another season of the year. It was a case of which team could run the faster and outlast the other. Being at home the Buckeyes did both best, by scoring 46 points while Wisconsin was scoring 34.

Saturday when the Badgers entertain the Purdue team they should keep right on running, that is if they have caught their breath by then. It might be slowed down a little but they will be taking on a much handicapped Boilermaker team. At the same time Ohio is host to last place Illinois and should have no difficulty keeping up the pace set last week. The Illini have scored but six points during the season and the opponents have amassed a total of 75. Illinois ranks eighth offensively and ninth defensively so what more can be expected? This practically assures Ohio State of better than an even break for the season which is a very fine record for Paul Brown in his first season as coach.

Minnesota Back

Minnesota comes back in the conference this week to take on Iowa at Iowa City and should have little difficulty in scoring a victory even in the face of a very much improved Iowa offense that last week scored a 21-to-0 win over Illinois. And on this same Saturday Michigan will leave the Big Nine to take on Columbia in New York City. This will give the eastern experts a chance to see how good Bob Westfall is as a candidate for All-America fullback honors. Every scout who has watched the Wolverines goes back to his school with the story that Westfall is the greatest spinning back they have ever looked on. He is an artist at the deception required by this play.

Ed Felt

Past Season Was Profitable Among Baseball's Minors

DURHAM, N. C., Nov. 13 (AP)—Baseball's 41 minor leagues attracted more than 15,000,000 fans to their games during the 1941 season, President W. G. Bramham of the National Association announces.

"We have not received attendance reports from 35 of our clubs," Bramham said, "but without counting them the figures show an increase of more than 3,000,000 paid admissions over 1940.

"With all reports in, we will not be far behind our record year of 1939, when 18,500,000 paid to see minor league baseball. That year we had 43 leagues, as against 41 this year. That was the game's centennial year and it served as a stimulant to increased attendance.

"One or two sections of the map showed a decrease in business the past season, but others ran well ahead of former years and in general, the summer of 1941 was one of our best."

Hockey at a Glance

By the Associated Press

Results Nov. 12

American League

Indianapolis 3, Hershey 0.
Providence 6, Washington 0.
Philadelphia 4, Pittsburgh 1.

American Association

St. Louis 3, Minneapolis 1.
Fort Worth 3, Omaha 1.

Tonight's Schedule

National League

Montreal at Toronto.
Chicago at Americans.

American League

Providence at Buffalo.
Washington at New Haven.

American Association

St. Louis at St. Paul.
Kansas City at Tulsa.

Groton 26, St. Marks 0

SOUTHBORO, Mass., Nov. 13 (AP)—Those famed Ivy prep schools, St. Marks of Southboro and Groton of Groton played their 53rd football game yesterday and favored Groton won, 26 to 0, before 2,000 spectators.

Variety

Variety is what Bernie Crimmins has had from football. In four years of high school, in Louisville, he played quarter, wing and spin back. At Notre Dame he had two backfield jobs and now is a guard.

RangerRookie
"Sugar Jim"
—By Pap'
HENRY
— THE RANGERS' NEW GOALIE !!
IT CAN BE DONE
HE JUMPED FROM THE AMATEUR RANKS TO THE MAJORS WITH ONLY ONE YEAR OF SENIOR COMPETITION BEHIND HIM.
HENRY WAS VOTED THE MOST VALUABLE PLAYER IN THE SASKATCHEWAN SENIOR LEAGUE LAST SEASON
PAP'

AP Features

MacPhail Admits Dodgers Need Help to Best Cards

NEW YORK, Nov. 13 (AP)—If a bankroll of approximately $250,000 and some excellent trading material hold any charms for rival club owners, President Larry MacPhail of the Brooklyn Dodgers has no intention of standing pat with the club that won this year's National League flag.

In the first place, he admitted today, the Dodgers badly need a good left-handed pitcher and another outfielder who bats right-handed.

And in the second place, he said with a twinkle, both the Dodgers and the Cincinnati Reds had better get busy and do something if they expect to live in the same league with the St. Louis Cardinals next year.

"I just got through telling Warren Giles that in this letter," he said, waving a copy of his epistle to the general manager of the Reds. "Warren would like to do some trading, and I've told him I hope we can get together to our mutual benefit, because St. Louis is going to be tough.

Reds Want Phelps

"Giles would like to have Babe Phelps. He needs a catcher, and it's no secret that we're going to trade Phelps to somebody. But it depends on what he's willing to give up to get Phelps.

"Sure, we would like to have Johnny Vander Meer. He's the lefthander we need. And so would Giles like to have our Pete Reiser. But I doubt if he would give up Vandy, and I know we're not trading Reiser—though one of my rules is that no player is indispensable. Maybe we'll get together on something."

That, said Larry, was as far as he had gone toward making any deals to strengthen the club that was beaten by the Yankees, 4 to 1, in the World Series. The only other "feeler" he had had was from the Boston Red Sox, and he said it would be impossible to obtain waivers on the player the Sox wanted.

Dodgers Rich

For a club that was supposed to have been on the verge of bankruptcy a few years ago, the Dodgers have made a remarkable financial recovery under MacPhail. He had a statement on his desk today showing that there was about a quarter of a million dollars in cash in the club's accounts.

"Sure, it's mine to do with as I please—less operating expenses, of course," said MacPhail. "The club is in fine shape, even though we made almost nothing out of the World Series. We and the Yankees got a real split out of only one game, the fifth, and our expenses putting on the series ran to nearly $80,000. It should have gone seven games—but I guess that's an old story now.

Owen Not to Blame

"There's this much I would like to emphasize, though: Mickey Owen should never be blamed for missing that pitch in the fourth game. He was completely worn out, 15 pounds underweight. He caught the first 43 games of the season, and then had no relief during that closing battle with the Cardinals. That was when we needed Phelps."

MacPhail said he did not believe he would be interested in obtaining Danny Litwhiler from the Phillies, as he understood that Litwhiler was strictly a left fielder, while what the Dodgers needed was a right fielder to alternate with Dixie Walker against southpaw pitchers. He was emphatic that his infield suited him, as is.

"And while you're about it," said the Dodgers' unpredictable boss, "would you make it clear that I've never had anything against Dixie Walker. It's a popular story, all about how Dixie won his place despite my objections and helped us win the pennant, but there's nothing to it. All I can say is that I've paid Dixie a $2,500 bonus each of the last two seasons, and that he has made more money with Brooklyn than ever before in his baseball career."

Fisher, Ohio State Veteran, Takes Over Offensive Honors

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, Nov. 13—While Billy Hillenbrand of Indiana and Otto Graham of Northwestern were staging their battle of sophomores last week, an unheralded veteran on Ohio State's "starless team" moved in to take over offensive honors in Western Conference football play.

He was Dick Fisher, whose passing and running stood out as the Buckeyes rolled up seven touchdowns against Wisconsin. He climbed to fifth place in rushing, with an average of 67.6 yards in three games, and mounted to fourth place in passing, with a total offense of 344 yards, or 114.6 yards per game.

Graham Aerial Leader

Graham did improve his lot against Indiana, as he hit six out of eleven passes for 93 yards to take over aerial leadership, and he raised his total offense from an average of 103.7 yards to 107.8 yards, still good for second place in that department. Graham's passing record of 26 completions in 52 attempts for 358 yards and a game average of 71.6 yards stand at the top, but even his exceptional percentage of completions is exceeded by Bud Seelinger of Wisconsin, who has hit 17 of 29 throws for a completions average of .586 and an average gain per game of 52.2 yards.

98 Yards Lost

Hillenbrand, who with Graham, Seelinger and Tom Farris of Wisconsin, has thrown three touchdown passes, still ranks second in passing gains and fourth in total offense, but finds himself a victim of the statisticians who rule yards lost attempting to pass are chargeable to rushing gain since the option of running remains with a potential passer. Hillenbrand in three games has gained 196 yards by rushing but has been charged with 98 yards lost for a net of 98 yards.

Wisconsin's Pat Harder last week boosted his scoring lead to a total of 45 points in four games, but gave ground to the idle rushing leader, Bill Daley of Minnesota, as he fell to an average gain per game by running of 91.6 yards, against Daley's 99.6.

Western Conference
Team Standing

	W	L	T	Pct.	Off. rank	Def. rank
Minnesota	3	0	0	1.000	1	1
Michigan	3	1	0	.750	5	7
Ohio State	2	1	0	.666	4	8
Northwestern	3	2	0	.600	3	4
Wisconsin	2	2	0	.500	2	5
Purdue	1	1	0	.500	6	2
Iowa	2	3	0	.400	9	3
Indiana	0	3	0	.000	7	6
Illinois	0	3	0	.000	8	9

Games Saturday

Illinois at Ohio State.
Minnesota at Iowa.
Purdue at Wisconsin.
Notre Dame at Northwestern.
Michigan at Columbia.

Individual Leaders

Conference Games Only

Scoring

	G	TD	PAT	FG	Pts
Harder, fb, Wis	4	6	6	1	45
Graf, fb, OSU	2	4	0	0	24
Graham, hb, N. U.	5	4	0	0	24
Hillenbrand, hb, Ind.	3	3	0	0	18
Schreiner, e, Wis.	4	3	0	0	18
Clawson, fb, N. U.	5	3	0	0	18
Petty, fb, Pur.	2	2	1	0	13

Rushing

	G	TC	Net	Ave. Game Ave.	Per Try
Daley, fb, Minn.	3	58	299	99.6	5.1
Harder, fb, Wis.	4	65	367	91.6	5.6
Westfall, fb, Mich.	4	81	328	82	4.0
Graf, fb, OSU	2	31	157	78.5	5.1
Fisher, fb, OSU	3	40	203	67.6	5.1
Kuzma, hb, Mich.	4	68	238	59.5	3.5
Smith, hb, Ill.	3	31	176	58.6	5.6
R. White, hb, Ind.	3	34	176	58.6	5.2
Higgins, hb, Minn.	3	40	164	54.6	4.1
Smith, hb, Minn.	3	34	156	52	4.6

Passing

	G	Att.	Comp.	Interc	Gain	Game Ave.	Pct. of Compls.
Graham, hb, N U.	5	52	26	9	358	71.6	.500
Hillenbrand, hb, Ind.	3	28	9	4	199	66.3	.321
Seelinger, hb, Wis.	4	29	17	1	209	52.2	.586
Fisher, hb, O. S. U.	3	14	6	5	141	47	.428
Farris, qb, Wis.	4	13	7	2	169	42.2	.539
Kuzma, hb, Mich.	4	35	13	4	163	40.7	.371

Total Offense
(Rush and Pass)

	G.	Yds. Rush.	Yds. Pass.	Total	Game Ave.
Fisher, hb, O. S. U.	3	203	141	344	114.6
Graham, hb, N. U.	5	181	358	539	107.8
Kuzma, hb, Mich.	4	238	163	401	100.2
Hillenbrand, hb, Ind.	3	98	199	297	99.0
Smith, hb, Minn.	3	156	74	230	76.6

Summary, Team Statistics

	Minn.	Mich.	O.S.U.	N. U.	Wisc.	Purd.	Iowa	Ind.	Ill.
Games	3	4	3	5	4	2	5	3	3
Points	49	40	69	89	98	21	40	46	6
Opponents' points	13	14	62	57	112	22	43	60	75
Total net yards per game	302.3	239	265.6	269	275.5	201.5	147.6	199.3	156
Rushing	260.3	183.7	200.3	160.4	169.2	134	114.8	123	117
Passing	42	55.2	65.3	108.6	106.2	67.5	32.8	76.3	39
Opponents' net yards per game	143	248	300	192.6	226	187.5	191.2	241.6	399
Rushing	86	149.7	165.6	141.6	130.2	163.5	163.4	197.3	343
Passing	57	98.2	134.3	51	95.7	24	27.8	44.3	56
First downs per game	13.6	11.5	12	12.2	10.5	12.5	9.2	9.3	9.6
Opponents' first downs per game	9.6	11.2	14.3	10	9.7	7.5	9	11.3	18
Number of rushes per game	59.6	46	45.6	44.4	48.7	53.5	48	43.6	30.6
Forwards attempted per game	6.6	9.5	8.3	16.2	11.7	13.5	12.4	11	15.3
Forwards completed per game	1.6	3.5	3.3	7	6.7	4	3.4	3.6	4
P. C. Opp. for. compl. per game	.377	.417	.422	.312	.392	.231	.266	.481	.259
Punts, number per game	9	9	7.6	7.4	9	9.5	12	7	66
Punts, average	36.7	34.1	34.9	37.8	36.4	31.6	33.4	36.8	38.1
Kick returns, average	16	9.7	14.7	19.7	15.5	13.9	14.1	19	12.4
Opponents' kick returns, ave.	11.2	12.3	24.0	18.9	17.5	14.1	12	22.4	16
Ball lost, fumbles per game	1.3	1	1	.8	.75	1.5	1.2	.6	3
Opp. fum. recovered per game	1.3	1.7	.6	1	1	.5	1.6	.6	3
Yards penalized per game	38.3	26.2	43.3	29	42.5	27.5	39	36.6	32

City of Miami Has Three Undefeated Football Teams

Southeastern Sidelines

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

JACKSONVILLE, Fla.—Football fans in Miami, Fla., have a lot to cheer about this season with three undefeated teams in the city.

The University of Miami, Miami Senior High, Miami Edison High School have won all their games and have yielded only four touchdowns in 20 contests.

The State college championship will be settled in Miami Saturday night when Miami meets the University of Florida before a crowd that is almost certain to set a new regular-season football record for the State.

A new record of 24,525 was established when Miami defeated Texas Tech 6 to 0 two weeks ago. New sideline boxes are being added at Orange Bowl Stadium to give the field a capacity of almost 34,000.

The Gators, expected to improve on their 1940 records of five won and five lost, already have dropped five of their first seven games while the Hurricanes have won six straight and yielded only one touchdown. The teams have met three times previously, Miami won, 19 to 7, in 1938, but Florida took the 1939 game by 13 to 0, and last year's tilt by 46 to 6.

* * *

It was announced last Monday by Tulane University authorities that 54,068 persons saw Alabama defeat Tulane, 19 to 14, last Saturday, including 49,153 paid admissions.

The crowd is believed to be a record for a regular season football game in the South. The previously announced high was 50,800 at the Duke-North Carolina game in Durham in 1939.

* * *

Florida will celebrate "Professional Baseball Week" beginning Nov. 30 under a proclamation issued Monday by Gov. Spessard L. Holland.

Members of the National Association of Professional Baseball Leagues will hold their annual convention in Jacksonville that week, and preparations will be made for the spring training of 40 major and minor league teams in the State.

Steve Sundra, former member of the New York Yankees who was sold to Washington at the start of spring training last season, arrived in Orlando last week accompanied by his wife and young son, to spend the winter season.

The rawboned, dark-skinned righthander appeared in 28 games for Washington last season, turning in a record of nine wins against 13 defeats. Sundra worked 171 complete innings, striking out 61 American League batters and issuing 50 bases on balls.

Sundra hopes to spend the next five months or so playing golf, etc., and keeping in top physical shape until March, when the Washington club opens another spring training season at Tinker Field.

Clyde Jones

Solem Rehired As Head Coach At Syracuse U.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Nov. 13 (AP)—Ossie Solem, creator of the football season's most radical innovation—the Y-formation with its reversed center—was rehired today as head coach at Syracuse University for an indefinite term.

The announcement by Lewis P. Andreas, director of athletics, coming three days before the traditional Colgate encounter was regarded as a vote of confidence for the mild-mannered mentor who came here from the University of Iowa in 1937.

Andreas said the length of Solem's new contract, his third here, would be determined at a later date and added "The association between Syracuse University and Coach Solem has been excellent and we are happy that he will continue to be with us."

Solem, voicing appreciation, expressed "pleasure in being associated with a university with such a sane and broad attitude toward intercollegiate athletics."

He was reported to have received $9,000 annually under his present three-year contract which expires this season. His first contract, also for three years, was renewed after two seasons.

Solem's Y-formation, a modification of the "T" in which the center faces his own backfield on offense, has carried Syracuse to five victories in seven games, one of them a 27-to-20 win over Wisconsin. A 6-to-0 defeat by Cornell and a 34-to-19 drubbing by Penn State are the only setbacks.

The coach's other Syracuse teams won 16, lost 12 and tied four games.

Cubs Negotiate

CHICAGO (AP)—James Gallagher, general manager of the Chicago Cubs, says that Negotiations have started for the purchase of the Los Angeles baseball club in an effort to obtain a class AA farm for the Cubs.

Arizona And Duke Rise In Grid Tables

SEATTLE, Nov. 13 (AP)—The rise of Arizona and Duke and the fall of Texas and Texas A. & M. featured last week's yardstick battles for total offensive and defensive football statistical supremacy.

American Football Statistical Bureau figures released today showed the undefeated Texas Longhorns, first a week ago, suffered more than a blow at their prestige in being tied, 7-7, by Baylor. The Texans dropped from first to fourth as a total offensive unit.

Meanwhile Arizona, winning its sixth straight game after losing its opener to Notre Dame, moved into first place with 383.6 yard average per game from rushes and passes.

Duke Second

And Duke, 13th a week ago, rolled up 700 yards in pummeling Davidson, 56 to 0, to go into second place with a 372.7 yard average.

The Duke Blue Devils, incidentally, suffered what might be called a collapse of their aerial game. In six previous tilts they had but two passes intercepted. Then last Saturday Davidson intercepted as many as had gone astray all season—another pair. Duke has led the country in the low number of interceptions for the past five years. Now they're tied with Marquette, which otherwise ranks 14th as a passing team while Duke is 12th.

Aggies Drop to Third

The Texas Aggies, after scrambling for a 21 to 10 win over S. M. U., dropped to third as a total defensive team at 113 yards yielded per game to rushes and passes, but they're still only a couple of yards out of first place. Two teams with one game unreported—Texas Tech and Mississippi State, outstrip them by two and one strides, respectively. The figures:

(* denotes one game played and unreported; † two games played and unreported):

Total Offence—(gains rushing and passing)—Arizona, 383.6 yards average per game; Duke, 372.7; Utah, 354.4; Texas, 349.9; Syracuse, 337.9; Detroit, 334.6; Tulane, 331.1; Georgia, 326.0; Clemson, 324.3; Missouri, 319.9.

Rushing Offense—Missouri, 288.4; Utah, 270.6; Syracuse, 268.7; Duke, 259.4; Texas, 245.1.

Forward Passing Offense—Arizona, 177.7 yards average per game; Texas A. & M., 176.4; Detroit, 165.9; Washington (St. Louis) 156; Notre Dame, 144.1.

Total Defense—(*) Texas Tech, 111 yards average yielded to rushes and passes per game; (*) Mississippi State, 112; Texas A. & M., 113; (*†) Duquesne, 114.4; Notre Dame, 121.9; Tulane, 128.4; Georgia, 133.9; Purdue, 134.8; Minnesota, 139.5; (*) Brown, 139.6.

Rushing Defense—(*†) Duquesne, 41 yards yielded per game; Texas A. & M., 46.4; (*) Texas Tech, 52.3; Tulane, 58.4; Notre Dame, 60.3.

Forward Pass Defense—(*) Boston University 14 yards yielded per game; Purdue, 22.5; Denver, 34; (*†) Harvard, 34.3; St. Louis, 36.7.

Punting—Clemson, 41.12 yards average per punt; Navy, 41.66; Texas Mines, 41.38; Fordham, 41.11; Colorado, 40.49.

Semi-Pro Award Will Go to Pesky

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Nov. 13 (AP)—John Pesky, shortstop for the Louisville American Association baseball club, who was voted the most valuable player in the American Association in 1941, has been named to receive the annual award of the National Semi-pro Baseball Congress as being the leading graduate from the organized semi-pro ranks to make good in professional baseball.

Freddie Hutchinson, who went to the Detroit Tigers for a consideration of $50,000, and several players, was awarded the 1940 trophy by the Congress.

Even in ice hockey, history has a way of repeating itself. When the original New York Rangers were organized in the fall of 1926, one of the main problems confronting Lester Patrick was the selection of a goalie. There was a terrific battle between an experienced professional, Hal Winkler, and an amateur named Lorne Chabot from Port Arthur, the Allan Cup champions. Chabot won the post.

Today there is another battle for the Ranger goalie post left vacant by the retirement of Davey Kerr. Once again the candidates are an experienced professional and a youngster fresh from the amateur ranks. The professional is Omer (Buck) Kelly, who played with the minor league Tulsa oilers last winter, and the amateur, "Sugar Jim" Henry, from the current Allan Cup champions, the Regina Rangers. And just as the amateur beat out the professional 15 years ago, so it looks now as though the amateur would again prevail.

Henry resembles the retired Davey Kerr both physically and in style. He's a bit taller, perhaps, but built along the same lines and he handles himself in front of the nets with the same smooth, unhurried grace that marked Kerr's play.

He is a native of Winnipeg. Last season was his first in senior amateur competition. The two previous years he starred with the junior Brandon Elks in the Manitoba League. He was regarded as one of the outstanding junior goalies in Western Canada. Henry was the first youngster picked for the Regina Rangers when the club was formed last season, and he was the main reason the Regina club won the Allan Cup.

During the regular season Henry was voted the most valuable player to his club in the Saskatchewan Senior League. He capped a brilliant season by shutting out the Sydney Millionaires, from Nova Scotia, 3-0, in the final and deciding battle for the Allan Cup.

Manager Dutton Adopts Brooklyn As Amerks Home

NEW YORK (AP)—The New York Americans of the National Hockey League have adopted Brooklyn as their home town although they will continue to play their home games at Madison Square Garden.

Red Dutton, coach, president and chief owner of the club, announced that hereafter the club will be known as the Brooklyn Americans. Dutton and most of the players will make their homes in Brooklyn and they will practice at the Brooklyn Ice Palace.

Any further plans for moving the club across the river will have to wait until it becomes possible to build a satisfactory arena in Brooklyn, Dutton explained, adding that he had inspected several sites and hoped to be able to make the move within the next three or four years.

WHERE TO DINE

NEW YORK CITY

HARRY & DOROTHY DAVEGA *are pleased to announce the opening of their newest restaurant* WHITE TURKEY MURRAY HILL 220 MADISON AVE. at 37th St For Reservations call MUrray Hill 3-1581 Thanksgiving Dinner will be served at all three White Turkey establishments

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Susan Palmer's 4 West 49th St. Rockefeller Center Section POPULAR PRICED RESTAURANT *Every Dish a Delicious Home-Cooked Specialty* YOU CAN PAY MORE ! YOU CAN'T EAT BETTER !

RESTAURANT DRURY LANE 47 EAST 49TH STREET—ELdorado 5-9548 *Town and Country Menus* SERVING A SPECIAL Thanksgiving Day Dinner *Open Daily From 11:30 Until 8:30 P. M.*

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The JUMBLE SHOP 28 WEST 8TH STREET—SPring 7-2540 THANKSGIVING DINNERS Served for $1.35 and $1.10 *from 1 p. m. til 10 p. m.*

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A Czech Novelty for the Symphony—Morning Musicales Opened

Martinu's Concerto Grosso To Have First Performance

By Winthrop P. Tryon

Of the generation of European musicians now in full maturity that was bred, though not in all cases born, in France, comes Boguslav Martinů, a Czech, whose "Concerto Grosso" for chamber orchestra and two pianos is produced from manuscript at the concerts of the Boston Symphony Orchestra, Dr. Serge Koussevitzky conductor, this week.

Mr. Martinů, residing at present in the United States and substituting New York for Paris as his musical metropolis, has been represented in Boston Symphony's doings before, but at long distance. This time, a freshly written work of his will be heard, and he himself, if arrangements go through as planned, will be seen. For he has been asked to town to attend a final rehearsal of the "Concerto Grosso" and to attend the performances of Friday afternoon and Saturday evening.

To say that Mr. Martinů is a Czech is not to classify him as a Dvořák or as a Smetana type, given to sentimentalizing over historic Bohemia and cultivating the folk song of his native land. He did, indeed, study for a while in Prague, but chiefly he may be described as having been schooled in modern Parisian ways, or in the ways that went for modern in Paris just yesterday. He took perhaps the main part of his instruction from Albert Roussel, of the post-Debussyan era; and the impressionism characteristic of that time may no doubt be traced in certain of his writing.

* * *

In the "Concerto Grosso," if a sketchy examination of his score may be trusted, he seems to have shaken off the impressionist manner and to have fallen in somewhat with the neo-classicists. Indeed, he could hardly take a fancy to the concerto grosso form, which headed up to culmination back in Handelian days, without being consciously and designedly classic.

Not that the "Concerto Grosso" lately ou from under his hand is contrived in a style that would be called antique, and not that it merely echoes the eighteenth century, like many of the passacaglias being turned out every year by musical pedagogues and by composers generally who follow trends and obey the dictate of fashion. The first of its three movements does indeed observe the clock-like rhythm and employ the square-cut sort of melody the old-school masters favored. But in form and in treatment of instruments it adopts a quite individual procedure and avoids traditional mechanisms. Most important of all, it gets away from that antiphonal effect which marks a concerto grosso of the seventeen hundreds. The strings are not treated as one choir and the winds another, the first making a statement and the second returning answer. Mr. Martinů's orchestra is a unit of sonority, with the strings the foundation and the winds and the two pianos auxiliary elements.

For a decisive point, the winds are all upper register instruments, except that they are supplied with a French horn contingent of two players. They get along without bassoons. A flute part, and parts for three oboes and for three clarinets stand in the score. No independent harmonic section can well be made out of that, even with the low notes of a pair of pianos to lend foundation.

* * *

The second, or slow, movement is built on a leisurely moving air, scarcely broken or divided by punctuation. It hardly seems tuneful according to either classic or romantic definition; nor is it any such meandering succession of notes as to give what would be called an "atmospheric" effect. It is probably straight Martinů, and represents the main idea of the piece. All else—first movement and last—are setting for this song, if song it be, introduced by violas and violoncellos chanting rather majestically in unison.

It is all in the line of likelihood that the "Concerto Grosso" was studied for a smaller assemblage of strings than the Boston Symphony will bring to bear on its presentation. But strings, however full their body of tone, do not ordinarily cover and overpower flute and reeds. Nor do they obliterate the sound of a piano, unless the noise of drums is introduced; and no percussion enters into the scheme except that which the keyboard instruments provide. Indeed, the pianos seem at particular moments to possess the character of kettledrums sounding with wealth of overtones.

The piece must have been completed against great odds, the European turmoil of the past few years considered. The reproduced manuscript which serves as book, or "partition," for the conductor to read from bears copyright registration for the year 1941, entered by the Universal Edition; going to prove that war cannot prevent men of music from composing in this present stress, any more than it could when Beethoven was putting the notes of symphonies to paper.

Women's Symphony

The first concert of the season by the Women's Symphony Orchestra, Alexander Thiede, conductor, will be given in Jordan Hall, Tuesday evening, Nov. 18, with Félix Fox as soloist. The program will include Haubiel's Miniatures for string orchestra (first time in Boston), Weber's "Oberon" Overture, and Tchaikovsky's B flat minor Piano Concerto.

Ben Pinchot

Angna Enters

Who will give two performances of her compositions in dance form in Jordan Hall, Friday evening and Saturday afternoon.

Litwin at Jordan Hall

Leo Litwin, the pianist, appearing in Jordan Hall last evening, played a work of Beethoven's that seldom comes to public hearing—the Sonata in G major, Opus 79; another not so common item, too, he submitted to the attention of his audience—Schubert's Fantasia in C major, Opus 15. Mr. Litwin has a style quite his own which finds peculiar scope in these pieces. A conventional recitalist would not get along so well in them as he did, because neither of them wants to be played in the standard way. For the sonata stands for the Beethoven of history, the Beethoven of a particular period and date. It is less a work of all time than "Waldstein," "Appassionata," or Opus 111. It is a document representing traits and characteristics of the composer that belong to the process of his growth rather than to the culmination of his powers.

It is an interesting thing to hear interpreted, nevertheless, by a performer so interested in it and so shrewd in comprehension of it as Mr. Litwin. The "alla tedesca" element of the first movement was touched off in a manner that no listener would dispute the propriety of. Such insight into things past is a rare gift with pianists. Most of them are so concerned with being up with the moment that they forget, or ignore, times gone.

The same may be said of the Schubert Fantasia in C major as of the Beethoven Sonata in G major. The Fantasia is an old string of beads to take out of the drawer of keepsakes and look upon; double length, going twice around.

If Mr. Litwin was admirable in his revival of Beethoven's study in triple rhythm and of Schubert's exploration in the realm of melody, he was excellent also in such everyday recital adventures as the Capriccio in B minor, the Intermezzo in A minor, and the Capriccio in D minor of Brahms. Nor did he come short of the mark as a Chopin player. His style served him well in the Mazurkas in C sharp minor and F sharp minor, and in the good old Ballade in A flat major, Opus 47. **W. P. T.**

Angna Enters' Programs

Several novelties are included in the programs which Angna Enters will present in Jordan Hall on Friday evening, Nov. 14, and Saturday afternoon, Nov. 15. The complete list follows:

Nov. 14

Danse Macabre—Vodvil.
Hollywood Horror Story*.
Pique-Nique.
Aphrodisiac—Green Hour.
Balletomane-Connoisseur.
Oh, The Pain of It!
Artist's Life*.
End of a World.
Homage to Isadora*.
Pavana.
Boy Cardinal.
My First Dance—Children's Dancing Class*.

Nov. 15

American Ballet—1914-16.
Ikon—Byzantine.
Little Sally Water.
Out of Bounds*.
Balletomane-Connoisseur.
Piano Music.
Narcissism.
Narcissism No. 2—Prelude to Dementia Praecox.
Le Petit Berger*.
Wiener Blut—Vienna—1939.
Homage to Isadora*.
Boy Cardinal.
Artist's Life*.
*New.

Still-Lifes in Tempera

Decorative still-lifes in tempera by Harold F. Lindergreen are on view at the Twentieth Century Association, 3 Joy Street.

Mr. Lindergreen has worked out a method independently. He paints sprays and flowering branches arranged formally against a paper or fabric background. He operates somewhat in the fashion of the Japanese designers of screens who sought to characterize the blossom at its optimum. Mr. Lindergreen is not bothered by naturalistic environment, by atmospheric effect, or space relations. The background is flat and the flowers set well in the foreground. The flowers are painted accurately and he presents each species in the moment of superlative beauty. Among his tempera panels are daffodils, callas, cosmos, rhododendron, gladioli, lotus, phlox, and geranium. Some compositions emphasize the horizontal, some the vertical direction of design. This painter proves that an artist can present his subject realistically by employing stylistic methods. **D. A.**

Nino Martini Is Soloist At First Recital

Voice goes far in singing, and may sometimes go the whole way. Indeed for a tenor, it is legendary that of the three things he most needs, the first is voice, and so is the second and so also the third. Voice, pleasant to record, seems to be the triple possession of Nino Martini, the tenor, who appeared yesterday in the Hotel Statler Ballroom, with Miguel Sandoval at the piano, opening the season of the Boston Morning Musicales. One other gift of an auxiliary sort to voice that a singer might to advantage have, or at least might cause listeners to think he has, is imagination. On that score Mr. Martini perhaps does not presume to boast, nor even care to.

* * *

Why should he, laying fair claim to voice with coefficient of three? Mr. Martini classifies among men in opera who appropriately take the tenor role in Puccini's "Bohème." Nothing, accordingly, more natural, and nothing more to be expected and even demanded, than that he present an aria from "Bohème" at his Boston concert.

This, too, he did—the aria, "Che gelida manina"—voice thrice duly represented in his singing. But question arises if a piece from such a picturesque drama as "Bohème" and a scene of such plaintive echoings as "Che gelida manina" should not be sung with imagination as well as voice, even voice of threefold endowment. Not that the stage scene wants in an actual way to be reproduced on the platform, with pantomime or anything of the sort; but if listeners could be made to recall in fancy the garret and could have a kind of realization of the presence of Mimi there and could see the man in the morning coat as Rodolfo, the effect might be all right.

* * *

For the matter of imagination, opera artists have been known to sing without it, even when enacting the scene in the very surroundings of the theater. On the score of voice, Mr. Martini prepared himself for the presentation of the "Bohème" aria by exercising himself on three old Italian works which proved in regular order first, that he has a high voice ("O del mio dolce ardor," by Gluck); second, that he has a low voice ("L'esperto nocchiero," by Buononcini); and third, that he has a voice which can sing in pure legato style ("Amarilli," by Caccini). To make a sure thing of it, he submitted to the same tests and in the same order in a group of three French pieces: "Tes yeux," by Rabey; "Bon jour, Suzon," by Delibes; and an air from the opera, "Suzanne" by Paladilhe. For secondary consideration, a command of staccato was manifested in the second piece, and ability to evoke a quiet mood was disclosed in the third.

Mr. Martini, after disposing of his main task, the aria of Puccini, re-explored high, low, and legato in another choice of three studies; and thereupon, letting Mr. Sandoval put the ballroom audience in a Spanish state of meditation with a couple of piano pieces, he finished off the morning with songs by Huarte, Ponce and Serrano. **W. P. T.**

Romaine

Tony and Sally De Marco
In "Banjo Eyes" at the Colonial.

Plays in Prospect

Next Week

Chills and Fever—At the Wilbur, beginning Monday. Farce, written, directed, and produced by Harlan Thompson. The cast includes Diosa Costello, Lester Allen, Barbara Wooddell, Patricia Wilder, Jess Barker, Whitner Bissell, Helen Raymond, Ray Mayer, Richard Irving, Kathleen Comegys, and Michael St. Angel. Settings are by Cirker and Robbins. For one week.

Trial by Jury and **H. M. S. Pinafore**—At the Majestic, beginning Monday. Double bill of Gilbert and Sullivan operettas in the current series of revivals. The players will be the same as in the previous productions.

On the Horizon

Papa Is All—At the Wilbur, beginning Monday, Nov. 24. New comedy by Patterson Greene, dealing with the Pennsylvania Dutch, presented by the Theater Guild as the third in the subscription series of plays. The cast includes Jessie Royce Landis, Carl Benton Reid, Celeste Holm, and Dorothy Sands. The production has been directed by Frank Carrington and Agnes Morgan. Settings are by Emeline Roche. For two weeks.

Iolanthe—At the Majestic, beginning Monday, Nov. 24. Final production in the series of Gilbert and Sullivan revivals.

Pal Joey—At the Shubert, beginning Monday, Dec. 1. George Abbott's hard-boiled musical show starting out from New York. Vivienne Segal and George Tapps head a cast which includes Anne Blair, Vivienne Allen, and David Burns. The book is an adaptation by John O'Hara from his New Yorker stories. Music is by Rodgers and Hart. Dances were directed by Robert Alton, scenery designed by Joe Mielziner, and costumes by Jonn Koenig.

Letters to Lucerne—At the Plymouth, beginning Monday, Dec. 8, play by Fritz Rotter and Allen Vincent in a production by Dwight Deere Wiman. Settings will be designed by Raymond Sovey.

Johnny on the Spot—At the Plymouth, beginning on Thursday, Dec. 25. New Version by Charles MacArthur of a political satire originally written by Parke Levy and Alan Lipscott. The cast includes Keenan Wynn, Dennie Moore, Joseph Sweeney, and Tito Vuolo.

Radcliffe Choral Concert

The Radcliffe Choral Society and the Radcliffe Orchestra, assisted by the Harvard University Orchestra, will present their annual fall concert on Wednesday evening, Nov. 26, in Sanders Theater, Harvard University. G. Wallace Woodworth will conduct the Choral Society and Malcolm Holmes will direct the orchestra. The program includes works of Vaughan Williams, Cimarosa, Palestrina, Weelkes, Webbe, Delaney, Bach, Beethoven, Morley, and Shostakovitch. The concert will be free and open to the public.

AMUSEMENTS

NEW YORK (MOVIES)

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Week-End in Havana
in TECHNICOLOR!
PLUS A BIG STAGE SHOW ROXY 7th Ave. & 50th St.

RADIO CITY MUSIC HALL
Fredric March • Martha Scott
"ONE FOOT IN HEAVEN"
A Warner Bros. Picture
Gala Stage Revue Symphony Orchestra
1st Mezzanine Seats Reserved Circle 6-1600

"HOW GREEN WAS MY VALLEY"
United Artists RIVOLI B'way at 49th
Continuous • Popular Prices • Midnight Shows

NEW YORK (STAGE)

"A honey for your money."—Winchell
George Abbott's new musical hit
BEST FOOT FORWARD
with ROSEMARY LANE
Book by John Cecil Holm
Music & Lyrics by Hugh Martin & Ralph Blane
BARRYMORE Thea., 47 St. W. of B'way. Cl. 6-0390
Evgs. 8:40. Mats. Tues., Wed. & Sat. 2:40

"Wittiest, gayest, most sagacious comedy to hit Broadway in years."—Walker, News
JOHN C. WILSON presents
Clifton Webb, Peggy Wood, Leonora Corbett, Mildred Natwick
BLITHE SPIRIT
A Farce by NOEL COWARD
MOROSCO Thea., 45 St. W. of B'way. Cl. 6-6230
EVENINGS 8:40. MATS. WED. AND SAT. at 2:40

"A Perfect Comedy"
—BROOKS ATKINSON, N. Y. Times
LIFE WITH FATHER
with HOWARD LINDSAY, DOROTHY STICKNEY
EMPIRE, Broadway and 40 St. 360 Seats at $1.10
Evgs. 8:40. Matinees Wed. and Sat. 2:40

"A masterpiece," ATKINSON, N. Y. Times
"A highly prized playgoing experience."
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ETHEL BARRYMORE in
THE CORN IS GREEN
ROYALE Theatre, 45th St. West of Broadway
Cir. 5-5760. Evgs. 8:40. Mail orders promptly filled.
Mats. Sat. and Thanksgiving Day (Nov. 20)

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THE LAND IS BRIGHT
A New Play by
GEORGE S. KAUFMAN & EDNA FERBER
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Evgs. 8:40. Mats. TOM'W & THURS., 2:40

"DRAMA AT ITS BEST"—Walter Winchell
HERMAN SHUMLIN presents
A New Play by LILLIAN HELLMAN
WATCH ON THE RHINE
Lucile Watson, Paul Lukas, Mady Christians
MARTIN BECK Thea., 45 St., West of 8 Ave.
Evgs. 8:40. Mats. Wed., Sat. & Thanksg'g Day
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ANGNA "one-woman theatre" ENTERS
Mat. 75c to $2.20. Eve. $1.10 to $2.75.

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SYMPHONY HALL
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Noted Violin-Piano Sonata Recitalists
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"THE FEMININE TOUCH"
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"THIS WOMAN IS MINE"
Plus "Navy Blues"

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EXTRAORDINARY VALUE NEXT WEEK DOUBLE BILL
A Season of Gilbert and Sullivan Productions
THE MESSRS. SHUBERT & THE GILBERT-SULLIVAN OPERA CO. PRESENT
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A ROMANTIC MUSICAL A NEVER-TO-BE-FORGOTTEN OPERETTA HIT!
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EVES. (Incl. SUN.) $2.20, $1.65, $1.10, 85c, 55c
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WILBUR 1 ONLY EVES. 8:30 MAT. SAT.
MAX GORDON presents
"JUNIOR MISS"
"A HIT—A VERY PALPABLE HIT!" "Run, don't walk, and see 'Junior Miss!'" —Elinor Hughes, HERALD
Evgs., 55c to $2.75; Sat. Mat., 55c to $2.20. (Tax Incl.)

BOSTON (CONCERTS)

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SERGE KOUSSEVITZKY
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Evgs. (Except Sat.) $3.30-55c. Mats. Wed., Sat. 2.75-55c; Sat. Nights, Fri. Eve., Nov. 21, 3.85-55c

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EDDIE CANTOR
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"BANJO EYES"
STAGED BY HASSARD SHORT
MATS. NEXT WEEK THURS. AND SAT.
Evgs. $3.30-$1.10. All Mats. $2.75-$1.10

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The Authors Group . . . presents
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Entertainment Timetable

Music

Jordan Hall—Concert by Patricia Travers, young violinist. 8:30.

Sanders Theater, Cambridge—Concert by the Boston Symphony Orchestra. Dr. Serge Koussevitzky, conductor. 8.

Tomorrow

Symphony Hall—Concert by the Boston Symphony Orchestra. Dr. Serge Koussevitzky, conductor. 2:30.

Theaters

Boston Opera House—"My Maryland," presented by the Messrs. Shubert, with Will Geer. Evenings, 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays, 2:30.

Colonial—"Banjo Eyes," starring Eddie Cantor. Staged by Hassard Short. 8:30. Matinees Thursday and Saturday at 2:30.

Majestic—"Gondoliers," another Gilbert and Sullivan revival presented by the Messrs. Shubert. 8:30. Matinee Saturday at 2:30.

Plymouth—"Arsenic and Old Lace," with Laura Hope Crews, Erich von Stroheim, Jack Whiting, Effie Shannon, and Forrest Orr. 8:30. Matinees Thursdays and Saturdays at 2:30.

Shubert—"Sons o' Fun," the new Olsen and Johnson musical with Carmen Miranda. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays at 2:30.

Wilbur—"Junior Miss," presented by Max Gordon. New comedy by Jerome Chodorov and Joseph Fields. Featuring Philip Ober, Barbara Robbins, Alexander Kirkland, Francesca Bruning, Patricia Peardon, Lenore Lonergan, Matt Briggs, Paula Laurence, and Joan Newton. 8:30. Matinee Saturday at 2:30.

Little Theater

The Playhouse, 36 Joy Street—"Me and Harry," by Charles Mergendahl. Presented by the New England Repertory Company. 8:30.

Peabody Playhouse—"At Your Service," by Frank Rossi. Presented by the Authors' Group. 8:30.

Films in Boston

Exeter—"This Woman is Mine," Franchot Tone and Carole Bruce. 2:05, 5:45, 9:25. "Navy Blues," Jack Oakie and Ann Sheridan. 3:45, 7:30.

Fenway—"Week-End in Havana," Alice Faye, Carmen Miranda and John Payne. 1, 4, 6:50, 9:50. "Great Guns," Laurel and Hardy. 11:40 a. m., 2:35, 5:30, 8:25.

Fine Arts—"The Eternal Gift," film of the Roman Catholic Solemn Mass. 1:10, 2:45, 4:20, 6, 7:35, 9:20.

Keith Memorial—"It Started With Eve," Deanna Durbin, Charles Laughton and Robert Cummings. 9:45 a. m., 12:50, 3:50, 6:50, 9:55. "Man at Large," Marjorie Weaver and Steve Geray. 11:30 a. m., 2:35, 5:35, 8:35.

Kenmore—"Doctor Takes a Wife," Loretta Young and Ray Milland. 1, 4:30, 8:05. "The Light That Failed," Ronald Colman. 2:40, 6:15, 9:50.

Metropolitan—"Birth of the Blues," Bing Crosby, Mary Martin. 10 a. m., 12:55, 3:50, 6:45, 9:40. "Among the Living," Albert Dekker, Susan Hayward and Frances Farmer. 11:40 a. m., 2:35, 5:35, 8:30.

Modern—"International Squadron," Ronald Reagan. 9:25 a. m., 12:30, 6:50, 10. "Unfinished Business," Irene Dunne. 10:50 a. m., 2, 5:10, 8:20.

Orpheum—"Ladies in Retirement," Ida Lupino and Louis Hayward. 9:55 a. m., 1:30, 5, 8:35. "The Feminine Touch," Rosalind Russell, Don Ameche and Kay Francis. 11:35 a. m., 3:05, 6:40.

Paramount—"Week-End in Havana," Alice Faye, Carmen Miranda and John Payne. 10:35 a. m., 1:25, 4:15, 7:05, 9:55. "Great Guns," Laurel and Hardy. 9:20 a. m., 12:05, 2:55, 5:45, 8:35.

K. K. O. Boston—"Flying Cadets," William Gargan and Edmund Lowe. 9:57 a. m., 12:31, 3:22, 5:56, 8:20, 10:44. Stage Show: 11:15 a. m., 1:50, 4:40, 7:05, 9:30.

Scollay—"International Squadron," Ronald Reagan. 11:45 a. m., 3, 6:30, 9:30. "Unfinished Business," Irene Dunne. 10:05 a. m., 1:25, 4:45, 8:10.

South Station Theater—"March of Time—Sailors With Wings," "University of Southern California's Band and Glee Club," "Football Thrills of 1940," "Hollywood Sports," latest newsreels and other shorts.

State—"Ladies in Retirement," Ida Lupino and Louis Hayward. 1:30, 5, 8:35. "The Feminine Touch," Rosalind Russell and Don Ameche. 11:35 a. m., 3:05, 6:40, 10:10.

Telepix—"March of Time," "Radio Quiz Kids," "Pete Smith's Football Thrills," "Latin-American Tours," Alan Mowbray Comedy, "Helen Broderick's Hollywood," Cartoon and 30 minutes of news. Continuous 1-11.

Trans-Lux—"Target for Tonight," 10:50 a. m., 1:10, 3:25, 5:40, 8, 10:10. "Meet Maxwell Archer," with John Loder. 9:30, 11:30 a. m., 2:05, 4:20, 6:35, 8:50.

Tremont—"Hold That Ghost," Abbott and Costello. 9 a. m., 12:10, 3:30, 6:50, 10:10. "Back Street," Charles Boyer. 10:25 a. m., 1:45, 5:05, 8:30.

Uptown—"Charlie Chan in Rio," Sidney Toler. 1:45, 5:05, 8:25. "A Yank in the R.A.F.," Tyrone Power and Betty Grable. 2:50, 6:10, 9:35.

Films in Suburbs

ALLSTON—Capitol: "Nothing But the Truth," Bob Hope and Paulette Goddard. "Buy Me That Town." 1:45, 8. **Allston**: "Her Enlisted Man," Barbara Stanwyck and Robert Young. "Palooka," Stuart Erwin and Lupe Velez. 2 and 8.

ARLINGTON—Capitol: "Hold Back the Dawn," Charles Boyer and Olivia de Havilland. "Henry Aldrich for President," Jimmy Lydon. 2 and 8.

Regent: "Shining Victory," James Stephenson. "Thieves Fall Out." 2. Evenings 6:45-11.

BRAINTREE — Braintree: "Charley's Aunt," Jack Benny. "Officer and the Lady." 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.

BRIGHTON — Egyptian: "Parachute Battalion," Robert Preston and Nancy Kelly. "Henry Aldrich for President," Jimmy Lydon. 1:30 and 8.

BROOKLINE—Coolidge Corner: "Harmon of Michigan," Tommy Harmon and Anita Louise. 2:05, 5:10, 8:10. "This Woman is Mine," Franchot Tone, John Carroll, and Carol Bruce. 3:20, 6:30, 9:30.

Brookline Village: "Sun Valley Serenade," Sonja Henie and John Payne. 3:45, 6:45, 9:35. "Passage from Hong Kong," Keye Luke. 2, 5:20, 8:10.

Cleveland Circle: "Hold Back the Dawn," Charles Boyer and Olivia de Havilland. "The Gay Falcon, George Sanders. 1:45, 7:45.

CAMBRIDGE — Central Square: "Navy Blues," Ann Sheridan and Jack Oakie. "Ringside Maisie," Ann Sothern. 2:00 and 8:00.

Harvard: "Parson of Panamint," Charles Ruggles and Ellen Drew. "This Way, Please." 2 and 8.

University: "Honky Tonk," Clark Gable and Lana Turner. 2:50, 6:10, 9:20. "March of Time," 3:30, 5:30, 9:10. "Free and Easy." 1:35, 4:55, 8:10.

CHARLESTOWN—Thompson Square: "Sun Valley Serenade," Sonja Henie and John Payne. "Scattergood Pulls the Strings," Guy Kibbee. 2 and 8.

DORCHESTER—Dorchester: "This Woman Is Mine," Franchot Tone and Carol Bruce. "Double Cross," Kane Richmond. 2. Evenings 7-11.

Strand: "Navy Blues," Jack Oakie and Ann Sheridan. 2:35, 9:04. "Highway West," Brenda Marshall. 4:28, 7:54.

Codman Square: "Sun Valley Serenade," Sonja Henie. 3:35, 9:30. "Ringside Maisie," Ann Sothern and George Murphy. 1:45, 7:45.

EGLESTON SQUARE—Egleston: "Hold Back the Dawn," Charles Boyer and Olivia de Havilland. "Bad Lands of Dakota," Ann Rutherford. 1:45, 7:45.

EVERETT—Capitol: "Bad Men of Missouri," Dennis Morgan. 3:12, 7, 9:55. "Ringside Maisie," Ann Sothern. 1:35, 5:18.

Park: "Tom, Dick and Harry," Ginger Rogers. "Underground," Jeffrey Lynn. 1:30, 7:30.

HYDE PARK—Fairmount: "This Way Please," Betty Grable. 3:58, 10:13. "Citizen Kane," Orson Welles.

Hyde Park: "Flying Blind," Richard Arlen. "Desert Bandit," Don "Red" Barry. 2 and 8.

HINGHAM—New Loring Hall: "When Ladies Meet," John Crawford and Robert Taylor. "The Officer and the Lady," Rochelle Hudson.

JAMAICA PLAIN—Jamaica: "Sun Valley Serenade," Sonja Henie. "Ringside Maisie," Ann Sothern. 1:45, 7:45.

LEXINGTON—Lexington: "Moon Over Miami," Don Ameche and Betty Grable. 2:30, 8:15. "Bad Men of Missouri," Dennis Morgan. 4, 10:30.

MALDEN—Granada: "Harmon of Michigan," Tom Harmon and Anita Louise. 1:45, 4:55, 8:05. "Honky Tonk," Clark Gable and Lana Turner. 2:55, 6:05, 9:15.

Mystic: "They Dare Not Love," George Brent and Martha Scott. 1:55, 8. "Life Begins for Andy Hardy," Mickey Rooney. 3:15, 9:20.

Maplewood: "Wild Geese Calling," Henry Fonda. 3:30, 8:30. "Penthouse Mystery," Ralph Bellamy and Margaret Lindsay. 2:05, 7, 9:58.

Orpheum: "Blossoms in the Dust," Greer Garson. "Dance Hall," Cesar Romero. 1:45. Evenings 7-11.

Strand: "Navy Blues," Ann Sheridan. 3:05, 9:05. "Highway West," Brenda Marshall. 1:55, 8.

MATTAPAN—Oriental: "Highway West," Brenda Marshall. 2:25, 9:20. "Navy Blues," Ann Sheridan. 4:23, 8.

MEDFORD—Fellsway: "Life Begins for Andy Hardy," Mickey Rooney. "Penthouse Mystery." 1:30, 7:30.

Medford: "Ringside Maisie," Ann Sothern. "Parson of Panamint," Charles Ruggles and Ellen Drew.

MELROSE—Melrose: "Bad Men of Missouri," Dennis Morgan. "Whistling in the Dark." 1:30, 7:30.

NATICK — Colonial: "Nothing But the Truth," Bob Hope and Paulette Goddard. 3:20, 9:05. "Buy Me That Town," Lloyd Nolan. 2, 7:45.

NEEDHAM—Needham: "Hold Back the Dawn," Charles Boyer and Olivia de Havilland. "Henry Aldrich for President," Jimmy Lydon. 1:30, 8.

NEWTON — Paramount: "Honky Tonk," Clark Gable and Lana Turner. "Highway West," Brenda Marshall. 2 and 8.

QUINCY—Quincy: "Sunset in Wyoming," Gene Autry. "Sing Another Chorus," Johnny Downs.

Strand: "Honky Tonk," Clark Gable and Lana Turner. "Harmon of Michigan," A. Louise and Tom Harmon.

REVERE—Boulevard: "Sun Valley Serenade," Sonja Henie and John Payne. "Pittsburgh Kid," Billy Conn. 2 and 8:30.

Revere: "Sun Valley Serenade," Sonja Henie and John Payne. Pittsburgh Kid," Billy Conn. 2 and 8:30.

SOMERVILLE—Capitol and Ball Square: "Navy Blues," Ann Sheridan and Jack Oakie. "Scattergood Pulls the Strings," Guy Kibbee. 2 and 8.

Central: "The Get-Away," Robert Sterling. "Three Sons O'Guns," Wayne Morris. 2 and 8.

Davis Square: "Tight Shoes," Jane Withers. "Sins of the Children." 3 and 7:45.

Strand: "They Met in Bombay," Clark Gable and Rosalind Russell. "For Beauty's Sake." 2 and 8.

SOUTH BOSTON—Broadway: "Ice Capades," Jerry Colonna. "Cheers for Miss Bishop." 2 and 7:30.

Strand: "Sun Valley Serenade," Sonja Henie and John Payne. "Kisses for Breakfast," Dennis Morgan. 2 and 7:30.

SOUTH WEYMOUTH—Camee: "Hold That Ghost," Abbott and Costello. "Time Out for Rhythm," Rosemary Lane. 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.

WAKEFIELD—Wakefield: "I'll Wait for You," Robert Sterling. 2:09, 7:54. "My Life with Caroline," Anna Lee and Ronald Colman. 3:38, 9:10.

WALTHAM—Embassy: "Navy Blues," Ann Sothern and Jack Oakie. "The Gay Falcon," George Sanders. 2 and 8.

WATERTOWN—Coolidge: "Life Begins for Andy Hardy," Mickey Rooney. "Accent on Love," George Montgomery. 1:45, 7:45.

Watertown Square: "Pastor Hall." "Wings of the Navy," George Brent and Olivia de Havilland. 1:45, 7:45.

WAVERLEY—Strand: "Father Takes a Wife," Adolphe Menjou. "Broadway Limited," Victor McLaglen. 2 and 7:45.

WELLESLEY HILLS — Community Playhouse: "Citizen Kane," Orson Welles. "March of Time—Norway in Revolt." 2:15, 7:45, daily, except Sundays.

WEST NEWTON—West Newton: "Hold Back the Dawn," Charles Boyer and Olivia de Havilland. "Henry Aldrich for President," Jimmy Lydon. 2 and 8.

WINCHESTER—Winchester: "Hold That Ghost," Abbott and Costello. 3:31, 8:05. "Repent at Leisure," Kent Taylor and Wendy Barrie. 2:15, 6:45, 9:42.

Commerce and Finance

Real Estate to Have Voice in Administering of Priorities

Business and Industry

British Seen Not Abusing Lease-Lend Aid

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW HAVEN, Conn.—Franklin Johnston, publisher of American Exporter, New York, declared before the export round table conference at the annual meeting here of the Manufacturers Association of Connecticut, that charges that the British are abusing lease-lend aid and promoting exports at our expense do not stand up under investigation.

The charges arise, he continued, in political rather than in business circles and should be discounted, if not discarded.

British Exports Drop

"The facts are," said Mr. Johnston, "that after the fall of France, Great Britain abandoned the business as usual policy and her exports fell off so badly that no figures have been made public since last December. On the other hand, our exports are the largest since October, 1919, and only 16 per cent of them are lease-lend and only 18 per cent are actual war material.

"Before the war we were outselling Great Britain two to one in Brazil. Now we are outselling her there eight to one.

"England has even discontinued passenger steamer service to Australia and New Zealand while our exports to Australia are up 9 per cent above last year; to South Africa 189 per cent; India, 121 per cent.

"The British Government, since lease-lend began, appears to be leaning over backwards not to promote exports at our expense and has even prohibited exports to the United States itself of certain items, much to the dismay of the importers here.

"On the other hand the British might well be criticized, in view of our lease-lend contribution to a common effort, for failing to relinquish the tight control of imports of American goods in British markets, let alone abrogating the Ottawa agreements.

U. S. Sympathetic

"Our own government's attitude toward export is very sympathetic, not so much from the exporters' standpoint, however, as from that of maintaining the economic stability of all friendly nations.

The Economic Defense Board has now successfully inaugurated a system whereby exporters secure both an export license and a priority on the same application. More and more priorities are now coming through in that way."

$1,500,000 Issue By Massachusetts For Boston Airport

The Commonwealth of Massachusetts is to enter the market on Nov. 24 with an issue of $1,500,000 of Boston Airport bonds, for which bidders are requested to specify the rate of interest.

The bonds, dated Dec. 1, 1941, will mature serially on Oct. 1, 1943 to 1947.

Living-Cost Bonuses Beginning to Appear

Announcements of cost-of-living bonuses are beginning to appear along with year-end disbursements by corporations. Among current announcements are two by leading New York City banks.

The Chase National Bank has adopted a plan for the payment of supplemental compensation to employees for the quarter-year commencing Oct. 1, 1941, to help meet the increased living costs. H. Donald Campbell, President, said the supplemental payment is to be computed at the rate of 6 per cent on the first $1,800 of annual salary and 4 per cent on the next $1,200.

Eugene W. Stetson, President of the Guaranty Trust Company of New York, announced a supplementary "cost-of-living" plan had been arranged for the Guaranty's employees. Under the plan, effective Oct. 1, 1941, each eligible employee will be credited with an amount equivalent to 6 per cent on the first $150 salary paid him during the month, plus 4 per cent on the next $100 paid during the same period. The cumulated credits will be paid at the end of the year.

Plans have been made by the Endicott Johnson Corporation, Binghamton, N. Y., to distribute shortly approximately $600,000 in extra pay benefits to 20,000 factory, tannery and office workers. The disbursement will include full pay for each of the four holidays observed by the firm since Dec. 1, 1940 and full pay for the coming Thanksgiving Day. Earlier this year, three pay restorations of around $1,250,000 each were made to wipe out deductions made during 1938.

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Rising Deficits Seen Implied In Price Control, Allocations

First of a series of six or more articles on Federal policy as related to the subject of the national budget, taxes, and price control.

By Harold Fleming

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK — With the Administration asking Congress for enormous new taxes for the purpose of heading off a higher cost of living ("inflation"), survey of the whole price and budget outlook is in order, as they affect "inflation" prospects.

The situation is significant, because this is the first time the Administration has seriously tied taxes to the cost of living—i.e., asked for a tax increase in order to head off "inflation." Heretofore the plea for new taxes has been based on budget balance. Even the earlier talk this year of raising two thirds of the budget from taxes was tied to the theoretically ultimate, though remote, yardstick of a budget balance.

To tie budget policy directly to the cost of living, however, is a major change—an economic innovation of the first order. Ever since peacetime budget balancing went by the board, budget deficits have hung, so to speak, in the air; in other words, there has been no practical yardstick for them. They have been a matter of political cut-and-try, or economic trial and error. Now there begins to emerge the implications of a real yardstick.

That yardstick would be the effect of deficits on the cost of living. "Deficits," the new attitude might be paraphrased, "are safe until they drive up the cost of living. Beyond that they must be curbed."

Higher Deficit Implications

And since deficits today cannot be held down by holding down expenditures, they must be held down by higher taxes.

There is an important implication to this.

It is that any economic force outside of budget policy which holds down or puts a ceiling on the cost of living thereby permits a larger deficit—either through more spending or through smaller taxes.

There are such outside forces—two of them. One is price control. The other is the machinery of priorities, allocations, or rationing.

The machinery of priorities, allocation, or rationing, is a force which can keep prices down because it can prevent demand from coming to the market. For example, no matter how much money and credit the government puts into circulation which might otherwise appear as a demand for aluminum, this will not drive up the price of aluminum because a rigid system of allocation of aluminum prevents that increased buying power money from becoming an excessive demand for the metal.

It follows that the operations of OPA (price control) and SPAB and OPM (priorities, allocations, rationing) have powerful implications for the bulget. The more effective these become, the less important becomes the size of the Treasury deficit. In effect, they cut athwart the connection between deficits and inflation. They weaken the impact of what may for simplicity's sake be called the "quantity theory of money"—namely that the more money and bank deposits the government brings into being through its deficits, the more these will force prices up.

Money Supply Loses Force

This is obvious from the experience of other countries which have gone much further along the road toward economic totalitarianism than the United States—notably Germany, but also including Russia, and now to a considerable extent Britain. In Germany in particular all-pervasive price controls and an all-pervasive government control of industrial and private expenditures is the explanation of why budget deficits have not had their traditional consequences, even though they have been carried to the point where no one, perhaps not even the German budget authority itself, knows how far the government has been borrowing or from how many variegated sources.

Price control and a system of allocations or rationing themselves inter-relate The first ultimately calls for the second whenever, as now, the whole pressure is from the demand side upward. When price-control holds prices down, while demand is rising (as an indirect result of budget-deficits, to be considered later) then more demand comes to market than can be satisfied, for the price can no longer rise until it chokes off demand. That means ultimate rationing, either informally by the seller or formally by the government.

Allocation or rationing, on the other hand, does not necessarily bring a need for price control. For it holds back demand. It means that no matter how much money corporations or individuals may have which they would like to spend for a given commodity or service, they cannot bid for it. Such controls may hold back buyers even to the point where the permitted demand is less than the available supply. This might produce the strange spectacle of a soft or slipping price structure in an industry whose products the country would eagerly like to have, and for which it had the necessary purchasing power—but which it was officially restrained from buying.

Rationing to the Fore

Thus, for example, too rigid an allocation by SPAB might so curb non-defense industry in buying raw materials or labor as to have a deflationary effect (through priorities unemployment) serious enough to offset the growth in defense activity, and produce not only a "depression within a boom" but also a downtrend in the price of affected commodities or labor. It follows that the work of the price ceiling authorities, of the Supply Priorities Allocation Board, and of the Treasury (including tax policy) have come to have a vital inter-connection. Price control calls for rationing. Rationing of some commodities drives buying power into others and so calls for price control. And, as the President put it in his letter to Representative Robert Doughton, "taxation is a necessary complement of price control legislation, because the continuing effectiveness of price control is largely dependent upon the restriction of the demand for goods."

For the moment, Washington attention seems largely concentrated on two programs—price control and taxes—the one to hold down prices, the other to "restrict the demand for goods." But it looks as though it won't be long until such restriction will have to be practiced in large part by allocations and rationing, and that policies of Treasury will not be sufficient.

For the moment the important thing is that three major policies have become inter-related. And since these—price control—defense rulings, and Treasury policy—are now the major influences on the American economic scene, the combination is adding up to a quite new economic "system."

From here on, the prospect is that this new "system" will be made more and more systematic in practice, and finally in theory. It apparently supersedes the old "system," which consisted of the gold standard, budget balance, free prices, and free enterprise.

[To be Continued]

Oil Broken Down Into Compounds Soon To Be Material for New Synthetics

SAN FRANCISCO (AP)—How petroleum is being broken down into many chemical compounds, some of which eventually may become raw materials for new synthetics, was reported officially to the oil industry.

Eight of these compounds have been extracted from that part of crude oil which is used to make kerosene. Isolation and identification of the substances was accomplished by Frederick D. Rossini and Bevridge J. Mair, working in the U. S. Bureau of Standards. The results were reported to the American Petroleum Institute by Dr. J. Bennett Hill.

None of the eight is a new compound. The new thing about them is that they have been found in petroleum. Heretofore they have come mainly from coal tar. Altogether they amount to only 1.4 per cent of the total volume of petroleum, but since the amount of crude oil used is enormous, they could be turned out in large quantities if needed.

Most common of the eight is naphthalene, which is used to make moth balls, explosives and dyes. The other seven are hydrocarbons with long technical names and are not generally used in industry. The research establishes that these compounds are available in petroleum if needed.

This work brings to 62 the number of chemical compounds found in the portions of crude oil which supply gasoline and kerosene. The gasoline portion of crude oil alone has yielded 49 of these hydrocarbon compounds and only about half of its possibilities in that respect have been determined. Investigation of the kerosene portion also is incomplete.

A third division of crude petroleum—the part which yields lubricating oil—remains to be broken down into its numerous compounds. The researchers reported the lubricant portion appeared to be more complex than the other divisions.

As preliminary step in attacking this complex portion, J. N. Cosby and L. H. Sutherland of Pennslvania State College reported to the institute that they had synthesized 22 hydrocarbons, only one of which ever had been produced artificially before. These synthetic compounds will be utilized as chemical yardsticks in the investigation of the lubricant division.

Phenol Ordered Entirely Under Allocation Control

WASHINGTON (AP) — Phenol, used in making plastics for aircraft parts, has been ordered under complete allocation control today to assure the filling of defense orders and essential civilian requirements.

The order issued by Priorities Director Donald M. Nelson provides that no delivery may be made except under specific instructions from his division, after Dec. 1. Monthy directives will be issued to producers and distributors governing shipments of the chemical, and these will be made "without regard to any preference ratings" which might have been assigned heretofore by the priorities division.

Take On New Duties

Above: John S. Thompson, Vice-President and mathematician of the Mutual Benefit Life Insurance Company, elected a director. Mr. Thompson is a past president of the Actuarial Society of America. Below: Milo W. Wilder, Treasurer, elected a Vice-President of the company.

Extra Dividend By Eastman Kodak; Larger Wage Bonus

ROCHESTER, N. Y. (AP)—Directors of Eastman Kodak Company have declared an extra common stock dividend of $1 a share in addition to a quarterly dividend of $1.50, at the same time voting to increase wage dividends to employees by approximately $1,200,000.

Under the company's profit-sharing formula, the wage dividend rate is dependent upon dividends declared on common stock. To be paid in March, it will amount to approximately $4,200,000.

The $1 extra dividend brought declarations on the common to $7 for the year, $1 over the amount paid last year. The regular one and a half per cent dividend, amounting to $1.50, also was declared on preferred stock. Both dividends are payable Jan. 2 to stock of record Dec. 5.

Full wage dividends, which the company explains to its workers as a share in the earnings of the company, are paid to each employee who has completed five years service at the end of 1941 and who is working on the date of payment. Each of these employees will receive in March a check for approximately four and a half times his weekly wage during the five years from 1937 through 1941. For example, a person whose earnings averaged $30 a week will receive $136.50, as compared with the $97.50 he would have received had the extra dividend not caused the wage-dividend increase.

Employees who have been with the company less than five years but more than six months of 1941 receive payments in proportion to their length of service.

The amount estimated for the 1942 wage dividend is more than $1,500,000, higher than the amount paid last March. The company said total payments since the plan was inaugurated in 1912 exceed $51,000,000.

The number of eligible employees is not yet known, but last March wage dividends were received by 27,175 persons in the western hemisphere, including 18,133 in Rochester.

Int'l Nickel Earns $1.66 Against $1.71 Last Year

TORONTO (AP) — The International Nickel Company of Canada reported net profit for the nine months ended Sept. 30 of $25,695,938, in terms of United States currency, after all charges, equivalent after preferred dividends to $1.66 a share of common stock. This compares with $1.71 on each common share in the corresponding months of 1940.

Provision for income and franchise taxes in the first nine months of this year was $20,903,823, compared with $15,621,733 in the same nine months of 1940.

Studebaker Deliveries in October

SOUTH BEND, Ind. (AP)—Studebaker Corporation reported its retail deliveries in the United States during October totaled 5,641 passenger cars and trucks, making a total for the first 10 months of the year of 106,517 units. In October, 1940, retail deliveries were 11,720, and for the first 10 months of the year they numbered 88,580 units.

Greater Part In OPM Plans For Realtors

WASHINGTON, Nov. 13 (AP)—Real estate men and contractors who have bombarded the capital with protests against priority restrictions on the use of critical materials in non-defense building probably will be granted a voice in administering the program.

Defense sources said it was likely that a construction industry advisory committee would be formed, as in other industries affected by curtailment, to advise and consult with the construction unit headed by John L. Haynes in the civilian supply division of the Office of Production Management.

The groups hardest hit—real estate men and general contractors—will be accorded the heaviest representation, it was said, but the group will also take in spokesmen for engineers, highway builders and probably house-financing interests.

To Clarify Policy

A formal OPM order was expected also, to clarify the broad language of the policy decree issued by the Supply Priorities and Allocations Board on Oct. 9. That decree—criticized by a number of real estate and builders' groups as premature and unnecessarily drastic—forbade priorities aid to builders desiring steel, copper or other critical materials for use in non-defense and non-essential building.

However, an OPM spokesman said there was hardly "a chance in the world" that the policy would be modified to any appreciable extent when formalized in an allocations order. Ample statistical evidence exists, he said, to demonstrate that there is a real and worsening shortage in critical building materials.

This was in conflict with skepticism about the shortage voiced by members of the National Association of Real Estate Boards at their Detroit convention last week.

OPM officials re-emphasized, however, that the SPAB announcement did not "prohibit" residential or other private construction. Neither did it restrict the use of materials now in the hands of contractors or dealers. But it did set up a policy guide to be used by the priorities division in considering future requests for priorities on critical materials.

Future priorities help will be given only if the construction is necessary to national defense or "essential to the health and safety of the people."

Building Restricted

An OPM spokesman said that the present $6,000 cost restriction on residential building in OPM-designated "defense critical areas" probably would be retained, despite agitation by the real estate group for a quantitative limitation on actual critical materials used rather than a cost ceiling.

This source said the $6,000 restriction had a double purpose—to conserve critical materials and to make available to workers in defense industry homes they could afford. OPM fears that if a quantitative policy were adopted, there would be a tendency to build "substandard homes at high prices which workers couldn't pay," he said.

Power Output Holds Relatively Steady

NEW YORK (AP)—Electric power production in the week ended Nov. 8 totaled 3,325,574,000 kilowatt hours, a decline of four-tenths of one per cent under the 3,338,538,000 of the preceding week, but a gain of 16.4 per cent over 2.858,054,000 for the like week of last year.

These figures were made public by the Edison Electric Institute.

Trend gaugers pointed out that not only was the dip very small, but production in the preceding week was the largest for any week in history.

Regional gains over the like week last year were New England 18.7 per cent, mid-Atlantic 14, central industrial 18.5, west central 17.8, southern states 17.3, Rocky Mountain 16.3, and Pacific coast 11.1.

Loans to Business Rise $19,000,000

WASHINGTON (AP)—Bank loans for commercial, industrial and agricultural purposes turned upward again last week.

The Federal Reserve Board reported that banks in 101 leading cities increased this type of loan $19,000,000 to a total of $6,573,000,000 in the week ended Nov. 5.

The trend of these loans has been upward for more than a year, but they had declined for the preceding two weeks. In the 101 cities the business loan total is now $1,746,000,000 more than a year ago.

Shipments of U. S. Steel Units Set New Record

NEW YORK (AP)—Shipments of finished steel products by subsidiaries of United States Steel Corp. in October were 1,851,279 net tons, the highest monthly output on record, the corporation announced. The previous monthly record was 1,753,665 tons in August of this year.

In September, 1941, shipments were 1,664,227 tons, and in October, 1940, the total was 1,572,408 tons. For the first ten months of this year shipments were 16,988,715 tons, an increase of 4,982,580 tons over the 12,006,135 tons total in the corresponding period of 1940.

Common Lead Assumes Vital Role as Shortage Threatens

Westinghouse

Lead 'Pigs' Make Alloys and Solders

One hundred-pound "pigs" of lead, in the foreground, are piled in a metal foundry stockroom of the Westinghouse Electric & Manufacturing Co., ready for use in the production of bearing alloys and solders.

This is the tenth of a series of 11 articles prepared by the Office for Emergency Management telling the story of shortages of vital raw materials.

WASHINGTON—History in the Western Hemisphere has always been closely related to the fight for freedom. Lead has played an important role in that fight, and it is an inescapable fact that any real shortage of lead right now would constitute a serious threat to the progress of the defense program.

Lead is one of the cheap metals of commerce, and it is difficult to think in terms of a shortage of so common and little-regarded a product. Yet the picture of the available supply, and the defense and civilian demand for lead in the United States today, is serious enough to call for regulation.

These are the two sides of that picture: The current domestic consumption of lead is at the rate of approximately 960,000 tons a year, although the over-all consumption for the 12 months will probably be not more than 870,000 tons.

Estimated Supplies

At the present time, the estimated supplies are running about as follows:

	(short tons) per year
From domestic ores	470,000
From foreign ores	130,000
Total	600,000
Foreign pig lead:	
From Mexico	150,000
From Canada	96,000
From Asutralia	58,000
From Peru	42,000
Total	336,000
Total (foreign and domestic)	936,000
From scrap	150,000
Total (foreign, domestic and scrap)	1,086,000

While this shows a small surplus of production and supply over demand, the fact that the import from Australia and Peru are subject to dislocation by adverse shipping conditions makes for a potentially serious situation. Estimated need in 1942 is for 1,080,000 short tons, and estimated supply from all sources 1,100,000 short tons.

In the early months of 1941, the processing of lead expanded rapidly as defense industries began absorbing more and more lead products, and as nondefense industries turned increasingly to lead and lead alloys as substitutes for such critical materials as copper, zinc, and aluminum. To conserve supplies, and to prevent lead from falling into unfriendly hands, the metal was placed under export control on March 24, 1941. Thereafter, all shipments of lead to foreign countries were licensed by the Federal Government.

Inventory Control

On May 1, 1941, the Director of Priorities of the Office of Production Management, established inventory control over 16 scarce metals and alloys, including lead. On October 4, 1941, lead was placed under full priority control.

Before the impact of the defense program, the principal use of lead was for storage batteries, 4,500,000 of which went into the new passenger automobiles put into use in 1940 alone. In the same year, there were on the roads of the United States some 27,500,000 passenger cars, each with its lead storage battery.

More than 220,000 tons of potential armament went into new storage batteries, including those installed in trucks, in 1940. This was approximately 30 per cent of all domestic consumption.

Much of this will be rescued for defense uses by the mandatory curtailments imposed upon automobile manufacturing by the Priorities Division of the Office of Production Management.

Other Uses

The other fighting equipment of the Navy and Army—trucks, tanks, submarines, and airplanes—all need lead too.

Other uses of lead, also common to defense requirements and civilian needs, are for plumbing and roofing, cable covering, solder, babbitt metal, and in red and white lead.

Strictly military uses, calling for greater and greater quantities of lead, are for rifle and machine-gun ammunition, shrapnel and other artillery purposes, for chemical lead, required in the construction of explosive plants, and for tetraethyl lead for the production of high-octane aviation gasoline.

Canada Seems in Position to Supply Increased Defense Demand for Beryl

OTTAWA (CP)—Canada, able to meet the demand for many ores essential to war industry, appears to be in a good position to provide further supplies of beryl, a mineral likely to come into new importance because of scientific discoveries in the United States, officials said.

Beryl has been reported in various parts of Canada but in most cases development work has been limited because adequate supplies were obtainable elsewhere.

Through use of beryllium, obtained from beryl, in motors giving a light, strong construction—United States experimenters believe that the attainable altitude of airplanes may be increased from 40,000 to 45,000 feet, with a corresponding increase in speed.

Known occurrences of beryl in Canada include a deposit in Lyndoch township, Renfrew County, Ontario, and several scattered showings in the Pointee du Bois district in southeastern Manitoba. Field parties in the Yellowknife district of the northwest territories have reported formations likely to contain ber...

National Research Council officials said Canadian scientists had kept in touch with beryl developments in recent years.

The United States has been the chief consumer of beryl on an important scale for production of beryllium metal and alloys. Germany, France and Italy made similar products before the war.

N. Y. Banking Group Plans Second Farm Credit School

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—The second Farm Credit School, a non-profit educational project sponsored by the New York State Bankers Association in co-operation with the New York State College of Agriculture, will be held at the Agricultural College, Ithaca, Dec. 5 and 6, E. E. Decker, Chairman of the Association's Committee on Agriculture, announced. The school is designed to promote among commercial bankers a wider appreciation and a more sympathetic understanding of the credit needs of New York State farmers.

Speakers at school's five sessions will include: Dr. W. I. Myers, head of the Department of Agricultural Economics and Farm Management, New York State College of Agriculture; E. H. Thomson, President, Federal Land Bank of Springfield, Mass; A. G. Brown, Deputy Manager, Agricultural Credit Department, American Bankers Association; C. E. Ladd, Dean, New York State Colleges of Agriculture and Home Economics; and Otis A. Thompson, President, National Bank & Trust Co., Norwich.

Use of Power In Southeast To Be Limited

ATLANTA (AP)—Large industrial consumers of electricity in the southeast will be limited, beginning Monday, to the amount of power they used during the month of September.

An order freezing non-defense energy at the September level was announced by the Office of Production Management. At the same time a 30 per cent curtailment of power was deferred until Dec. 1.

OPM power chief J. A. Krug said he had first asked commercial consumers to keep their energy requirements voluntarily within September limits, but that some customers had ignored the appeal.

He said mandatory freezing of power would prevent a few customers from "hogging" available energy, thus depleting hydroelectric resources in the vicinity and hastening curtailment for everyone.

The blackout of non-defense lighting, such as that used for ornaments or advertising, will continue. The freezing order applies to the blackout area, except North and most of South Carolina.

Mr. Krug said he was postponing the 30 per cent curtailment plan until Dec. 1 "because we can get by with the help we are getting from the blackout, the pooling arrangement and the run off from last week's rain, plus the assurance that mandatory freezing will prevent a runaway power load."

The curtailment was first ordered for Nov. 10, then postponed one week because of the pooling arrangement which brings surplus power contributions to this section from northern and western utility companies.

Henderson Wins As Boost in Texas Oil Price Is Rescinded

TULSA, Okla. (AP)—Price Administrator Leon Henderson has emerged victorious from his second scrimmage with the forces favoring higher crude oil prices in the mid-continent region.

In a conference with representatives of the Consolidated Oil Corp. and the Texas Company, he won an agreement to rescind last week's seven-cents-a-barrel boost in north Texas prices.

With the same firmness, he rejected recently a Phillips Petroleum Company proposal that mid-continent prices be boosted by 25 cents a barrel, persuading the company to await the completion of an inquiry to determine if such hikes are justified.

"We are studying the whole crude price situation in the mid-continent area," Mr. Henderson said following the conference, "and this study will be pressed forward rapidly.

"In the meantime, prices, which are generous compared with those obtaining until recently, should remain stable."

Note Circulation At Peak in Britain

LONDON (AP)—Note circulation continued its record breaking climb, reaching the all-time high of £699,949,000, as the bank of England statement as of Nov. 5 reported an increase of £6,622,000. This was the tenth consecutive week that the figures have increased for a total of £35,246,000.

Reserves were lowered by £6,718,000 and public deposits also decreased government securities increased more than £8,000,000 while other securities declined about half as much.

The ratio of reserve to liability was 16.9 per cent compared with 20.6 per cent the same week a year ago.

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Today's Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

Today's sales (est.) 800,000
Previous day's sales 1,017,630
1941 volume to date 124,160,516
1940 volume to date 178,872,076

Rise in Stock Market Fades; Trade Slackens

NEW YORK, Nov. 13 (AP)—Reactionary trends faded in most stock market groups today, but many leaders encountered further difficulties in their attempt to join a rally.

The downswing was halted at the start by bidding for steels and an assortment of other favorites. Advances were trimmed a point or so at the best. Prices began to waver after midday and losing marks were substantially cut or cancelled near the final hour. Transfers were at the rate of about 8,000,000 shares for the day, the largest since Tuesday, later. Transfers were at the rate of about [illegible]

Tax selling and fears of next year's huge tax bill, brokers said, remained as important market handicaps. Worries over labor and the far eastern picture also were thought to have acted as buying brakes. The better action of the list was attributed mainly to the idea the recent sharp slide may have gone too far.

Stocks in front most of the time included U. S. Steel, Bethlehem, Chrysler, Allied Chemical, General Foods, Union Carbide, Westinghouse, Consolidated Aircraft, J. C. Penney, U. S. Gypsum, Texas Co., Montgomery Ward, Southern Pacific, Great Northern and Chesapeake & Ohio.

Sluggish were N. Y. Central, American Telephone, Standard Oil (N. J.), Sears, Roebuck, Boeing, General Electric and Cerro de Pasco.

In the curb support was given Gulf Oil, Bell Aircraft, Lake Shore, Creole Petroleum and Wright Hargreaves.

Bond Market Uneven

Small lifting tendencies appeared in various railroad and utilities bonds today, although the market in general followed mixed trends.

Variations on the whole were in minor fractions toward the close and the volume of trading was moderate.

The selective rallies seemed based on a modest turn for the better in the stock market after Wednesday's sharp decline. Trading was moderate.

Ahead fractions to a point or so were American & Foreign Power 5s, American Telephone 3s, Delaware & Hudson Refunding 4s, Lehigh Valley Coal 5s, Third Avenue Railway Adjustments 5s and Nickel Plate 5½s. In the lower group were Bangor & Aroostock 5s, Allegany Corp. 5s, Erie 4s and Columbia Gas & Electric 5s of '61.

United States Governments continued in a narrow price groove as traders weighed the market influence of Secretary Henry Morgenthau's decision to increase weekly offerings of discount bills to $100,000,000. With this new money, the Secretary said, it was expected there would be no major financing operation this month.

Prices were irregular in the foreign bond group.

Carloadings Drop 2.4 P. C. in Week; 12.2 P. C. Above '40

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Association of American Railroads reported that 873,585 cars of revenue freight were loaded during the week ended Nov. 8.

This was a decrease of 21,154 cars, or 2.4 per cent, compared with the preceding week; an increase of 95,267 cars, or 12.2 per cent, compared with a year ago, and an increase of 91,997 cars, or 11.8 per cent, compared with 1939.

The report classified the loadings, compared with last week and the corresponding week a year ago, as follows:

	This Week	Last Week	Inc. over Year Ago
Miscellaneous freight	382,916	†18,328	*52,692
Less-than-carlot mdise	158,966	45	*2,629
Coal	164,568	2,265	*29,485
Grain & grain prods	35,532	†320	*1,717
Livestock	18,766	†1,055	*2,190
Forest products	42,455	†2,017	*3,650
Ore	56,945	†2,433	*1,278
Coke	13,437	†689	*1,620
Southern Pacific	49,085	50,312	43,449
Norfolk & Western	30,279	29,397	25,063
New Haven	29,013	29,955	24,727
Wabash	16,084	16,930	14,814
Missouri Pacific	28,733	30,532	25,450
Atlantic Coast Line	18,108	18,801	16,219

†Decrease. *Increase.

NEW YORK (AP) — Revenue freight cars handled by railroads reporting for the week ended Nov. 8 included:

	Nov. 8	Prev. Week	Year Ago
Baltimore and Ohio	63,665	66,003	52,138
Ches & Ohio	42,467	44,106	33,377
Nickel Plate	20,239	20,661	16,521
Pere Marquette	13,292	13,960	12,381
Great Northern	27,180	24,997	21,035
Northern Pacific	17,910	18,234	15,292
Pennsylvania	140,582	147,262	116,219
N. Y. Central	103,784	106,879	85,396
Rock Island	28,520	27,970	26,023
Illinois Central	41,106	41,386	34,450
St. Paul	33,345	32,532	29,079
Reading Co.	41,402	41,881	35,747
Jersey Central	23,968	24,687	20,786
Chicago & Northwest	34,565	33,604	29,652
Burlington	30,423	31,261	26,633
Lehigh Valley	18,929	19,577	16,790
D. L. & W.	17,699	18,462	16,458
Chicago Gt. Western	6,063	6,259	5,609
Seabord Air Line	18,362	17,691	15,832
Southern Railway	45,775	47,231	39,351
Santa Fe	32,307	32,240	28,680

Wheat Prices Rally On Flour Demand

CHICAGO, Nov. 13 (AP)—Improved flour busines, due partly to the recent decline of wheat prices, brought enough buying into the wheat pit today to rally the market but corn and soybeans continued to retreat.

Better harvest weather led to renewed selling that at one stage carried beans off as much as 4 cents a bushel and corn down a full cent. Later, however, there was a recovery as a result of short covering operations.

1941 High	1941 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
55⅜	46	Abbott (1.60a)	2	50	50	50	−1
51¾	44	Acme Steel (4)	1	46	46	46	N'v 12
8⅛	5⅛	Adams Ex (.30g)	19	7¼	7	7¼	+ ¼
24¼	19½	Adam-Millis(1)	3	22¼	22¼	22¼	N'v 5
15⅞	12	Addressog (1)	3	12½	12⅛	12⅛	− ⅛
45	35¾	Air Reduct (1a)	9	36¾	36½	36½	+ ½
⅜	⅛	Air-Way El Ap	2	⅛	⅛	⅛	N'v 12
5	2½	Alaska Juneau	9	2⅜	2½	2½	
⅜	⅛	Alleghany Corp	19	⅛	⅛	⅛	
9½	5½	Alleg pf xw	1	5½	5½	5½	
10⅝	5⅞	Alleg pf $30 ww	7	6	6	6	+ ⅛
21½	15	Alleghany pr pf	2	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	N'v 12
23⅜	18	Alleg Lud (2¼g)	3	21½	21¼	21¼	+ ¼
11¼	6⅞	Allen Ind (¾g)	2	6¾	6¾	6¾	− ⅛
167½	144½	Al Ch & Dye (6)	7	149½	148¾	149¼	+1¼
13	10¼	Allied Kid (1a)	1	12	12	12	N'v 6
14¾	11¾	Allied M (¾g)	4	12¾	12¾	12¾	
9	5¼	Allied Stores	11	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	+ ⅛
87	71⅜	Allied Str pf (5)	2	85⅞	85⅞	85⅞	N'v 5
37	24¾	Allis-Ch M 1½g	42	25½	25	25	
21⅜	14½	Alpha Cem (¾g)	6	18⅜	18½	18½	N'v 12
1⅜	1	Amal Leather	2	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
20	10	Amal L pf(¾k)	1	15½	15½	15½	Oct 28
63½	44	Amerada Cp (2)	4	58¼	58¼	58¼	
20¼	14⅜	Am Ag Ch (.90)	4	20	20	20	+ ¼
58½	40	Am Airlines(1e)	6	50½	50¼	50¼	
9¾	5½	Am Bk N (.20g)	1	7⅞	7¾	7¾	− ⅛
8¼	5	Am Bosch	5	5¼	5¼	5¼	N'v 12
39	29½	Am Br Sh 1.40g	1	32¼	31½	31½	− ½
3	1	Am Cable & R	3	2	1⅞	1⅞	
†51¼	73⅜	Am Can (4)	18	75¾	75	75⅜	+2
35	171½	Am Can pf (7)	1	178½	178½	176½	N'v 12
34¾	23	Am Car&Fy(1g)	2	26⅜	26¼	26¾	+ ½
79¼	56	Am C & F pf (7)	4	67¾	67⅜	67⅜	N'v 12
22⅛	18⅛	Am Ch & C(1.60)	4	19⅞	19¾	19⅞	+ ⅛
120	107	Am Ch&C pf (5)	1	110	110	110	
121	98½	Am Chicle (4a)	7	108½	108½	108½	N'v 12
8⅞	6½	Am Col'type(.60)	1	⅞	7	7	N'v 12
9⅞	4⅝	Am Comm Al	9	8⅞	8⅝	8⅞	+ ¼
19½	9½	Am Crys S (1¾)	3	17⅜	17¾	17¾	− ¼
1⅞	1	Am Encaus Til	3	1	1	1	
6½	3¾	Am European	21	6½	6⅜	6⅜	N'v 12
1⅛	½	Am & For Pow	3	½	½	½	
24⅜	17⅞	A F P $6 pf 1½k	4	20¾	20¾	20¾	−1⅜
28⅜	14¾	A F P $7 pf 1¾k	2	15½	15¼	15¼	
3⅞	2	Am & F P 2 pf	6	2⅞	1⅞	3	
38½	29	Am-HawSS (3g)	1	33¼	3.1⅛	3 ¼	+ ⅞
4⅛	2¾	Am Hide & Lea	4	3¾	3¾	3¾	− ⅛
33½	27	Am H & L pf (3)	1	33	33	33	+ ½
51¼	43	Am Homestake (2.40)	*4	44½	44	44½	+ ¼
2⅛	1½	Am Ice	5	1½	1½	1½	
30⅛	20	Am Ice pf (½e)	1	28¼	28¼	28¼	N'v 10
4¼	3⅛	Am Internat'l	5	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
13¼	8	Am Inv Ill (.95g)	*4	8	7¾	8	− ⅛
50	42	Am In Ill pf(2½)	1	47⅞	47⅞	47⅞	− ⅛
17⅛	10	Am Locomotive	27	10	9½	9¾	− ⅝
95¼	79	Am Loc pf 5¼k	12	85½	85½	85½	−1
13¾	10	Am M & F (.74g)	14	10⅛	10	10	
6⅛	2¼	Am M & Metal	2	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	− ⅛
22⅜	15½	Am Metal (1)	6	19	18¾	18¾	− ½
3¼	¾	Am Power & Lt	34	¾	⅝	⅞	− ⅛
46¾	27½	AP&L $6pf 5¼k	2	27¾	27⅝	27⅝	+ ⅛
39	23	AP&L $5pf 4⅜k	4	23½	23¼	23½	+ ¼
7¼	4½	Am Rad & S .45g	96	4¾	4½	4½	− ¼
15⅞	11¾	Am Roll M (1.40)	16	11⅞	11¾	11¾	
7	4⅝	Am Saf R (1⅛g)	8	5	4⅞	5	
10⅝	7⅛	Am Seating (1g)	1	9	9	9	N'v 12
45⅝	34	Am S & R (2g)	26	36	35	35	− ¾
155	138¾	Am Sm&R pf(7)	3	150	149	149	−2½
54	34	Am Snuff (3a)	2	34	33⅞	33⅞	− ⅜
28½	18½	Am Stl Fd 1½g	12	18¾	18½	18¾	+ ¼
11½	9⅜	Am Stores (¾g)	2	10¼	10¼	10¼	
13½	8¼	Am Stove (1.20g)	3	8⅜	8¼	8¼	N'v 6
22⅛	13	Am Sug R (½g)	1	18¾	18¾	18¾	+ ⅛
98	81	Am Sugar pf(7)	1	94¼	94¼	94¼	− ¾
19⅝	11¾	Am Sum Tob (1)	2	18	17⅞	17⅞	N'v 12
168¾	148¼	Am Tel & Tel (9)	32	148⅜	147⅞	148	− ⅜
73½	52¾	Am Tobacco 4½g	18	53	52¼	52¼	− ⅞
74½	55	Am Tob pf B 4½g	34	55	53¾	54	−1
159	146¼	Am Tob pf (6)	1	150	150	150	N'v 10
7	4⅛	Am Type Fdrs	9	4⅛	4	4⅛	− ⅛
29⅛	24	Am Viscose (1g)	14	24⅞	24⅛	24⅞	+ ½
116¾	113⅜	Am Viscose pf(5)	1	115⅜	115⅜	115⅜	− ⅛
7¼	2¾	Am Water Wks	26	2⅞	2¾	2⅞	+ ⅛
99⅛	78	Am WW 1pf (6)	2	82	82	82	N'v 10
8⅝	5⅛	Am Woolen	5	5¼	5⅛	5¼	
81¼	51	Am Wool pf (7k)	1	73½	73	73½	+2
8	4¾	Am Zinc L & S	8	4¾	4¾	4¾	
56¾	46⅛	Am Z pr pf (5)	2	47	47	47	Oct 30
30	22⅛	Anaconda (1½g)	51	26⅛	25⅞	26	+ ⅛
17¼	11⅛	Anchor-H (.30g)	1	14	13¾	14	− ⅜
12½	9	Andes Cop (¾g)	1	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	Oct 28
2⅛	1	A P W Paper	2	1½	1½	1½	N'v 12
33⅞	26	Arch-DM (1.85g)	4	31	31	31	N'v 12
112⅛	109½	Arm Del pf (7)	5	111	110¾	110¾	N'v 12
5½	3⅞	Armour Ill	20	4	3⅞	3⅞	
70¼	47½	Arm Ill pr pf1½g	1	66½	66	66½	− ⅞
72	60	Arm Ill pf	1	½	72	½	Sep 10
34⅜	23	Armstrng C 1½g	5	25⅜	25⅛	25⅜	+ ⅛
99¾	67⅜	Arnold C (5⅜g)	2	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	N'v 12
6¾	4¼	Artloom (.77½g)	1	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	ZI A,N
10⅜	5⅝	Assd Dry Goods	6	7⅝	7½	7⅝	+ ¼
88	79½	Assd D G 1pf(6)	*1	82	82	82	− ⅞
102½	87	As D 2pf (19¾k)	1	96	96	96	Oct 30
35⅛	23	Associates (2)	1	25	25	25	− ½
31⅜	18	Atch T&SF (2g)	28	26¼	25⅝	26	
70¼	60¼	Atch T&S Fpf (5	5	61⅞	61⅛	61⅛	− ⅞
28⅛	13½	Atl Coast Line	8	25⅛	25	25⅛	+ ½
45½	13½	Atl G&W I (3g)	7	43¼	42½	43	− ½
56	16½	Atl G&W pf 2½g	2	54	53⅞	54	+ ½
27½	19½	Atl Refining (1a)	12	26⅞	26⅝	26⅞	+ ¼
111⅛	107	Atl Refin pf (4)	5	109½	109½	109½	N'v 10
7½	6⅝	Atlas Corp (½g)	18	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
50⅜	47½	Atlas Cp pf (3)	2	51	50¾	51	+ ⅜
72¼	61	Atlas Powr (4½g)	2	68¾	68¼	68¼	−1
9¼	6	Atlas Tack (.30g)	2	8	8	8	N'v 5
3⅞	1⅜	Austin Nichols	3	2¾	2¾	2¾	N'v 7
5¼	2⅜	Aviation Corp	78	3⅝	3½	3½	
19	12¼	Bald Loco ct	24	13½	13⅛	13½	+ ⅜
5⅝	3⅛	Balt & Ohio	11	3⅝	3½	3½	− ⅛
8⅞	4⅜	Balt & Ohio pf	7	6	5⅞	5⅞	
8½	5	Bangor & Ar	3	5½	5½	5½	− ⅛
13½	7	Barber As ⅓e)	4	11	10⅞	11	− ⅛
9⅞	6½	Barker Bros ½g	1	7¾	7¾	7¾	N'v 12
10½	7⅜	Barnsdall (.60g)	*25	9¼	8⅞	9⅛	+ ¼
24⅞	16½	Bath I W (1¼g)	6	17⅝	17¼	17¼	− ¼
31⅜	22½	Bayuk Cig (1½)	13	22⅝	22	22¼	− ¼
57	50	Beat Cream (1a)	1	25¾	25¾	25¾	N'v 12
104½	103	Beat pf ww (5)	1	104⅛	104⅛	104⅛	Sep 10
106	103	Beat C pf (5)	1	106	106	106	Oct 14
104	103	Beat pf xw (5)	1	104	103	104	Feb 5
126	108	Beech-Nut (4a)	1	117	117	117	N'v 12
8½	7	Beld-Hem (.80)	1	7¼	7¼	7¼	+ ⅛
41⅛	32⅝	Bendix Av (4g)	12	36½	35¾	36⅛	+ ⅜
20⅞	13½	Benef Ind (1¼g)	6	13⅞	13¾	13⅞	+ ⅜
57	50	Benf Ind pf (2½)	2	52¾	52	52¾	N'v 12
34¾	26½	Best & Co (1.60a)	2	27⅛	27⅛	27⅛	− ⅛
10⅛	7	Beth Steel (6g)	46	58	57	57¼	+ ¼
131½	119½	Beth Steel pf (7)	1	120½	120½	120½	+ ⅜
31⅝	23¼	Bigelow S (4)	2	29¼	28¾	28¾	N'v 12
23⅞	16½	Black & Deck (2	4	21¼	21	21¼	N'v 7
10¼	6¾	Blaw-Knox .45g	11	6⅝	6⅜	6½	+ ⅛
18⅜	13½	Bliss & L ¾g	2	14	14	14	+ ⅛
24¾	12⅜	Boeing Airplane	38	19⅞	18¾	19⅜	
35	25⅛	Bohn A&B (2g)	2	29½	29½	29½	− ½
25⅜	17⅜	Bond Strs (1.60)	1	21	21	21	−1
23⅜	18⅝	Borden Co (.90g)	13	20¾	20⅜	20⅜	− ⅛
21	16	Borg-Warn (2g)	20	19	18¾	18⅞	+ ⅛
39⅜	29½	Boston & Maine	4	1¾	1⅝	1⅝	− ½
3¾	1	Bower Roll B (3)	1	30	30	30	N'v 10
4⅝	3¼	Brew Corp (.40)	5	4	4	4	N'v 10
12⅜	8½	Bridgeport B ¾g	7	8⅝	8½	8½	
25⅜	18	Briggs Mfg 1½g	10	17⅞	17⅜	17¾	− ¼
41	26	Briggs & S (3)	1	27	27	27	
45½	38	Bristol-M (2.40)	1	39¾	39¾	39¾	N'v 12
2⅜	2⅛	Bkly & Q Trans	100	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	N'v 12
6⅝	5¾	Bkly-Man Tr	5	6¼	6⅛	6¼	N'v 12
14¼	9⅜	Bkly Un Gas	4	9½	9⅜	9½	+ ⅛
36½	30	Brown Shoe (2)	1	33⅝	33⅜	33⅜	N'v 12
23⅛	16	Bruns-Bal (2½g)	1	17½	17½	17½	
12⅜	8½	Bucyrus-Erie 1g	8	9½	9	9½	+ ½
5¼	3½	Budd Mfg	6	3½	3½	3½	− ⅛
8⅛	5½	Budd Wheel .45g	7	6	5⅞	5⅞	
34¼	20⅝	Bullard (1½g)	4	21	20⅝	20⅝	N'v 12
35⅜	27½	Bullova Wat (2a)	1	28½	28½	28½	
20⅞	15¾	Burling (1.30g)	3	18¾	18½	18¾	N'v 12
56¾	49	Burling pf (2¾)	2	56¼	56	56	N'v 12
9⅜	7⅜	Burr Add (.70g)	8	7⅞	7⅞	7⅜	− ⅛
102½	87	As D 2pf (19¾k)	*1	96	96	96	Oct 30
35⅛	23	Associates (2)	1	25	25	25	− ½
31⅜	18	Atch T&SF (2g)	28	26¼	25⅝	26	
70¼	60¼	Atch T&S Fpf (5	5	61⅞	61⅛	61⅛	− ⅞
28⅛	13½	Atl Coast Line	8	25⅛	25	25⅛	+ ½
45½	13½	Atl G&W I (3g)	7	43¼	42½	43	− ½
56	16½	Atl G&W pf 2½g	2	54	53⅞	54	+ ½
27½	19½	Atl Refining (1a)	12	26⅞	26⅝	26⅞	+ ¼
111⅛	107	Atl Refin pf (4)	5	109½	109½	109½	N'v 10
7½	6⅝	Atlas Corp (½g)	18	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
50⅜	47½	Atlas Cp pf (3)	2	51	50¾	51	+ ⅜
72¼	61	Atlas Powr (4½g)	2	68¾	68¼	68¼	−1
9¼	6	Atlas Tack (.30g)	2	8	8	8	N'v 5
3⅜	1⅜	Austin Nichols	3	2¾	2¾	2¾	N'v 7
5¼	2⅜	Aviation Corp	78	3⅝	3½	3½	
19	12¼	Bald Loco ct	24	13½	13⅛	13½	+ ⅜
5⅝	3⅛	Balt & Ohio	11	3⅝	3½	3½	− ⅛
8⅞	4⅜	Balt & Ohio pf	7	6	5⅞	5⅞	
8½	5	Bangor & Ar	3	5½	5½	5½	− ⅛
13½	7	Barber As ⅓e)	4	11	10⅞	11	− ⅛
9⅞	6½	Barker Bros ½g	1	7¾	7¾	7¾	N'v 12
10½	7⅜	Barnsdall (.60g)	*25	9¼	8⅞	9⅛	+ ¼
24⅞	16½	Bath I W (1¼g)	6	17⅝	17¼	17¼	− ¼
31⅜	22½	Bayuk Cig (1½)	13	22⅝	22	22¼	− ¼
57	50	Beat Cream (1a)	1	25¾	25¾	25¾	N'v 12
104½	103	Beat pf ww (5)	1	104⅛	104⅛	104⅛	Sep 10
106	103	Beat C pf (5)	1	106	106	106	Oct 14
104	103	Beat pf xw (5)	1	104	103	104	Feb 5
126	108	Beech-Nut (4a)	1	117	117	117	N'v 12
8½	7	Beld-Hem (.80)	1	7¼	7¼	7¼	+ ⅛
41⅛	32⅝	Bendix Av (4g)	12	36½	35¾	36⅛	+ ⅜
20⅞	13½	Benef Ind (1¼g)	6	13⅞	13¾	13⅞	+ ⅜
57	50	Benf Ind pf (2½)	2	52¾	52	52¾	N'v 12
34¾	26½	Best & Co (1.60a)	2	27⅛	27⅛	27⅛	− ⅛
10⅜	7	Beth Steel (6g)	46	58	57	57¼	+ ¼
131½	119½	Beth Steel pf (7)	1	120½	120½	120½	+ ⅜
31⅝	23¼	Bigelow S (4)	2	29¼	28¾	28¾	N'v 12
23⅞	16½	Black & Deck (2	4	21¼	21	21¼	N'v 7
10¼	6¾	Blaw-Knox .45g	11	6⅝	6⅜	6½	+ ⅛
18⅜	13½	Bliss & L ¾g	2	14	14	14	+ ⅛
24¾	12⅜	Boeing Airplane	38	19⅞	18¾	19⅜	
35	25⅛	Bohn A&B (2g)	2	29½	29½	29½	− ½
25⅜	17⅜	Bond Strs (1.60)	1	21	21	21	−1
23⅜	18⅝	Borden Co (.90g)	13	20¾	20⅜	20⅜	− ⅛
21	16	Borg-Warn (2g)	20	19	18¾	18⅞	+ ⅛
39⅜	29½	Boston & Maine	4	1¾	1⅝	1⅝	− ½
3¾	1	Bower Roll B (3)	1	30	30	30	N'v 10
4⅝	3¼	Brew Corp (.40)	5	4	4	4	N'v 10
12⅜	8½	Bridgeport B ¾g	7	8⅝	8½	8½	
25⅜	18	Briggs Mfg 1½g	10	17⅞	17⅜	17¾	− ¼
41	26	Briggs & S (3)	1	27	27	27	
45½	38	Bristol-M (2.40)	1	39¾	39¾	39¾	N'v 12
2⅜	2⅛	Bkly & Q Trans	100	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	N'v 12
6⅝	5¾	Bkly-Man Tr	5	6¼	6⅛	6¼	N'v 12
14¼	9⅜	Bkly Un Gas	4	9½	9⅜	9½	+ ⅛
36½	30	Brown Shoe (2)	1	33⅝	33⅜	33⅜	N'v 12
23⅛	16	Bruns-Bal (2½g)	1	17½	17½	17½	
12⅜	8½	Bucyrus-Erie 1g	8	9½	9	9½	+ ½
5¼	3½	Budd Mfg	6	3½	3½	3½	− ⅛
8⅛	5½	Budd Wheel .45g	7	6	5⅞	5⅞	
34¼	20⅝	Bullard (1½g)	4	21	20⅝	20⅝	N'v 12
35⅜	27½	Bullova Wat (2a)	1	28½	28½	28½	
20⅞	15¾	Burling (1.30g)	3	18¾	18½	18¾	N'v 12
56¾	49	Burling pf (2¾)	2	56¼	56	56	N'v 12
9⅜	7⅜	Burr Add (.70g)	8	7⅞	7⅞	7⅜	− ⅛
102½	87	As D 2pf (19¾k)	*1	96	96	96	Oct 30
35⅛	23	Associates (2)	1	25	25	25	− ½
31⅜	18	Atch T&SF (2g)	28	26¼	25⅝	26	
70¼	60¼	Atch T&S Fpf (5	5	61⅞	61⅛	61⅛	− ⅞
28⅛	13½	Atl Coast Line	8	25⅛	25	25⅛	+ ½
45½	13½	Atl G&W I (3g)	7	43¼	42½	43	− ½
56	16½	Atl G&W pf 2½g	2	54	53⅞	54	+ ½
27½	19½	Atl Refining (1a)	12	26⅞	26⅝	26⅞	+ ¼
111⅛	107	Atl Refin pf (4)	5	109½	109½	109½	N'v 10
7½	6⅝	Atlas Corp (½g)	18	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
50⅜	47½	Atlas Cp pf (3)	2	51	50¾	51	+ ⅜
72¼	61	Atlas Powr (4½g)	2	68¾	68¼	68¼	−1
9¼	6	Atlas Tack (.30g)	2	8	8	8	N'v 5
3⅜	1⅜	Austin Nichols	3	2¾	2¾	2¾	N'v 7
5¼	2⅜	Aviation Corp	78	3⅝	3½	3½	

1941 High	1941 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
6⅛	1⅜	Chi & E Ill A	11	4⅞	4¾	4¾	+ ¼
3	1⅛	Chi Great West	4	2	2	2	− ⅛
11¼	3⅞	Chi Great W pf	17	10	9⅝	10	+ ⅛
8¼	5	Chi Mail O (¼e)	9	5⅛	4¾	5⅛	+ ⅛
19½	9½	Chi Pneu T 1½g	4	14⅜	13⅞	14⅛	+ ⅜
44½	37½	Chi P T cv pf (3)	1	38⅜	38⅜	38⅜	N'v 12
54	49	C P T pr pf(2½)	1	51¾	51¾	51¾	Oct 17
⅛	⅛	Chi Rock Is & P	1	⅛	⅛	⅛	− ⅛
¼	⅛	C R I & P 6% pf	1	⅛	⅛	⅛	
⅜	⅛	C R I & P 7% pf	3	⅛	⅛	⅛	+ ⅛
9¾	8⅛	Chi Yel Cab (1)	1	9½	9½	9½	N'v 10
14⅜	10¾	Chickasha (1)	1	11½	11½	11½	N'v 12
3	1⅛	Childs Co	4	1½	1½	1½	
72⅛	52	Chrysler (6g)	74	53⅜	52	52⅛	− ¼
10⅜	8⅜	City I & F (1.20)	3	9¼	9⅛

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Federal, Foreign and Domestic Bond Quotations—Curb Market

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Officials Hit For Attitude On U. S. Debt

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Nov. 13—A warning against the "dangerous views of government spending and the rapidly mounting Federal debt" voiced by some federal officials is contained in an open letter before Congress today over the signature of Walter E. Spahr, secretary of the Economists' National Committee on Monetary Policy.

"Those government officials who attempt to persuade our people that a large and rapidly mounting public debt is nothing to worry about convict themselves of either a lack of understanding or lack of good faith as responsible officials charged with the protection and promotion of our national well-being," Dr. Spahr, professor of economics at New York University, declared.

Statements by Vice-President Henry A. Wallace, Marriner S. Eccles, chairman of the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System, and Douglas Miller, of the Office of Co-ordinator of Information, were discussed by Dr. Spahr, who said that in an article in the Land Policy Review, Mr. Wallace had added together the public debt and the estimated private debt for selected years between 1921 and 1941 and concluded that the total of these debts in 1941 would be about $10,000,000,000 less than in 1929. He quoted Mr. Wallace as having said that "those who have seriously studied the greatly changed economic and financial conditions are no longer as concerned about so-called Government spending as they used to be."

The Vice-President is not warranted in adding together government and private debt and in reaching the conclusion, Dr. Spahr declared.

"Large private debt accompanies prosperity in private enterprise; small private debt accompanies economic stagnation," he continued. "Large public debt can mean national bankruptcy; small public debt means soundness in the Nation's fiscal affairs. An increase in the public debt and a decline in the private debt point to a double danger—a tendency toward bankruptcy and a great lack of health in private enterprise. Both together can easily end in state collectivism. It is toward this that the Wallace theory appears to be leading this nation."

U. S. Treasury Plans to Borrow $100,000,000 Week

WASHINGTON (AP)—Secretary Henry Morgenthau announced the Treasury would borrow $100,000,000 a week for the next few weeks through an increase in the weekly sale of 91-day Treasury bills.

The Secretary told a press conference that the purpose of this method of borrowing, which is a temporary method, was to postpone any major financing of the Treasury until at least next month.

Starting next week, the Treasury will sell $200,000,000 of the bills each week until further notice. Since half of the proceeds of these sales will go to pay off maturing bills of the same character the net gain of the Treasury from these sales will be $100,000,000 a week.

During the past four weeks the Treasury has been borrowing $50,000,000 a week, by selling $150,000,000 worth of new bills per week, while $100,000,000 of old bill came due each week.

The federal debt now is at a record high of $53,584,047,871.

Dividend Declarations

Accumulated

Company	Share holding	Rate	Period	Payable	Hldrs. of Record
General Corp		*$1.50	Dec.	1	Nov. 17
Extra					
Am Gas & El		10c	Dec.	15	Nov. 19
Eastman Kodak		$1	Jan.	2	Dec. 5
Gt Nor Paper		50c	Dec.	1	Nov. 18
Hollinger Con G M		50c	Dec.	1	Nov. 18
Nat City Lines		50c	Dec.	15	Nov. 29
U S Gypsum		$1.50	Dec.	24	Dec. 8
Wright Harg M		5c	Jan.	2	Nov. 26
Stock					
Sunray Oil		5c	Dec.	19	Nov. 21
Initial					
Am Window Glass		10c	Dec.	1	Nov. 21
Do pf		30c	Dec.	1	Nov. 21
McKesson & Rob		25c	Dec.	20	Dec. 1
Resumed					
Atl G & W I S S		$3	Dec.	15	Dec. 1
Packard Motor		10c	Dec.	15	Nov. 28
Year End					
Contl Can Co		50c	Dec.	15	Nov. 25
Electric Boat		50c	Dec.	10	Nov. 26
Humble Oil&Ref		62½c	Dec.	28	Nov. 28
No Cent Tex Oil		17½c	Dec.	16	Dec. 2
Penna R R		$1	Dec.	16	Nov. 22
Pitts&LErieRR		$3.50	Dec.	15	Nov. 21
Schenley Dist Corp		50c	Dec.	15	Dec. 10
So Pipe Line		50c	Dec.	11	Nov. 22
Texas Pac Land Tr ctfs of prop		$10	Dec.	17	Nov. 24
Do sub shrs		10c	Dec.	17	Nov. 24
Texon Oil & Land		15c	Dec.	27	Dec. 10
Regular					
Am Bus Shares, Inc		8c	S Dec.	1	Nov. 15
Am Gas & El		40c	Q Dec.	15	Nov. 19
Do pf		$1.18¾	Q Jan.	2	Dec. 9
Artloom pf		$1.75	Q Dec.	1	Nov. 21
Atlantic Gulf & Ind S S pf		$2.50	.. Dec.	15	Dec. 1
Bird & Son 5		$1.25	Q Dec.	1	Nov. 20
Ca Cottons		$1	Q Jan.	2	Dec. 1
Do pf		$1.50	Q Jan.	2	Dec. 1
Dayton P & L Co 4½ pf		$1.12½	Q Dec.	1	Nov. 19
Eastman Kodak		$1.50	Q Jan.	2	Dec. 5
Do pf		$1.50	Q Jan.	2	Dec. 5
Gt Nor Paper		50c	Q Dec.	1	Nov. 19
Hazeltine Corp		75c	Q Dec.	15	Dec. 1
Hollinger Con G M		5c	.. Dec.	2	Nov. 18
Imperial Oil Ltd		25c	S Dec.	1	Nov. 17
Int'l Pet Co		50c	S Dec.	1	Nov. 19
McKes & Rob pf		$1.31¼	Q Dec.	15	Dec. 1
Nat City Lines		25c	Q Dec.	15	Nov. 29
do		50c	Q Feb.	1	Jan. 17
do $3 cv pf		75c	Q Feb.	1	Jan. 17
Neberry (J. J.) Co		60c	Q Dec.	23	Dec. 10
No Pa R R		$1	Q Nov.	25	Nov. 17
Ohio P Ser 7 pf		58½c	M Dec.	1	Nov. 19
do 6 pf		50c	M Dec.	1	Nov. 19
do 5 pf		41⅔c	M Dec.	1	Nov. 19
Penn Traffic		5c	.. Dec.	15	Nov. 30
Phillips Packing		25c	.. Dec.	15	Nov. 25
Pitts C & Iron pf		$1.25	Q Dec.	1	Nov. 20
P Serv Col 7 pf		58½c	M Dec.	1	Nov. 18
do 6 pf		50c	M Dec.	1	Nov. 18
do 5 pf		41⅔c	M Dec.	1	Nov. 18
Spear & Co 1st & 2d pf		$1.37½	Q Dec.	1	Nov. 21
Sunray Oil		5c	.. Dec.	19	Nov. 21
do pf		68¾c	Q Jan.	1	Dec. 12
Sunshine Min Co		25c	Q Dec.	22	Nov. 22
Tol Edis 7 pf		58½c	M Dec.	1	Nov. 18
do 6 pf		50c	M Dec.	1	Nov. 18
do 5 pf		41⅔c	M Dec.	1	Nov. 18
Un Biscuit of Am		25c	.. Dec.	1	Nov. 22
do pf		$1.25	Q Dec.	1	Nov. 22
U S Gypsum		50c	Q Dec.	31	Dec. 8
do 7 pf		$1.75	Q Jan.	2	Dec. 8
Wood (Gar) Ind pf		12½c	Q Dec.	1	Nov. 18
Wright Harg M		10c	Q Jan.	2	Nov. 26

*Payable in cash or stock.

New York Bonds

Quotations to 2:00

United States Government Bonds

(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)

Treasury

Sales in $1.000	High	Low	2:00
6 2½s 45	106.25	106.25	106.25
1 3s 48-46	109.13	109.13	109.13
50 2½s 48	108.22	108.22	108.22
25 2½s 54-52	106.14	106.14	106.14
5 2½s 60-55	112.7	112.7	112.7
2 2½s 58-56	105.6	105.6	105.6
52 2½s 72-67	103.11	103.10	103.11
2 3s-49-44	105.12	105.12	105.12

New York City Bonds

20 3s 60	109¼	108⅞	108⅝

Corporation Bonds

Sales in $1,000	High	Low	2:00
1 Alleghany 5s 44 mod	88¾	88¾	88¾
1 Alleghany 5s 49 mod	76½	76½	76½
1 Alleghany 5s 50 mod	64	64	64
4 Alleghany inc 5s 50	59½	59½	59½
1 Allis Chalm cv 4s 52	107½	107½	107½
5 AmIGChem 5½s 49	103	103	103
1 Am Int 5½s 49	101	101	101
1 Am T&T 3¼s 61½6	110¼	110¼	110¼
5 Am T&T 3¼s 61	110	109¾	110
60 Am T&T 3s 56	111	110⅞	110⅞
2 Anaconda Cop 4½s 50	106¼	106¼	106¼
12 Arm Del 4s 55	106	106	106
12 AT&SF 4s 95	108¾	108⅝	108¾
5 AT&SF 4s 1905-55	103⅜	103⅜	103⅜
1 AT&SF 3rd 4½s '48	111½	111½	111½
16 AT&SF 4½s C-A 62	110½	110½	110½
3 Atl&cCha AL 5s 44	101½	101½	101½
4 Atl&Birm 4s 33	17	17	17
10 A C Line 1st 4s 52	80	80	80
1 A C Line 4½s 64	63½	63½	63½
2 A C Line 5s 45	94	94	94
27 Atl Gu&WI 5s 59	104	103¼	104
1 Atl Refin 3s 53	105	105	105
3 B&O 1st mtg 4s st	60¾	60¾	60¾
9 B&O 95 st A	32⅜	31⅞	32⅜
18 B&O 2000 st D	32⅜	32	32⅜
39 B&O 96 st P	32⅜	31⅝	32⅜
86 B&O cv 60 st	32¾	32⅛	32½
72 B&O 4s 48	58½	57¼	58½
10 B&OPLE&WV 4s 51st	50¼	50	50¼
31 B&O S W 50 st	40⅝	40⅜	40½
5 B&O T C 4s 49	47¼	47¼	47¼
1 Bang&Aroo cn 4s 51	48¼	48¼	48¼
1 Bang&Ar cv 4s 51 st	48⅝	48⅝	48⅝
1 Bang&Aroo 5s 43	93½	93½	93½
3 Battle Crk&St 3s 89	45	45	45
2 Bell TPa 5s 48B	108⅜	108⅝	108⅜
10 BeneflndLoan 2¼s50	100	100	100
5 Beth Stl 3½s 52	106	106	106
6 Beth Stl 3¼s 65	105⅜	105½	105⅝
29 BostonEdis 4¼s 70	107⅜	107	107¼
10 Boston&Me 4s 60	70¾	70½	70¾
2 Bkly Edis 3¼s 66	111⅜	111⅜	111⅜
12 Bkly Un Gas 6s 47	108¾	108¾	108¾
11 Bkly Un Gas 5s 45	108¼	108	108
2 Bkly Un Gas 5s 50	93½	93½	93¼
20 Buf R&P 57 st	36⅝	36½	36½
6 Bush Term 5s 55	57½	57	57
10 Can Sou 5s '62	81⅝	81½	81½
5 Can Nat 5s '69 J/D	106¼	106	106
2 Can Nat 5s '69 Oct	105½	105½	105½
2 Can Pac 4s perp	67¼	66¾	66¾
3 Celotex 4½s '47 ww	97	97	97
5 Cen of Ga 5s '59 C	3⅛	3	3⅛
1 Cen New Eng 4s '61	68	68	68
1 Cen NY Pow 3¼s '62	106	106	106
10 Cen Pac 5s '60	50	49¾	50
6 Cen Pac 1st 4s '49	69⅜	69¼	69¼
6 Cen RR NJ 5s '87	16	15⅞	16
3 Cen RR NJ 4s '87	14¼	14⅛	14⅛
1 Certain-td 2½s '48	86	86	86
1 Champion P&F 4¾s'50	104	104	104
2 Chp P&F (38) 4¾s '50	102⅞	102⅞	102⅞
1 C & O 4½s '92	131¾	131¾	131¾
39 Chi & Alton 3s '49	15¼	14⅞	14¾
1 CB&Q rfg 5s '71 A	73¼	73¼	73¼
3 CB&Q 4½s '77	67	67	67
7 CB&Q 4s Ill '49	95	94½	94½
8 CB&Q 3½s Ill '49	88	87⅞	88
11 Chi & E Ill inc '97	26½	26¼	26½
2 Chi Gt W inc 4½s 2038	39	38½	38½
4 Chi Gt W 4s '88	64½	64¼	64¼
2 Chi I&L 6s '66	9	9	9
9 CMSP & Pac 5s '75	9¾	9⅞	9⅞
166 CMSP & P adj 5s 2000	2	1¾	1¾
6 CM & SP 4½s '89 C	38⅛	38⅛	38⅛
4 CM & SP gen 4s '89	38	37⅞	38
20 CM & SP 5½s '89 B	36¾	36¾	36¾
1 Chi & NW gen 5s '87	24¾	24¾	24¾
32 Chi&NW cv 4¼s 49	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
1 Chi&NW 4½s 2037	16	16	16
19 Chi&NW 4s 87	23⅜	23⅜	23⅜
15 Chi&NW 2½s 87	23½	23½	23½
17 CRI & P 4½s 52A	12¼	12	12⅛
13 CRI&P cv 4½s 60	13	13	13
11 CRI & P 4s 88	20½	20	20½
62 CRI & P rfg 4s 34	11¼	11	11¼
2 CTH & S E inc 5s 60	51¾	51¾	51¾
3 Ch & W Ind 4½s 62	99	99	99
1 Ch & W Ind 4s 52	96¾	96¾	96¾
15 Childs Cd 5s 43	41½	41	41
7 CCC&StL 4½s 77	47⅜	47¼	47⅜
3 CCC & St L gen 4s 93	74	74	74
1 Clev Un Term 5½s 72	83¾	83¾	83¾
9 Clev Un Term 5s 73	70⅝	70½	70⅝
25 ol & So 4½s 80	18½	18¾	18¾
14 Columbia G 5s 52 May	100	99½	100
24 Columbia G 5s 1961	99⅞	98½	99
7 Comwlth Ed 3½s 68	110¾	110¾	110¾
4 ComwithEd cv 3½s 58	109	108¾	108¾
6 Con Edis 3¼s 46	104⅜	104¼	104¼
5 Con Edis 3½s 58	108⅞	108¾	108⅞
2 Con Edis 3½s 66	105⅞	105⅝	105⅞
10 Con Rys 4s 55 Jan	26⅝	26⅝	26⅝
1 Consum Pow 3½s 70	111¾	111¾	111¾
1 Consum Pow 3¼s 65	108⅜	108⅜	108⅜
1 Contin'tal Oil 2¾s '48	104	104	104
6 Cuba No Ry 5½s '42	26½	26½	26½
25 CubaNoRy5½s'42ctf	25	24¾	24¾
4 Cuba RR 7½s '46 rct	24½	24¼	24½
10 Cuba RR 5s '52	29¼	29⅛	29¼
8 Cuba RR 5s '52 rct	27¾	27½	27¾
5 Curtis Pub 3s '55	95	94	94
1 Dayton P & L 3s '70	108½	108½	108½
9 Del & Hud rfg 4s '43	54	53⅝	53⅞
9 D & R G 4s '36	13⅞	13¾	13¾
4 D & R G W 5s 55 asd	1	⅞	1
6 D & R G West 5s '78	13¾	12¾	13⅜
1 Duquesne L 3½s '65	107½	107½	107½
1 E Ten V&G cn 5s '56	100¼	100¼	100½
30 Erie rfg 5s '67	30	29½	30
5 Erie 4¾s '57 wi	104¼	104¼	104¼
6 Erie rfg 5s '75	29¾	29½	29¾
43 Erie 4½s 2015 wi	54	53¾	54
2 Erie 1st 4s '96	97	97	97
6 Erie gen lien 4s '96	63	62¾	63
9 Erie cv 4s '53 A	58¾	58⅜	58¾
25 Ere 4s '95 wi	87½	87¼	87½
3 Erie cv 4s '53 B	88¾	88¾	88¾
15 Erie Gene 6s '57	121¼	121¼	121¼
3 Firestone T&R 3s 61	99⅝	99⅝	99⅝
5 Fla E Cst 5s 74	8⅞	8¾	8¾
24 Gen Stl Cast 5½s 49	96¾	96½	96¾
5 Ga Car & Nor 6s 34	21⅜	21⅜	21⅜
4 Goodrich 4½s 56	106½	106½	106½
10 Gt Nor Ry 5½s 52	103⅝	102½	102½
2 Gt Nor 5s 73	96⅜	96⅜	96⅜
4 Gt Nor 4½s 77 B	86¾	86¾	86¾
2 Gt Nor 4s 46 G	99	99	99
5 Gt Nor 4s 46 H	95½	95½	95½
10 Gt Nor 3¾s 47	77½	77¼	77¼
1 G Bay & W deb B	9	9	9
1 Gulf S' Stl 4½s 61	104	104	104
1 Hock V 4½s 99	130½	130½	130½
1 Housatonic 5s 37	64¾	64¾	64¾
11 Hudson Coal 5s 62 A	38¼	38⅛	38¼
39 Hud&Man rfg 5s 57	40½	40¼	40⅜
3 Hud&Man inc 5s 57	97⅜	97⅜	97⅜
10 Ill Bell Tel 2¾s 81	105	104⅞	105
11 Ill Cen 4s 51 reg	82	82	82
12 Ill Cen 4s 52	41⅜	41	41¼
35 Ill Cen rfg 4s 55	38½	38	38¼
5 Ill Cen 4¾s 66	40	39⅞	39⅞
8 IS&CSL&NO 5s 63a	43½	42½	43½
2 Inspirat C Cop 4s 52	101	101	101
4 Int Gt Nor 1st 6s 52	16	16	16
28 Int Hydro El cv 6s 44	29¾	28	28½
11 Int Nor Mar 6s 41	100	13-32	100⅜
11 Int Rys C A 6½s 47	99½	99	99
6 Int T&T 4½s 52	45¾	45⅛	45¾
8 Int T&T 5s 55	49	48½	48¾
1 Iowa Cen rfg 4s 51	1	1	1
3 Jones&LaughSt3½s61	98½	98½	98½
31 GCFt&&Mem 4s 36	42⅛	42¼	42⅛
7 K C South 5s 50	68	67¾	67¾
2 Koppers Co 3½s 61	107	107	107
1 Lac Gas 6s 42 B	83¾	83¾	83¾
3 Lac Gas 5½s 63	82½	82½	82½
3 Lac Gas 5½s 60 D	81¾	81¾	81¾
6 Leh & N Y 4s 45	67	67	67
3 Leh Val Coal 5s 54 st	68	68	68
1 Leh Val Coal 5s 64	60	60	60
1 Leh Val Coal 5s 64 st	60	60	60
1 Leh Val Coal 5s 74	6	6	6
8 Leh Val Coal 5s 74 st	60	60	60
1 Leh Val HTerm 5s 54	46	45½	45¾
29 Leh Val 4½s 2003 st	29	28½	29
33 Leh Val 4s 2003 st	27	25⅞	27
5 Leh Val Term 5s 51	51¾	51	51
1 Liggett&M 3s 51	126¾	126⅝	126⅝
2 Long Is rfg 4s 49	96¼	96¼	96¼
10 Louisia&Ark 5s 69	82¾	82¾	82¾
11 Bkly Un Gas 5s 45	108¼	108	108
2 Bkly Un Gas 5s 50	93½	93½	93¼
20 Buf R&P 57 st	36⅝	36½	36½
6 Bush Term 5s 55	57½	57	57
10 Can Sou 5s '62	81⅝	81½	81½
5 Can Nat 5s '69 J/D	106¼	106	106
2 Can Nat 5s '69 Oct	105½	105½	105½
2 Can Pac 4s perp	67¼	66¾	66¾
3 Celotex 4½s '47 ww	97	97	97
5 Cen of Ga 5s '59 C	3⅛	3	3⅛
1 Cen New Eng 4s '61	68	68	68
1 Cen NY Pow 3¼s '62	106	106	106
10 Cen Pac 5s '60	50	49¾	50
6 Cen Pac 1st 4s '49	69⅜	69¼	69¼
6 Cen RR NJ 5s '87	16	15⅞	16
3 Cen RR NJ 4s '87	14¼	14⅛	14⅛
1 Certain-td 2½s '48	86	86	86
1 Champion P&F 4¾s'50	104	104	104
2 Chp P&F (38) 4¾s '50	102⅞	102⅞	102⅞
1 C & O 4½s '92	131¾	131¾	131¾
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7 CB&Q 4s Ill '49	95	94½	94½
8 CB&Q 3½s Ill '49	88	87⅞	88
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166 CMSP & P adj 5s 2000	2	1¾	1¾
6 CM & SP 4½s '89 C	38⅛	38⅛	38⅛
4 CM & SP gen 4s '89	38	37⅞	38
20 CM & SP 5½s '89 B	36¾	36¾	36¾
1 Chi & NW gen 5s '87	24¾	24¾	24¾
32 Chi&NW cv 4¼s 49	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
1 Chi&NW 4½s 2037	16	16	16
19 Chi&NW 4s 87	23⅜	23⅜	23⅜
15 Chi&NW 2½s 87	23½	23½	23½
17 CRI & P 4½s 52A	12¼	12	12⅛
13 CRI&P cv 4½s 60	13	13	13
11 CRI & P 4s 88	20½	20	20½
62 CRI & P rfg 4s 34	11¼	11	11¼
2 CTH & S E inc 5s 60	51¾	51¾	51¾
3 Ch & W Ind 4½s 62	99	99	99
1 Ch & W Ind 4s 52	96¾	96¾	96¾
15 Childs Cd 5s 43	41½	41	41
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9 Clev Un Term 5s 73	70⅝	70½	70⅝
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4 ComwithEd cv 3½s 58	109	108¾	108¾
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5 Con Edis 3½s 58	108⅞	108¾	108⅞
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9 Del & Hud rfg 4s '43	54	53⅝	53⅞
9 D & R G 4s '36	13⅞	13¾	13¾
4 D & R G W 5s 55 asd	1	⅞	1
6 D & R G West 5s '78	13¾	12¾	13⅜
1 Duquesne L 3½s '65	107½	107½	107½
1 E Ten V&G cn 5s '56	100¼	100¼	100½
30 Erie rfg 5s '67	30	29½	30
5 Erie 4¾s '57 wi	104¼	104¼	104¼
6 Erie rfg 5s '75	29¾	29½	29¾
43 Erie 4½s 2015 wi	54	53¾	54
2 Erie 1st 4s '96	97	97	97
6 Erie gen lien 4s '96	63	62¾	63
9 Erie cv 4s '53 A	58¾	58⅜	58¾
25 Ere 4s '95 wi	87½	87¼	87½
3 Erie cv 4s '53 B	88¾	88¾	88¾
15 Erie Gene 6s '57	121¼	121¼	121¼
3 Firestone T&R 3s 61	99⅝	99⅝	99⅝
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24 Gen Stl Cast 5½s 49	96¾	96½	96¾
5 Ga Car & Nor 6s 34	21⅜	21⅜	21⅜
4 Goodrich 4½s 56	106½	106½	106½
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2 Gt Nor 5s 73	96⅜	96⅜	96⅜
4 Gt Nor 4½s 77 B	86¾	86¾	86¾
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5 Gt Nor 4s 46 H	95½	95½	95½
10 Gt Nor 3¾s 47	77½	77¼	77¼
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1 Gulf S' Stl 4½s 61	104	104	104
1 Hock V 4½s 99	130½	130½	130½
1 Housatonic 5s 37	64¾	64¾	64¾
11 Hudson Coal 5s 62 A	38¼	38⅛	38¼
39 Hud&Man rfg 5s 57	40½	40¼	40⅜
3 Hud&Man inc 5s 57	97⅜	97⅜	97⅜
10 Ill Bell Tel 2¾s 81	105	104⅞	105
11 Ill Cen 4s 51 reg	82	82	82
12 Ill Cen 4s 52	41⅜	41	41¼
35 Ill Cen rfg 4s 55	38½	38	38¼
5 Ill Cen 4¾s 66	40	39⅞	39⅞
8 IS&CSL&NO 5s 63a	43½	42½	43½
2 Inspirat C Cop 4s 52	101	101	101
4 Int Gt Nor 1st 6s 52	16	16	16
28 Int Hydro El cv 6s 44	29¾	28	28½
11 Int Nor Mar 6s 41	100	13-32	100⅜
11 Int Rys C A 6½s 47	99½	99	99
6 Int T&T 4½s 52	45¾	45⅛	45¾
8 Int T&T 5s 55	49	48½	48¾
1 Iowa Cen rfg 4s 51	1	1	1
3 Jones&LaughSt3½s61	98½	98½	98½
31 GCFt&&Mem 4s 36	42⅛	42¼	42⅛
7 K C South 5s 50	68	67¾	67¾
2 Koppers Co 3½s 61	107	107	107
1 Lac Gas 6s 42 B	83¾	83¾	83¾
3 Lac Gas 5½s 63	82½	82½	82½
3 Lac Gas 5½s 60 D	81¾	81¾	81¾
6 Leh & N Y 4s 45	67	67	67
3 Leh Val Coal 5s 54 st	68	68	68
1 Leh Val Coal 5s 64	60	60	60
1 Leh Val Coal 5s 64 st	60	60	60
1 Leh Val Coal 5s 74	6	6	6
8 Leh Val Coal 5s 74 st	60	60	60
1 Leh Val HTerm 5s 54	46	45½	45¾
29 Leh Val 4½s 2003 st	29	28½	29
33 Leh Val 4s 2003 st	27	25⅞	27
5 Leh Val Term 5s 51	51¾	51	51
1 Liggett&M 3s 51	126¾	126⅝	126⅝
2 Long Is rfg 4s 49	96¼	96¼	96¼
10 Louisia&Ark 5s 69	82¾	82¾	82¾
11 Lou&N 5s 2003 B	100⅝	100¼	100¼
2 Lou&N 4½s 2003	95½	95¼	95¼
5 Louis&N 3¾s 2003	89¼	89	89
1 Lou&N 3½s 2003	85½	85½	85½
2 L&N Pad&M 4s 46	106	106	106
1 Lou&N So Jt M 4s 52	87½	87½	87½
10 Maine Cen 4s 45	50	49¾	49¾
1 Marion St Shov 6s 47 st	97	97	97
4 Marke St Ry 5s 45 st	73½	73½	73½
4 McKes&Rob 5½s 50	104¾	104¾	104¾
2 Mich Con Gas 4s 63	107	107	107
23 Mil&Nor cn 4½s 39	35¼	35	35
1 MSP&SSMarie 6s 46	3¾	3¾	3¾
3 MSP&SSMar 5½s 49	7

Doom of U-Boats Foreseen; One Year More Given Menace

Continued from Page 1

to possess submarines, the art of building them was kept alive in the design room. With the removal of the restriction in 1935, their construction was resumed, and eventually when the anxiously awaited downfall of Naziism is accomplished, we undoubtedly will find the German submarine of today is again a super creation.

Recently it was reported that the British, with of all things a flying boat, had captured a U-boat intact. There may have been other captures, and the fine-tooth combing such prizes have undergone will perhaps provide answers to and suggest antidotes for numerous vexing problems they have produced.

Many Improvements

The improved submarine supplies one reason for the success being attained by the U-boat in this war, to which can be added many others such as better torpedoes, a communication system that permits exchange of radio messages with submerged submarines, team work with scouting aircraft, no difficulty in getting to sea from the Channel ports of France, the use of listening gear, and the application of vital lessons learned in the World War.

During the last war German submarines had difficulty in getting to sea through the Channel and had to waste time and cruising capacity in making a long detour north of Scotland. They now go directly from ports such as Brest and are thereby able to increase their cruising radius.

Formerly German submarines had no heart for tackling a destroyer, the mere presence of which usually sufficed to send them scurrying for safety.

Today with better torpedoes, and perhaps more nervy captains, they elect to stand by and trade blows with destroyers.

Another probable reason for the continued aggressiveness of the Nazi submarine is their eistence in great numbers.

In the World War Germany made the fatal mistake of not definitely deciding upon and putting into mass production two or three types of submarines. Instead, effort was dissipated on planning and constructing constantly changing types. But despite this handicap, late 1918 found Germany completing 50 per cent more submarines a month than were lost.

In this column nearly two years ago it was predicted that Germany with proper handling of the submarine program should be able to complete from 30 to 50 a month.

During the World War, Germany completed 372 submarines, and on Armistice Day had an additional 438 under construction or projected—a total of 810 of which 199 were lost or interned.

In 1918 the submarine was a lone wolf. It did not choose to run with its own kind because communications were inefficient and the danger of underwater collision was great.

Today it hunts in wolf packs, and once a convoy is located, it is assailed in wholesale fashion. This change of tactics can be attributed to better means of communication, and the probably greater number of submarines available.

To get ships across the Atlantic, they will either have to proceed singly depending for protection on the one or two guns provided them, or go in convoy. The former scheme had a very exhaustive tryout during the World War, and was such a dismal failure that Germany came within an ace of winning the war.

Escorting Vessels Scarce

The latter scheme proved most effective in 1917 and 1918, but partly for reasons mentioned above, it has not been able to afford the same degree of protection thus far in this war.

However, the real and controlling reason is lack of escorting vessels. When this deficiency is overcome, the U-boat will again revert to slim pickings.

In the World War Britain had allies that relieved the British Navy of patrolling many far-flung areas, and also supplemented its convoying craft. Now, aside from recent assistance afforded in a limited degree by the Untied States, the British have had to cover huge areas with their own resources.

It is no great feather in the cap of a U-boat captain to be able to pick a vessel or two out of a 20 to 40-ship convoy guarded by two or three destroyers, especially when he is abetted by several others of his stripe.

However, we have heard nothing of U-boats having successfully operated against Canadian troop convoys. These ships have been afforded adequate escorts and have suffered no losses.

Comparable results will be attained for merchant convoys just as soon as British and United States shipyards begin to complete the enormous number of escort vessels now on the ways.

Another Year Yet

With adequate escorts to range far ahead, astern, and on the flanks as well as cover the immediate vicinity of the convoy, U-boats will not be able to remain on the surface. Submerged, they cannot cruise at any speed nor for any great distance without exhausting their batteries. Once put under the surface and compelled to remain there, the submarine has little opportunity to do damage unless the convoy chances to run directly over it, permitting torpedoes to be aimed by means of sound detecting apparatus.

Nor will submarines then be able to trail a convoy to transmit information concerning its course and speed to others of its ilk up ahead.

Escorts' duties will be appreciably lightened by plane assistance from shore bases or accompanying carriers, and it is reported that many suitable merchant vessels are being converted into small carriers for escort work.

In another year it can confidently be expected that the German U-boat menace, despite the improvements in material and technique which have been made, will again have been definitely disposed of, and the convoy system, brought up-to-date, will again have proved to be the successful solution of affording merchant vessels adequate protection.

(The opinions contained in the above article are those of the writer and are not to be construed as reflecting the views of the Navy Department or of the naval service at large.)

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Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rates 35c a line. Minimum space three lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

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EXPERT TUNING and repair service; free estimates given within 20 miles' radius. Hardman, Peck & Company, 33 W. 57th St., N. Y. C. PL. 3-1100.

PRINTING

BARTON PRESS, 156 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.—Printing — all kinds, including CHURCH and LECTURE notices. Clara Fullerton, Mgr., CHelsea 2-6855.

RADIO REPAIRING

RADIO REPAIRING
CROKER-EVANS, 41-27 MAIN ST., FLUSHING
N. Y. Authorized Agent for All Standard Brands since 1924. Telephone FL. 9-6056.

REAL ESTATE

FOREST HILLS, N. Y.—Complete listings of houses and apartments.
FRANKLIN E. TYRRELL
71-30 Austin Street BOulevard 8-7030

REPAIRING

FOUNTAIN PENS REPAIRED
While-U-Wait Boston's Finest Pen Shop
5 Bromfield St.—LIB. 3913 PENCRAFT, INC.

REPRESENTATIVES WANTED

SALES OPPORTUNITY

Daily newspaper seeks retail advertising solicitor. Applicant must be member of an Atlantic City Christian Science church, preferably resident of Atlantic City. Should have had some sales experience or advertising training. Minimum of two working days each week required. Commission basis. Open to man or woman. Write Box W-7, The Christian Science Monitor, One, Norway St., Boston, Mass.

Local Classified (Continued)

PROPOSALS

PROPOSAL
THE COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS
OFFICE OF THE STATE SUPERINTENDENT OF BUILDINGS
NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS

The State Superintendent of Buildings invites sealed proposals covering two (2) water tube boilers; removal of two present boilers; new foundations as required; soot blowers; flue; new stack opening; forced draft fans; mechanical type oil burners; combustion control; boiler meters; draft gauges, etc., delivered and installed in the State House Boiler Room, Boston, Massachusetts.

Contractors desiring plans and specifications may obtain the same at the office of the State Superintendent of Buildings, Room 102, State House, Boston, Mass., and at the office of the Engineers, Edward C. Brown Company, 77 Summer Street, Boston, Mass., and must deposit a check for Seventy-Five Dollars ($75) to pay for the cost of printing. This amount is to be included in the estimate and all checks but that of the successful bidder will be returned upon the return of the plans and specifications.

Bids must be made upon the prescribed form of the State Superintendent of Buildings and must be accompanied by certified check for Three Thousand Dollars ($3,000), made payable to the Commonwealth of Massachusetts. These checks will be returned upon the execution of the contract. Security bonds will be required. All bids must be plainly marked and left with the State Superintendent of Buildings, Room 102, State House, Boston, Mass., on or before 12 o'clock, Noon, November 28, 1941, at which time all bids will be publicly opened and read.

Attention is called to the fact that a schedule of minimum wage rates, as established for the project by the Commissioner of Labor and Industries under the provisions of Chapter 461 of the Acts of 1935, is annexed to the contract documents.

The right is reserved to reject any and all proposals or to accept any proposal or any item in any proposal deemed best for the Commonwealth.

STATE SUPERINTENDENT OF BUILDINGS,
Gustave W. Everberg

REAL ESTATE WANTED

WILL PURCHASE MORTGAGES, either paid up or defaulted, also real estate. LEON HELLER, 67 West 44th Street, N. Y. C.

ROOMS TO LET

FOREST HILLS, N. Y.—Homey rooms, nice exposure; next to bath; private entrance; 1 double, 2 single. Call evenings; 68-12 Harrow St., BO. 8-3963.

N. Y. C., 101 W. 55 (Apt. 14-A)—Newly decorated, furnished, unfurnished; single, double; kitchen privileges; men or women. Call after 3.

N. Y. C., 230 W 79th Street (Apt. 122)—Spacious outside rooms; subway, bus, trolley at door; references.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

MAN experienced in property management for insurance companies and private owners desires new connection with residential or apartment management company, college or private owner. Box X-74, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., New York City.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

A RELIABLE colored woman wants afternoon work, cleaning; will cook dinner. High 4068 (Boston, Mass.)

TRAINED attendant companion, housekeeper (Christian Scientist) wishes position; loving service. Write Box S-40, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. C.

TYPEWRITERS

Underwood, Remington, Royal, Corona, Smith
CIRCLE TYPEWRITER CO.
Sold, Repaired, Rented and Serviced
PORTABLE AGENTS
5 Columbus Circle, N. Y. C. Col. 5-4550

WANTED TO BUY

A BETTER CASH price for worn fur coats, capes. J. F. CO., 110 W. 34th St., opp. Macy's, N. Y. C. CH. 4-4408. Get our offer before selling.

BEST prices paid furniture, rugs, silver, bric-a-brac, books, etc. LAWNER'S, 81 University Place, GRamercy 5-1618, N. Y. C.

WE PAY high cash prices for silver, bric-a-brac, paintings, furniture, art objects. NORD, 441 Madison Ave., N. Y. C. PLaza 3-1251.

Connecticut

BRIDGEPORT

For Information regarding local and national advertisers telephone: 5-7113 daily
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Christmas Comes Early at
HOWLAND'S
Everything's Ready! Santa's in Toyland! The Gift Shop Is Open! Be the Wise One and Do Your Gift Shopping Now.

Sunoco Products
CHARLES H. PALLMAN
Main and Porter Streets
BRIDGEPORT, CONN.

MECHANICS & FARMERS SAVINGS BANK
CORNER BANK AND MAIN STREETS
BRIDGEPORT CONN
Savings Accounts Travelers' Checks
Safe Deposit Boxes Christmas Clubs
We solicit your business and the above departments will be pleased to serve you

ANAMAE'S
Soft, Natural Permanent Wave

130 John Street Dial 4-0406

DODGE-PLYMOUTH
Dodge Trucks
Sales and Service
THE BLUE RIBBON GARAGE, Inc.
283 Fairfield Avenue
Represented by RALPH GOODSELL

WATKIN'S ART & FURNITURE STORE, Inc.
Visit Our Gift Shop Early
PICTURES AND HOLIDAY GIFTS FOR EVERYBODY
68 Cannon Street

MATHEWS BROTHERS INC.
Stationers Office Supplies and Equipment
39 CANNON ST. BRIDGEPORT, CONN.
CHRISTMAS CARDS
BIBLES — GIFTS

DOYLE'S BAKERY
For Thanksgiving!
PUMPKIN—APPLE—MINCE PIE
FRUIT CAKE—PLUM PUDDING
376 Wood Avenue Dial 5-1185
DELIVERY SERVICE

READ'S
Has Everything for Your Thanksgiving Table

SHERWIN-WILLIAMS
All Sorts of Gifts in Our
GIFT SHOP
1009 Broad Dial 6-0113

FOSTER-BESSE
956 MAIN
Sole Distributors of
Customanor Clothes $34.50
in Bridgeport
Open a convenient charge account

CONNECTICUT

GREENWICH

For Information regarding local and national advertisers telephone Greenwich 2187. Hours: 9 to 5:30 daily except Sunday Wednesday 9 to 1 p. m.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Kepple & Kepple
Haberdashers to Gentlemen
277 Greenwich Ave. Tel. 402

Isabel Huthwaite
MILLINERY
Hats Made to Order—Alterations
46 Greenwich Avenue Tel. 2187

PONTIAC SALES AND SERVICE
New Models
Now on display
GREENWICH CAB COMPANY
TEL. 2600 OPP. RAILROAD STATION

Automatic Gas Hot Water Heaters
The GREENWICH GAS COMPANY

FINCH'S PHARMACIES
Two Stores for Your Convenience
The only authorized agents for
Elizabeth Arden Toilet Preparations
in Greenwich
34 East Putnam Ave. 301 Greenwich Ave.
Tel. 4000 Birds Eye Frosted Foods

Cohen Bros.
Fine Groceries and Fruits
Prime Meats, Selected Poultry and Sea Food
145 to 149 GREENWICH AVENUE

Due to Slow Deliveries, We Suggest That You Make Your Christmas Selections Early
W. D. WEBB, Inc.
117 Greenwich Avenue Tel. 124

Belle Davis
DRESSES
Dinner, Daytime
34 EAST PUTNAM AVE. TEL. 5410

Thanksgiving
Cutlery, Roasters
Candles
Greenwich Hdw. Co.
325 Greenwich Avenue Tel. 605

HARTFORD

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 2-3619 1-4:30 p. m. daily except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

'blue coal'
Honeybrook Lehigh
KOPPERS COKE
FUEL OILS
Household Fuel Corp.
Frayer & Foster Hartford Coal Co.
718 MAIN STREET 7-6461

"Immaculate Cleanliness for Your Protection"
Budget Beauty Salon
First 4 Days of the Week Only: Shampoo and Finger Wave 50c
Permanent Waves $3.75 and up
ROOMS 43-44 at 902 Main Street
SAGE-ALLEN BLDG Phone 6-3281

'Who Was This Nazarene?'
By ALBERT F. GILMORE
$2.75—*The Perfect Gift*
WITKOWER'S
77-79 Asylum Street

KNABE
SPINET . $470
GRAND . $730
Metropolitan Opera Co. Official Piano of the

WATKINS BROTHERS, Inc.
241 Asylum Street

MERIDEN

The Man Who Knows Wears
HARRY ISRAEL
Good Clothes
18½ Pratt Street

Let your Thanksgiving table be brightened with Flowers from
GREENBACKERS
Old Colony Road

Kemp's Salted Nuts
for the
Thanksgiving Dinner
LYNCH DRUG CO.

ELECTRIC SHAVERS
Schick—Remington
$12.50 to $19.50
Repairs—Parts—Service
Besse Boynton Store

WHEN *you purchase goods advertised in The Christian Science Monitor or answer a Monitor advertisement—please mention the Monitor.*

CONNECTICUT

MERIDEN (Continued)

The Store of Tomorrow
Opening with its old line of
Suits—Coats—Dresses
also
A new line of Corsets, Shoes, Underwear and Costume Jewelry
STYLETEX CO.
Colony Street

YEARCRAFT
The Guaranteed Suit
$29.50
STOCKWELL'S

MIDDLETOWN

CONROY'S
364 Main Street Telephone 2389
can supply the NEEDFULS for the
Holiday Meals
New Nut Meats, Date, Nut and Plum Puddings, Glacéd Fruits for your Holiday Cakes and many other tasty items

Keser's
FLOWER SHOP
Fresh Cut Flowers

170 COURT STREET
Telephone 1513

THE MIDDLETOWN COAL COMPANY
Coal-Coke-Wood-Oil
ELECTRIC FURNACE MAN COAL STOKER
GILBARCO OIL BURNERS
319 Main Street Middletown, Conn.

NEW BRITAIN

SHOP WITH CONFIDENCE at Raphael's
Your Gift Shop
303 Main Street New Britain

NEW CANAAN

Louise
Beauty Shop
Complete Beauty Service
—COSMETICS —
48 Elm Street New Canaan 9-9557

MAR-KEN'S
12th Anniversary Special Turkey Dinner—.60. Served from 12-2:30 and 5:30 to 8 P. M. Tuesday, Nov. 18th.
46 Elm Street New Canaan

NEW HAVEN

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 8-2315 2 p. m.-4 p. m. except Saturday and Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Berger & Lundberg, Inc.
Watches, Diamonds, Repairing
149 TEMPLE ST. 2ND FLOOR
TELEPHONE 8-7626

MEN'S
Large Selection of Fall Hats
Ladies' and Men's Quality Hat Cleaning

TEMPLE HAT SHOP
73 Temple Street

A New and Finer
MRS. EMLEY'S FOOD SHOP
INCORPORATED
The Bakery with a Home Touch
1361½ Chapel St. Also 89 Howe St.

Eli Moore
Charming Fashions for Infants and the Younger Set up to 16.

942 Chapel Street

Antoine's
Coiffure Salon
HAIR DESIGNERS
191 Church St. New Haven Conn.
PHONE 5-8363

The LEEPER Co.
All Kinds of Roofing, Sheet Metal Work, Furnaces That Heat Air-Conditioning
549 ELM STREET Phone 6-8829

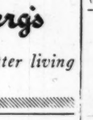
ROSENFELD'S
791 Chapel Street
Specializing the Better Grade Shoes and Hosiery for Men, Women and Children

When You
Purchase Goods Advertised in The Christian Science Monitor, or answer a Monitor advertisement—please mention
The Christian Science Monitor

CONNECTICUT

NEW HAVEN (Continued)

Howards CLEANERS.
"Wire for Us and We'll Wire for You"
HERBERT E. FRANCIS
ELECTRICIAN
79 Audubon St. Tel. 6-6130

ANNA DURKIN
HARPER METHOD
Shampooing—Waving

Tel. 5-7047 Room 212
956 Chapel Street

Ann Allen Gowns
26 Whitney Avenue
(New Haven, Conn.

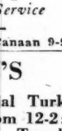
M. MYERS & SON
Foot Delight Shoes
Hosiery—Handbags
Costume Jewelry
162 Temple Street

Coombs
FLOWER SHOPPE
"Flowers by Wire"
1080 Chapel Street 6-3171

The John E. Bassett & Co.
Ye OLDe HARDeWARE STORE
754 Chapel and 314 State Streets

Shartenberg's
devoted to your better living

RUGS
Domestic and Orientals
Washed, Stored and Repaired
M. H. Kebabian, Inc.
71 Elm Street 5-0745

Mary Lyons

Dresses, Suits, Coats
Hats, Hosiery, Lingerie
140 ORANGE STREET

NORWALK

For Information regarding local and national advertisers telephone Norwalk 1724 Hours: 9 to 12 daily except Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

ROGERS & STEVENS
Clothiers and Furnishings
TWO STORES
Norwalk 27 Wall St. So. Norwalk 14 So. Main St.

DEVINE BROS., Inc.
Successors to
Bishop & Lynes and the Ferris-Devine Co.
COAL and FUEL OIL
Masons' Building Supplies
Ready-Mix Concrete
Commerce St. (24-hour service) First St.
Tel. 6-4421 Tel. 6-4431

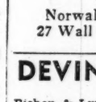
CANDY *for* THANKSGIVING
Schrafft's and Whitman's
MEAD'S DRUG STORE
520 West Avenue Norwalk

This year we urge more strongly than ever—
Do your Christmas Shopping early
FRANK LAUDER
Jeweler
96 Washington Street, South Norwalk

New Bowling Shoe Bags
Canvas with Leather edges all around, in many colors, $1.25.
DONNELLY'S
31 Washington Street, So. Norwalk

STAMFORD

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 3-7538 1 to 6 p. m. daily except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Marguerite Beauty Salon

Specializing in all branches of BEAUTY CULTURE
Full Line of Three Perfumes
203 Main Street Tel. 3-3245

Right Now — Repair or Remodel Your Fur Coat
Reasonable Rates—Glazing
H. FRANKEL & SONS
262 Atlantic Street, Stamford

FUEL OIL WILLIAMS OIL-O-MATIC HEATING BURNER SERVICE
Patterson & Guilbert
INCORPORATED
905 Atlantic Street Stamford 3-2188

CONNECTICUT

WATERBURY

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 4-3405. Hours: 8 to 10 a. m. daily except Saturday and Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

GRIEVE, BISSET & HOLLAND, Inc.
"Waterbury's Dependable Store"
PERSONALIZED
CHRISTMAS GREETING CARDS
We have a wide selection of beautiful and appropriate cards at very reasonable prices.
25 for $1.00 50 for $1.00
and 25 for $1.50

Oil Burning Room Heaters
Complete line of Heaters. Heating capacity from 1 to 4 rooms. Shop at Sears and save.
SEARS, ROEBUCK AND CO.
65 GRAND STREET

Remember Your Personal Christmas Cards
We show a fine line
ORDER NOW
DAVIS & NYE'S GIFT ROOM
60 BANK STREET

Fall Curtain Special
Nov. 3rd to Nov. 30th

	Standard Price	Special Price
LACE	50c	35c
RUFFLE	60c	40c
	75c	45c
CRISS CROSS	75c	50c

PERRYS Phone 3-3161

Sullivan's
Boys' and Men's Wear
70 South Main Street Phone 4-4822
Overcoats for Boys, 8.95 to 17.95
for Men, 19.75 to 37.50
Large and colorful selections

SAXE & FLOTO
Florists

Choice flowers for Thanksgiving
41 West Main Street Phone 3-1112

HOWLAND-HUGHES
"Waterbury's Friendly Department Store"
Personal Christmas Cards
50 Cards for $1.00
(Envelopes Included) Street Floor

Fur-Trimmed Hats
to match your Winter Coat
Sugenheimers
64 Bank Street

Be warm on cold nights
Women's and Misses'
DOMET FLANNEL
Night Gowns and Pajamas
In stripes, florals and solid colors—
Sizes 16 and 17—$1.29

The Miller & Peck Co.

Maryland

ANNAPOLIS

JOSEPH D. LAZENBY
Real Estate—Rentals—Insurance
9 School Street Phone Annapolis 2685

BALTIMORE

Martindale Employment Service
PLAZA 2772
First National Bank Building
Light and Redwood Streets
Specializing in
Office and Technical Placements
Women's Dept.
Miss Murray van Martindale
Men's Dept.—E. J. Herman
Licensed Employment Agent
Phone Chesapeake 9374
Phone Belmont 9461

Kraff's Quality Market
TABLE LUXURIES
3809-11 Old York Rd. at Argonne Dr.
Frosted Foods

Barometers	Magnifiers
Binoculars	Opera Glasses
Field Glasses	Sun Glasses

HUPFELDT BROS.
401 N. Howard St., Baltimore, Md.
Reg. No. 264—Reg. No. 296

BALTIMORE
PHOTO & BLUE PRINT CO.
Hearst Tower Baltimore, Md.
PHOTOSTATS
PHOTO-MURALS
For decorative purposes—Consult us

Let
COLONIAL MAID LAUNDRY & DRY CLEANING CO.
Handle Your Laundry and Dry Cleaning Worries
A phone call to our plant today will drive your wash-day cares away.
University 2050 32nd and Falls, Cliff Head

ELINOR BEAUTY SHOPPE
Complete Beauty Service
Expert Operators
Moderate Prices

CATHERINE E. LESSNER, *Prop.*
4710 Gwynn Oak Ave. Liberty 3842

New York

ALBANY

Safe Deposit Boxes
Insured Cold Storage for Furs and Clothing
City Safe Deposit Co.
100 State Street Tel. 3-3259

Every Purchase Counts
Monitor advertisers are glad to know even of the smallest purchase that comes in response to their Monitor advertising. Every purchase counts in helping to make the advertiser realize the value of his advertising investment.

NEW YORK

ALBANY (Continued)

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 3-6188 9 to 10 a. m. daily except Saturday and Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Specialized Shops
for Men, Women, Boys
STEEFEL BROS.
82 STATE STREET
ALBANY, N. Y.

Sale WOMEN'S FINE SHOES
Regularly to $8.75
4.95 and 6.95
All new Fall stock reduced because sizes are broken . . . mostly suedes, black and brown.
W. G. Griswold
21 Steuben Street Phone 4-6814

Muhlfelder's
55 NORTH PEARL STREET ALBANY
Millinery—Shoes—Accessories
Wearing Apparel

Buy
FURNITURE and RUGS
from *"The House of Quality"*
EASY BUDGET PAYMENTS
JOHN B. HAUF, Inc.
175 Central Avenue Albany N. Y.
PHONE 4-2107

EMPIRE SHOE REBUILDERS
538 BROADWAY
• *A Shop of Many Services* •
Shoes rebuilt or dyed. Zippers and Luggage Repaired. Ladies' and Men's Hats Cleaned and Blocked
Work Called For and Delivered. Tel. 5-3067

THANKSGIVING FLOWERS
She will appreciate the compliment of an orchid.
Danker
121 NO. PEARL ST. 3-4258 3-4259

WHITNEY'S TOYLAND
features
A Train Ride to Candyland
let the children ride

BALDWIN

Baldwin General Supply
COR. MERRICK RD. and GRAND AVE.
Baldwin 1492
Representing: General Electric, Westinghouse, Norge, Chambers, Youngstown, Perfection, Sapolin, Farnsworth, Lightolier, White Sewing Machine.

R. A. STAHL
Jeweler
"Let us repair your Watches and Clocks. There is a difference"
91 So. Grand Ave. Baldwin 1614

Tel. Baldwin 6028
Wirk's Florist, Inc.
Flowers for All Occasions
Member: Telegraph Dispatch Service
North Grand Ave., Baldwin, N. Y.

BINGHAMTON

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Binghamton 2-7064 9 a. m.-2 p. m., daily except Saturday and Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

MASTER MARKETS, Inc.
40 Main Street
We have EVERYTHING for Thanksgiving Dinner
Choice Turkeys, Geese
Ducks, Chickens
Finest Fruits and Vegetables
Baked Goods
PARKING

PREPARE . . . *for Winter*
With New Sports Footwear. Smart, comfortable styles for rigorous winter wear. Reasonably priced.
Parlor City Shoe Co.
40 Court Street

BARNES FLOWERS
90 CHENANGO STREET

Thanksgiving Flowers
C. STUART MACE 2-7289

Douglas Coal & Supply Co.
Coal—Fuel Oil—Coke
Building Supplies
Be prepared for your winter's coal. "Same Coal—Same Mine—all the Time"
345-351 Grand Avenue Dial 7-2349

Walter's Socony Service
COR. MAIN AND MURRAY STREETS
Gas—Oil
Lubrication—Batteries
Tires
Plus "FRIENDLY SERVICE"
H. P. WALTER, Prop. 4-9840

SEE NEXT PAGE

NEW YORK

BINGHAMTON
(Continued)

"If It's Clean— It's Odorless"
AMERICAN DRY CLEANING CO.
Dial 2-8070 19 Main Street

LOCKTITE ROOFING CO.
Roofing and Siding Applied
Asphalt and Asbestos
Estimates Free
Terms to Suit Your Convenience
Dial 41592 11 Chestnut St.

CHRISTMAS AGAIN
Time to begin your plans now. Don't wait for the last minute rush and jam. Shop now—shop leisurely for the right gift for the right person.

McLEAN'S
MEYER'S QUALITY MARKET
Choice Meats — Groceries
Fresh Produce
Frosted Foods
17 Main Street 4-4341

BRONXVILLE

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Bronxville 3531 9 to 11 a. m. daily except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

BRONXVILLE INN
STEAK—CHICKEN—FISH
ALL CHARCOAL-BROILED
COMPLETE PLANK STEAK DINNER, $1.00
Luncheons 60c-75c Dinner $1.00
Sunday Dinner $1.25 Supper 75c
ALSO A LA CARTE
Club Luncheons, Dinners, Wedding, Shower and Bridge Parties Thoughtfully Planned, Skillfully Executed
For Reservations Tel. BR. 2-4224
56 Pondfield Rd. W., cor Bronxville Rd.

Guernsey Milk
Commadine Farms Inc.
Direct from our farms at
Hopewell Junction, New York
Phone TUCKAHOE 1393

Matrix Shoes
Phoenix Hose
Handbags
Pondfield Shoe Shop
101 Pondfield Road Tel. 2-0717

Kenwood Blankets
Hosiery, Gloves, Underwear, etc.
The Little Shoppe
INCORPORATED
100 PONDFIELD ROAD TEL. 2-3252

FLOWERS
for Every Occasion
Artistically Arranged
Mrs. Morgan's Flower Shop
Bronxville 2338 145 Parkway Road

BUFFALO

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Riverside 5397, 10 a. m.-2 p. m. except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

LESLIE'S
For Individual Fashions
COATS
Dresses—Millinery
All Reasonably Priced
Granada Theater Building
3172 Main Street
Open Every Evening

GRANT 3365
CENTRAL DRY CLEANING
COLD STORAGE VAULTS
West Utica Street, Near Delaware

WIESE, *Florist*
Flowers for Everybody
F. T. D. MEMBER
206 Washington Market
Buffalo, N. Y.

LOVELY FLOWERS
for all occasions
Buffalo's Bonded Telegraph Florist
COLONIAL FLOWER SHOP
Delaware at Tupper WA. 5310

In the Heart of the West Side
ELMWOOD FLOWER SHOP
Flowers Fresh and Beautiful
976 Elmwood Ave., Lincoln 0047, 0948
CORNER BIDWELL PARKWAY

TO KEEP YOUR HAIR LOVELY
Depend upon our expert hair conditioning, waving and styling.
Dubonnet BEAUTY SALON
389 Parkside Ave. Un. 3380

NIXON'S CAMERA SHOPS
1519 HERTEL AVE. DE. 0367
2811 DELAWARE AVE., KENMORE, N. Y.

Utica Flower Shop
Complete
FLOWER Service
OPEN EVENINGS AND SUNDAYS
GRant 5881
Utica at Elmwood

L. HORA CLOCK CO.
Agency for
LONGINES and WITTNAUER WATCHES and CLOCKS
Our Budget Plan is made for your convenience
1558 Main Street GA. 3860

NEW YORK

CORTLAND

For the Best in
PLUMBING
HEATING
HARDWARE
ELECTRICAL
See
CARMEN SUPPLY
102 Main Cortland

Order Christmas Photos *Now!*
ADAMS' STUDIO
77-79 Main Street Cortland; N. Y.
Second Floor—Turn Right
PHONE 2044-J

LEHIGH VALLEY COAL
"The Coal That Satisfies"
THE A. T. DUNN CO.
126 Elm Street Phone 48

CORTLAND—HOMER

MAXSON & STARIN
blue coal
the answer to your fuel problem.
In Cortland: 43 E. Court Street
In Homer: Grove Street
Phone Homer or Cortland 52

ELMHURST

General Insurance
W. B. DICKINSON
Specialized Service
Best American Stock Companies
43-26 91st Place NE. 9-4116

FAR ROCKAWAY

Exclusive Agent for
Red Cross Shoes
for Women
Foot Guard Shoes
for Children
Florsheim Shoes
for Men
X-Ray Fitting
ALBERT HYMAN
1037 Central Avenue

FAR ROCKAWAY
Cedarhurst

O'CONNOR
Men's, Women's, Children's Wear
Boys' and Girls' Apparel
Buy Now for Christmas
404 CENTRAL AVENUE

PILGRIM LAUNDRY
The Nation's Model Laundry
Try the economical
ELECTIVE SERVICE
Service in Brooklyn, Queens, Nassau
BROOKLYN: Call SOuth 8-4567
W. HEMPSTEAD: Call Garden City 8881

FAR ROCKAWAY
Lawrence

"Fix-Up—Paint-Up"
CEDARHURST 5366
C. M. Luther
ARTISTIC FURNITURE PAINTING
CABINET WORK AND POLISHING
360 CENTRAL AVENUE

FLUSHING

For Information regarding local and national advertisers telephone: Flushing 9-8846. Hours: 8 to 10 a. m. daily, except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

North Shore Tire Corp.
Arthur S. Ritter, Pres.
GENERAL TIRES
Special Attention to Women Drivers
Hawkinson Tread Your Old Tires
152-12 Northern Blvd. Phone
Flushing Flu. 9-2200

Lovely Flowers
We Grow All Our Own
Member F. T. D. Flowers by Wire
Baier Lustgarten Florist
Inc.
159-18 Northern Blvd. Phones
Next to Roosevelt Theatre Ind. 3-4444-4445

ARTHUR **BERGER** CLEANERS Inc. N. ROSS MANAGER FL. 9-0092
Dyeing—Tailoring—Valet Service
Fur Cleaning and Repairing--Weaving
Northern Blvd. at 163rd Street

Special Men's Suede or Cape Lined Jackets, full zipper
$8.95
MILLER & MACK
36-33 MAIN ST. OPEN EVENINGS
FREE COMMUNITY PARKING

DANE & MURPHY
FIREPROOF STORAGE
Local and Long Distance Moving
CARPET CLEANING
on premises
41-24 156th St. Flushing, N. Y.
PHONE INDEPENDENCE 3-5555

Rowlstons
SELF-SERVICE STORE
at 57-33 Main Street
Lowest Prices on Quality Foods
We are here to serve you!
Litablue Hand Laundry
Phone INdependence 3-5392
A TRIAL IS ALL WE ASK
41-41a MAIN STREET

NEW YORK

FLUSHING—Bayside

RICHTER *Florist*
Thanksgiving
What better way to express gratitude than by sending flowers. Autumn colors are beautiful in PLANTS, CUT FLOWERS or CORSAGES. WE DELIVER ANWHERE in the U. S. A. and CANADA.
197-23 47th Ave. BAyside 9 3000 3001 3002

PILGRIM LAUNDRY
The Nation's Model Laundry
Try the economical
ELECTIVE SERVICE
Service in Brooklyn, Queens, Nassau
BROOKLYN: Call SOuth 8-4567
W. HEMPSTEAD: Call Garden City 8881

FOREST HILLS

For Information regarding local and national advertisers telephone Boulevard 8-7863. Hours: 10 to 12 daily, except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

THE "ONDOLEA *Wave*"
Patent Pending
The Answer to Problem Hair
Successfully conditions and waves hair that you cannot seem to do anything with. Try it and see how it restores beauty.
Not a Hot Wave
Not a Cold Wave
Anthony & Jean
Hairdressers
72-44 Austin Street BO. 8-1221

Stafford Meat Market
96-11 Metropolitan Ave. Bou. 8-7918

Jack Boyd's
CITIES SERVICE GAS STATION
Acme Tires, Lubrication, Car Washing, Power Prover, Simonizing
Fuel Oil Contracts Taken
Queens Blvd. and Yellowstone Ave.
BO. 8-8301-2

CHRISTMAS CARDS
CHRISTMAS GIFTS
Education Games and Toys
Lending Library for Adults and Children
THE BOOK BAR
Opposite Forest Hills Theater

CLEANING
Carpets and Rugs
A Complete Service—New and Used Carpets For Sale
HOPKINS - JONES
Corporation
109-30 159 St. Republic 9-5360

FOREST HILLS
Kew Gardens

Flowers for Thanksgiving
KOOPMANNS
FLORIST, Inc.
Try Our Weekly Flower Delivery
81-40 Lefferts Blvd. Vir. 7-5913

FREEPORT

VENETIAN BLINDS and WINDOW SHADES
Made to Order and Installed
EDWARD ASHTON
117 Church Street Freeport 5517

FREEPORT—Merrick

Thinking of
BIRTHDAYS and PARTIES?
Order our
Delicious Ice Cream Cake
SODA RAHN'S CANDY
53 Merrick Ave. Phone Free. 4816

GLOVERSVILLE

Our Personal Christmas Greeting Card Books are now on display
Cowles, Brown & Co.
9 NORTH MAIN STREET

Interior Decorating
Window Drapes and Curtains Made to Order in our own workrooms.
Call 4000
ARGERSINGER'S
FARHART GARAGE
Sales Buick *Service*
The best in used cars
Gloversville 4034 Johnstown 646 Amsterdam 542

Peck's Flowers for Thanksgiving
PECK FLORAL CO.
Member of F. T. D.

NEW YORK

GLOVERSVILLE
(Continued)

Essoheat Fuel Oil
DYE OIL CO.
PHONE 3440 14 Hill Street
KEROSENE

The New Fall Styles in FOOT REST and ENNA JETTICK SHOES are here in a wide variety of patterns and leathers.
Charles Brookins
60 North Main Street

GREAT NECK

A *Modern* KITCHEN
Gives New Leisure

Would you like our representative to call to make recommendations, give ideas, and estimate cost? Without any obligation, of course!
For information or for Building Supplies, call nearest branch:
Bayside—Bayside 9-1100
Flushing—9-1186
Whitestone—Flushing 9-1646
Great Neck—Imperial 307
Northern Blvd., Great Neck, L. I.
QUEENSBOROUGH LUMBER CO., Inc.

North Shore's Smartest Shop

Louise Allen
INCORPORATED
Stressing individuality in Smart Dresses for street, afternoon and dinner wear. Coats and Sportswear.
117 MIDDLE NECK ROAD
Squire Theatre Bldg. Great Neck 711

GREAT NECK TRUST CO.
Established 1917
Complete Banking Service
Member
Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation
Telephone Great Neck 4500-1-2

THE HIDDEN HOUSE
LUNCHEON—DINNER
AFTERNOON TEA
(Daily Except Mondays)
Orders Taken for Home Made CAKES—PIES—ROLLS
661 Northern Blvd. G. N. 3695

GILLIAR DRUG CO.
Hydrox Ice Cream
Delicious Chocolates
Perfumes—Cosmetics
Two neighborhood stores for your convenience
Great Neck 100—Great Neck 300

Community Service Station
Middle Neck Road, Next to Kenwood Apts.
Mobilgas
Socony Products
TEL. GREAT NECK 1013

BARROW MUSIC SHOPS
RADIOS SERVICE
Records and Music Supplies
CAPEHART AGENCY
Great Neck 2015 Open Evenings Manhasset 1415

WINDSOR MEN'S SHOP
ARROW SHIRTS
WESTMINSTER SOCKS
MALLORY HATS
Open Evenings
105 Middle Neck Road Great Neck 422

FLEUR DE LIS FLOWER SHOP
EMILE FARDEL
Flowers for the Holidays
Plants, Cut Flowers, Corsages to Express Beauty and Give Joy
80 Middle Neck Road Phone 632

Every Purchase Counts,
Monitor advertisers are glad to know even of the smallest purchase that comes in response to their Monitor advertising. Every purchase counts in helping the advertiser appreciate the value of the Monitor.

NEW YORK

GREAT NECK
(Continued)

Manhattan Food Stores
521 Middle Neck Road
Great Neck, N. Y.
Full Line
BIRDS EYE FROSTED FOODS
Groceries—Fresh Vegetables
High Quality Meats
PHONE GREAT NECK 4482

ZENITH MOTOR SALES, Inc.
SALES—SERVICE
Renewed Guaranteed Used Cars
16 CUTTER MILL ROAD

HEMPSTEAD

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Hempstead 1803-M daily except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

ARNELL MEN'S SHOP
Inc.
HEMPSTEAD, N. Y.
262 FULTON AVE.
HEMP. 5675
Featuring
Hickey-Freeman
Stein-Bloch
Suits
Manhattan Shirts
Stetson and Knox Hats

Walk-Over
for Men and Women
Florsheim and Red Cross Shoes
LARGE JUVENILE DEPT.
The New Shoe Store
Established 1910
32 MAIN STREET 46 S. MAIN STREET
HEMPSTEAD FREEPORT
Exclusive, but not expensive

HENRI HAIRSTYLIST
267 Fulton Ave. Hempstead
Tel. Hemp. 6021 for Appointment

HESSE
Quality Chocolates
Delicious Ice Cream
Tasty Sandwiches
Home-Cooked Food
50 MAIN ST., HEMPSTEAD, N. Y.

-ON- LONG ISLAND
ALBERT'S
for Quality Furniture
267 FRONT ST. HEMPSTEAD, N. Y.

PHONE HEMPSTEAD 854
FRANKEL'S COTTON STORE
253 Fulton Avenue Hempstead, N. Y.

The GLOVE SHOPS
"The Store with the Marble Front"
Featuring Our Own Make KID GLOVES
FREE REPAIR SERVICE
19 Main Street Hempstead, N. Y.

HEMPSTEAD—Mineola

MINEOLA SKATING RINK
WORLD'S FINEST ROLLER RINK
FAIR GROUNDS MINEOLA
Hammond Organ and Novachord
Home of Dance Skaters

HOLLIS

BEST'S BAKERY
FRED BEST, Prop.
Orders Taken for All Occasions
190-25 Jamaica Ave. Hollis 5-4526

HORNELL

R. H. CARTER
Commercial and Industrial Electrical Construction
76 Seneca St. Phone 343
Hornell, N. Y.

Subscription
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
A DAILY NEWSPAPER FOR ALL THE FAMILY
The Christian Science Publishing Society
One, Norway Street, Boston, Massachusetts
I wish to subscribe for The Christian Science Monitor, including the Weekly Magazine Section. Enclosed is $_____ for_____ year, or_____months, beginning with the current issue.
RATES:
1 month $1 3 months $3 6 months $6 1 year $12
NAME
STREET and NUMBER
CITY and STATE
MC-3
Coupon

NEW YORK

ITHACA

You will enjoy Greater Fall Motoring Pleasure with
GULFLEX Lubrication and GULF NO-NOX Gasoline
Get Goodyear Tires and Batteries at
SERVICENTER, Inc.
Cayuga and Green Sts. Phone 2138

Bool's Flowerdale, Inc.
for the Best in Flowers, Corsages, and Plants.
215 E. State Street Dial 2758

Stromberg-Carlson Radios
Sales and Service
Also Service on All Makes
GEORGE B. NORRIS
409 W. State Street Dial 9316

Trillium Tailored
UNDERWEAR
in Slips, Panties and Gowns at Popular Prices
CRANCE SHOP
376 East State Street

LOUNSBERY'S
for
Flowers
409 College Avenue Phone 3327

JACKSON HEIGHTS

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Havemeyer 9-6322, 9 to 12 Monday Wednesday and Friday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

FIELDS
for Women's, Children's, Infants' Wear
STORES AT
- JACKSON HEIGHTS—82nd Street
- ASTORIA—Grand at 4th Avenue
- ASTORIA—Steinway Street corner Jamaica Ave.

Fred's Quality Market
MEATS—POULTRY—SEA FOOD
The Most Modern Meat Market in Queens—*Prompt Deliveries*
82-13 Roosevelt Ave., Newtown 9-8410

Phone HAvemeyer 6-1070
Dulion's 37-38 90th St. Jackson Heights
THANKSGIVING DINNER
Served from 12:00-8:00, $1.25
Children 65c

DRESSMAKING
GOWNS, SUITS, COATS and WRAPS
Made to order, altered and relined, any style copied
Catherine McDonnell
89-08 37th Avenue

S. RUBIN
Hardware and House Furnishings
All Your Thanksgiving Needs
81-07 NORTHERN BLVD. HA. 9-0176

Cyril W. Anderson
37-63 82nd Street, Jackson Heights
FURNISHINGS DOBBS HATS
CUSTOM CLOTHES
Ready-to-Wear Clothes, $35 and $28.50

While You're Shopping Stop at
MEYER'S
Exclusive THANKSGIVING DINNER WILL BE SERVED ALL DAY
A full line of exclusive chocolates
82-03 Roosevelt Ave. HAv. 9-9078

The Home of Smart MEN'S CLOTHING and HABERDASHERY
Perry's
Featuring ADAM HATS
37-47 82ND STREET
Open Evenings

We Suggest That
You get your Thanksgiving Novelties, Candies and Ice Cream from
THONEBE'S
37-66 82nd Street
The Home of a Turkey Dinner

HARVEY'S
LUGGAGE AND GIFT SHOP
Trunks—Bags—Leather Goods and Novelties
Ph. NEwtown 9-6085 37-52 82nd St.

BARNETT'S
Millinery Shops
37-09 82nd St. Branch, 37-26 Main St.
Jackson Hts. Flushing

Nellie Speer's Kitchen
Pies and Cakes
YOU *will love to eat*
3709-83rd St., Jackson Heights, N. Y.
Tel. HAvemeyer 9-0150

QUEENS RETAIL FURRIERS
Made to Order
Remodeling—Exceptional Values
37-41 82nd Street NE. 9-5525

DINNER BELL RESTAURANT
INC.
SOUTHERN MENUS
Luncheon—Afternoon Tea—Dinner
11:30 A. M. to 9:00 P. M.
Private Parties and Wedding Parties Accommodated in Colonial Room
83-02 37TH AVENUE HAV. 4-3080

Every Purchase Counts
Monitor advertisers are glad to know even of the smallest purchase that comes in response to their Monitor advertising. Every purchase counts in helping to make the advertiser realize the value of his advertising investment.

NEW YORK

JACKSON HEIGHTS
(Continued)

WHEN HUNGRY CALL
RAY'S DELICATESSEN
HAvemeyer 9-3403
BIRDS EYE FROSTED FOODS
Formerly New Tip Top who has served you for 10 years.
Hot Roast Chicken and All Kinds of Meats Our Specialty
All Kinds of Salads and Sandwiches
75-15 37TH AVENUE

JAMAICA

JAMAICA REFRIGERATION
150-06 Liberty Ave.
SERVICE—SALES
Approved Authorized Dealers
- NORGE
- G. E.
- FRIGIDAIRE
- KELVINATOR
- PHILCO
- CROSLEY

For prompt repair service—Republic 9-2750

THE GARDEN FLORIST
Member of the F. T. D.
Wedding Decoration, Floral Designs and Fresh Cut Flowers
91-08 SUTPHIN BLVD. Jamaica 3-0185
FOREST HILLS STORE
72-40 AUSTIN STREET Boulevard 8-4339

Fall Showing
FURNITURE - FLOOR COVERINGS
RADIOS - APPLIANCES
Payment over 18 months
J. KURTZ & SONS
162-24 Jamaica Avenue
Corner N. Y. Blvd., Opp. Merrick Theatre

LOUIS+
165-21 HILLSIDE AVE.
New Fall Hats $1.98 and up
Others of finer quality, ready to wear or made to order

JAMESTOWN

Now Showing
FALL AND WINTER STYLES MEN'S AND BOYS' CLOTHING AND FURNISHINGS
PRINTZ'S
208 N. Main St. Jamestown, N. Y.

Make our Store your Store for Jamestown Days—
Friday and Saturday
We have planned a large variety of merchandise at special prices for this big sales event.
G. C. MURPHY CO.
"The shopping center of Chautauqua County"
12-20 W. 3rd St., Jamestown, N. Y.

LUNDQUIST HARDWARE
Solicit Your Business
2 So. Main St. Jamestown, N. Y.

NELSON & BUTTS, Inc.
FLORISTS
Cut flowers
Floral decorations
17 N. Main Street
Phone 6888

QUALITY
MASTER MARKET
Groceries—Meats
300 W Third St Jamestown, N. Y.

FIELD & WRIGHT CO.
100-108 Main Street
Jamestown, N. Y.
We will welcome an opportunity to be of service to you in furniture, rugs and appliances.
"Where Good Furniture Is Not Expensive"

Vitalized Keystone Gasoline
Emblem Motor Oil
Red Star Lubrication Service, Inc.
Don Livengood, Mgr
116 E. 4th St. Tel. 5703

The Unloading Corporation
520 W. 2nd St., Jamestown, New York
Famous Reading Anthracite
Disco—Anthracite Briquettes
Phone 7975 for prompt delivery

Anderson Cleaning Works
Expert Rug and Garment Cleaning
405 N. Main St. Phone 6146

Unusual Christmas Gifts
Created exclusively by
E. F. BASSETT
302 Main Street, Jamestown, N. Y.

TOYLAND
Now Open
BIGELOW'S Jamestown N. Y.

TOYLAND OPENING
Saturday, November 15
The New
NELSON'S
of Jamestown

KENMORE

We invite you to visit the
KENMORE FURNITURE CO.
2962 Delaware Ave.
Where *Quality* Furniture is Sold at *Lowest Possible Prices*

The Clock Tea Room
121 Argonne Drive Ri. 1166
Dinners daily except Monday
Luncheons on reservation
Special Holiday Dinners
Reservations Requested
Quality Fruit Cakes on Sale

NEW YORK

KENMORE
(Continued)

OSBORN DAIRY
712 Military Road
RI 2946
Dairy Products for Every Meal

Del-Mor Flower Shop
3189 Delaware Avenue DE 3123
Flowers for every occasion
Distinctive Pottery and Potted Plants

Sarah Hedden's
Delectable Chocolates and Bon Bons
31 Wardman Road, Kenmore, N. Y.
RIVERSIDE 5234
We are glad to ship anywhere

KRAUS, INC.
2874 Delaware Ave. Kenmore N. Y.
A complete stock of warm apparel for men and boys.
Open Evenings Del. 0483

LARCHMONT

Lottie C. Dillon
GIFTS
Bags—Costume Jewelry
NEW LINE
AMERICAN MADE POTTERY
1930 PALMER AVENUE

LULA ROGERS HOME TEL. LARCH. 2-0158
Before 10:00 A. M.—After 6:00 P. M.
THE GARRET
NEW and OLD
Antiques—Porcelains—Old Glass
Bric-a-Brac—Furniture
You may have something in your garret that I can sell in my GARRET
101 BOSTON POST ROAD

Fine Candies
for the
Thanksgiving Gift
Luncheons—Tea—Sodas
THE CANDY BOX
1935 Palmer Avenue

LITTLE NECK

Dreves Sweet Shoppe
Delicious Home-Made Candy
Special Holiday Ice Cream
Forms and Bricks
253-24 Northern Boulevard Bayside 9-2534
Prompt Deliveries

LYNBROOK

JOHN J. LAKE & SON
Washable Wallpaper
Lucas Paints—Barreled Sunlight
Cabot's Products
88 Atlantic Ave., Lynbrook, N. Y.
Phone Lyn. 3155

Made-Up Centerpieces
from $1.25
Assorted Flowers
a spray $.19
Walter S. Miller, Jr.
64 ATLANTIC AVENUE

Red Ash Coal Company
INCORPORATED
Koppers Coke Coal White-Red Fuel Oil
BUDGET PLANS AVAILABLE
Hendrickson and R. R. Aves.
Lynbrook, N. Y. Tel. Lyn. 10280

See our new department of Boys' and Girls' Coat Sets and Snow Suits.
I. Jacobson & Son
21-23 ATLANTIC AVENUE

LYNBROOK—Malverne

Thanksgiving Foods
Salads Our Specialty
Malverne Delicatessen
255 Hempstead Ave. Malverne, L. I.
Lynbrook 2443 Free Delivery

MAMARONECK

Chrysanthemums
FOR THANKSGIVING
We Have Them in Great Variety
MODERATE PRICES
THOMAS SKINNER
WEST POST ROAD Tel. Mamaroneck 1808

MANHASSET

Ideal Pastry Shop
"from oven to you"
432 PLANDOME ROAD, Next to Theatre
Phone Manhasset 2150 Manhasset, L. I.

PAUL A. NIELSON
Insurance Underwriter
Insurance and Nothing Else Since 1912
One Park Avenue, Manhasset, L. I.
Phone Manhasset 822

MOUNT VERNON

"Service That Satisfies"
CHELSEA
Fireproof Storage Warehouse, Inc.
MOVING—STORAGE—PACKING
MO 2-3434 27 So. 6th Avenue

Charles Peyser
Westchester's Oldest Furrier
FINE FURS
Custom-Made Ready to Wear
Restyled Repaired
35 FOURTH AVE. Mo. 2-3080

SEE NEXT PAGE

NEW YORK

MOUNT VERNON
(Continued)

For Information regarding local and national advertisers telephone MOunt Vernon 7-2877-J 9-11 a. m. daily, except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

DELLWOOD
Creami-Rich
MILK
"A New Achievement in Milk Quality"
For immediate service call Nepperhan 4200, New Rochelle 2-3232, Mt. Vernon 8-8600, Scarsdale 5656 or Marble 7-9400

"Look your best in a
Foundation Garment
fitted by
a Graduate Corsetiere"
All garments kept in repair free of charge
Dorothy Stein
146 Mamaroneck Avenue
Corner of Post Road
White Plains, N. Y.

Milady Beauty Salon
MR. HARRY
Hair Stylist
105 Prospect Avenue
Mo. 8-7071

THE LANGDON SHOP
The Man's Shop of Westchester
13 FOURTH AVENUE
MT. VERNON, N. Y.

Lyons
(Formerly Linetsky)
UPHOLSTERING SHOP
MANUFACTURER OF FINE *Upholstered Furniture*
Draperies Slip Covers Mattresses
101 E. THIRD ST. MO. 8-7288
(Cor. Union Ave.)

Hardware Paint
R. B. HOBSON, Inc.
65 Fourth Avenue

Carving Sets Roasting Pans
FENNELL'S
110-112-114 Fourth Avenue
Mount Vernon, N. Y.
★
Retailers of Fine Furniture for 60 Years

GUERNSEY MILK
Commadine FARMS
Direct From Our Farm at
HOPEWELL JUNCTION, N. Y.
PHONE TUCKAHOE 1393

BON TON DAIRY
Butter, Eggs and Cheese
155 FOURTH AVE. Tel. MO 8-8631
Hotels and Restaurants Supplied

FINE MILLINERY
At Popular Prices
GRAY HAT SHOPPES
42 4TH AVENUE

Dress Suits to Hire
FIFTH AVENUE VALET
Established 1910
Dry Cleaning, Pressing Tailoring
66 So. Fifth Ave. MO 8-9467
Mount Vernon, N. Y.

YORK SHOE STORES
RED CROSS SHOES
"In all the newest styles and materials"
$6.50
21 Fourth Avenue MO. 8-7296

NEWBURGH

Distinctive Gifts for the Home
Reasonably Priced and Available on Convenient Budget Terms
BURGER'S
26-28 Water Street, Newburgh

GOODRICH
TYDOL VEEDOL
TIRES
ROBERT FULLERTON
AUTOMOBILE SERVICE STATION
Tel. 760 325 LIBERTY ST. NEWBURGH, N. Y.

CALL WILKINS about AUTOMOBILE INSURANCE
60 Second Street
TELEPHONE 60

ARCH PRESERVER SHOE
Vogels Shoe Store
88 WATER ST., NEWBURGH, N. Y.

A. A. Volkringer
CHOICE MEATS *and* POULTRY
218 Broadway TEL. 1307
Free Delivery

Fresh Flowers, Plants, Novelties in the
FLOWER SHOP
Shoonmaker's
Department Store, Founded in 1863

NEW YORK

NEWBURGH
(Continued)

Highland Quassaick National Bank and Trust Company
22-24 WATER STREET
Broadway Branch 244 Broadway
Member of Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation

NEW ROCHELLE

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone New Rochelle 2-5655, 9 to 10:30 a. m., except Saturday and Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

MOVING?
Depend on Westchester's Neptune—the choice of more than 126,000 families during 41 years. Ask for an estimate, without obligation.
NEPTUNE STORAGE
NEw Rochelle 2-1300

- PLANTS
- CORSAGES
- CUT FLOWERS

"We Telegraph Flowers"
Westchester Florists
522 Main Street Est. 1919
NEW ROCHELLE 2-3610—2-3688

For a Feast on Thanksgiving be sure your Bird is a Loft, Fancy, Deluxe Vermont Turkey
Geo. W. Loft Markets, Inc.
226 North Avenue

LEONARD Jalner
JEWELER
INVITES THE PATRONAGE OF READERS OF THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR WHO APPRECIATE JEWELRY OF QUALITY AND PERSONAL SERVICE
TEL. N. R. 2-3692
565 MAIN STREET, NEW ROCHELLE

BALDWIN-WESTCHESTER, INC.
ARTHUR F. OLSEN, Pres.
"PIANOS EXCLUSIVELY"
TEL. NEW ROCHELLE 2-1170
490 MAIN ST., NEW ROCHELLE, N. Y.

I. B. COHEN & SONS, Inc.
Better Quarters
Improved Service
Clothiers to Men and Boys
527 Main Street, New Rochelle

LIEBMAN'S
Quality Apparel for Children from Kindergarten to High School
Corner Main and Church Streets
New Rochelle, N. Y.

GUERNSEY MILK
Commadine FARMS
Direct From Our Farms at
HOPEWELL JUNCTION, N. Y.
PHONE 2-8010

Chrysanthemums
Cut Flowers ● Designs ● Plants
Phone Us, Larchmont 81
Grant's Greenhouses
96 Weaver Street, Larchmont, N. Y.

William J. Fee Coal Co.
COAL—FUEL OIL
DELCO HEAT OIL BURNERS
15 So. 3rd Ave., Mt. Vernon
MO 8-8884, FA 4-3948, NE 2-1412

MARTIN SHOP
Upholstery
Curtains, Draperies
Slip Covers
Venetian Blinds
Estimates Cheerfully Given
NEw Rochelle 2-3187
388 North Avenue

Gallery Silk Store
Fine Fabrics
7 Division Street
NEW ROCHELLE, N. Y.

Komar Electric Company
IT'S NEW!
The Hamilton Beach Cylinder Type Vacuum Cleaner
An All Purpose Cleaner
Substantial trade-in price on your old Vacuum
Jobbing Repairing
313 North Ave. NEw Rochelle 2-2799

LENOX
D. W. Simpson
Jeweler
Exclusive Lenox Agency
Clocks—Watches
Silverware
496 MAIN STREET
NEW ROCHELLE, N. Y.

Henry, Hairdresser
Individual Permanents by Expert Operators
Tel. New Rochelle 2-3552
156 North Ave., Cor. Clinton Place

Send It to the Laundry
Provide yourself with more leisure by sending your clothes to a reliable Monitor advertised laundry.

NEW YORK

NEW ROCHELLE
(Continued)

Coronet Tea Room
16 Lockwood Ave., New Rochelle, N. Y.
Private Parties
NEw Rochelle 2-9658

NEW YORK CITY

Borough of Brooklyn

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Nevins 8-3687, 9:30 a. m. to 12:30 p. m. Monday, Wednesday, Friday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Printing A Quality and Service that Monitor Readers Appreciate
From a card to a newspaper
THE OGILVIE PRESS
1469 FULTON ST. President 4-2428
Deliveries any part of U. S. A.

TEL. BU. 4-4422
LAUFFER'S
RADIO SERVICE
1928 CHURCH AVE.
SALES — RADIO — REPAIRS
Victor and Columbia Emerson
Phonograph Records RCA-Victor
Christian Science Fada
Hymns on Records Andrea
General Electric
SHEET MUSIC RADIOS

Tel. Shore Road 5-9543
DIAMOND & HABERER
VEEDOL
LUBRICATION SERVICE
6401 Ft. Hamilton Parkway
Brooklyn, N. Y.

TEL. SH. RD. 8-6620
JEWELRY
DIAMONDS — WATCHES
Expert Clock and Watch Repairing
Grandfather Clock for Sale
One Year Guarantee on all Repairs
S. CHARAK
7218 THIRD AVE., BROOKLYN
TEL. MAIN 4-0334

Masur
FLORIST
Thanksgiving Flowers
A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF CUT FLOWERS AND PLANTS
Established 1900
276 Fulton Street, Brooklyn

Borough of Manhattan

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Lackawanna 4-5600. Hours: 9 a. m. to 4:30 p. m. daily, except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Wadsworth 3-7850, 1, 2 Orders Called for and Delivered
HUDSON VIEW MARKET
High-Grade Meats, Poultry, Sea Food, Grocery, Dairy and Frosted Foods.
Visit our new modern market where shopping is a pleasure. We carry a Full Line of Monarch Products.
812 West 187th Street New York City

DEVONSHIRE
Beauty Salon
Specializing in Permanent Waving
3 ITEMS $1.00 ALL WEEK
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Bet. 111th and 112th Sts. Un. 4-7377

Flowers delivered to all parts of the world
ADOLPH MEYER, Inc. FLORISTS
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Cor. 85th Street
All Phones RHinelander 4-5000

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Butterfield 8-4068

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Prime Meats
Philadelphia Poultry
Jersey Pork, Sea Food in Season
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Between 144th and 145th St. Ed. 4-8395

Borough of Queens
(Cities listed alphabetically under New York State)

Borough of Richmond

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F. E. LITKE CO.
COAL
Phone St. Geo. 7-2327
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HOWARD R. WOOD
"Eggs That Are Fresh"
Reasonably Priced
Delivered anywhere on S. I.
458 Huguenot Ave. Hon. 6-1651

PORT RICHMOND

HELEN BARLOW BEAUTY SALON
238 Richmond Avenue
Opp. Ritz Theatre
Telephone Gib. 2-3545

WEST NEW BRIGHTON

RICHMOND COUNTY SAVINGS BANK
MAIN OFFICE
Castleton and Taylor Sts., W. New Brighton
Richmond Ave. and Castleton Ave.
Port Richmond

NIAGARA FALLS

Mack-Friedman
201 Falls Street Phone 9179
Niagara's Largest Specialty Shop for Women

NEW YORK

PELHAM

GUERNSEY MILK
Commadine FARMS
Direct From Our Farms at
HOPEWELL JUNCTION, N. Y.
PHONE NEW ROCHELLE 2-8010

PELHAM STATIONERS
Time to Order Your Personal Christmas Cards
Gifts, Wrappings and Tyings
Fine Stationery, Toys and Games
89 WOLF'S LANE Pelham 8-2886

Pelham Antique Shop
FURNITURE
SILVER
CHINA
GLASS
BRIC-A-BRAC
Ralph J. Fierro
REPAIRING
REFINISHING
APPRAISALS
203 Wolf's Lane
Tel. Pelham 8-2940

PELHAM PHARMACY
C. RUSSELL
1 Fifth Avenue Pelham, N. Y.
Phone Pelham 8-1653
Whitman's and Schrafft's Candies

LAWRENCE QUIGLEY
ESSO SERVICE STATION
WASHING — LUBRICATION
BATTERY — TIRE SERVICE
Cars Called for and Delivered
Fifth Ave. and Fourth St.
Telephone Pelham 8-0304

Pelham Gift Shop
50 Fifth Avenue Phone Pel. 8-3367
PELHAM, N. Y.
CHRISTMAS CARDS and GIFTS

PELHAM 8-1954
Wise Hardware Co., Inc.
For Thanksgiving Roasters—Carving Sets and all the gadgets for that Turkey.
129 Fifth Avenue, Pelham, N. Y.

YORK
THE FLORIST
The "Pelham Flower Shop"
Chrysanthemums, Potted Plants, Cut Flowers, Corsages
Flowers Telegraphed Everywhere
PELHAM 8-3389 211 WOLF'S LANE

POUGHKEEPSIE

Luckey's November Sale of Women's Coats
$48 and $58
Regularly $69.95 to $89.95. Your last chance to buy a beautiful fur-trimmed coat before the holidays . . . and just look at what you save! Sale ends Saturday, November 15th.
Luckey, Platt & Co.

Guernsey Milk
Commadine FARMS
Direct from our farms at
Hopewell Junction, New York
718 Main Street Phone 5399 BEACON No. Cedar St. Phone 197

BRENNER'S
Superior Quality Grade A
Phone 1362 Poughkeepsie

QUEENS VILLAGE

'blue coal'
Ask About Our Budget Plan
223-05 HEMPSTEAD TURNPIKE
PRIMROSE 2212
KOPPERS COKE FUEL OIL
SUNRISE COAL CO., Inc.
YARDS FROM BROOKLYN TO BABYLON

Curtains, Drapes, Spreads
BETTER THAN EVER
LEVINE'S
VALUES SINCE 1920
217-11 Jamaica Ave. Hollis 5-6772
Confidential Charge Accounts

Fishman's
We Buy Old Gold
Expert Watch, Clock and Jewelry Repairing
Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry
Diamonds Reset While You Wait
217-02 Jamaica Ave., Queens Village, N. Y.
Telephone Hollis 5-3335

Mueller's Confectionery
W. BUCHHOLZ, Prop.
QUALITY
Home-Made Candies and Ice Cream
220-07 Jamaica Avenue Tel. HOllis 5-1963
HOLIDAY GREETINGS

SAMUEL SCHNEIDER
96-11 Springfield Blvd.
FURS
Queens Village MI-7-0527

QUEENS VILLAGE
Bellerose

Bellerose Florist
Fieldstone 3-2654
A. F. BUNCE
Flowers for All Occasions
248-48 Jamaica Avenue
BELLEROSE, L. I.

Let the Advertiser Know
that your patronage is in response to his advertising in The Christian Science Monitor. He will appreciate your courtesy.

NEW YORK

RICHMOND HILL

For Information regarding local and national advertisers telephone Vir. 7-5153, 9:30 to 12 daily, except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

'blue coal'
Ask About Our Budget Plan
134-01 94th Avenue
Jamaica 6-7900
KOPPERS COKE FUEL OIL
SUNRISE COAL CO., Inc.
YARDS FROM BROOKLYN TO BABYLON

JOHN LUCK
Delicatessen
Home Cooking and Baking
Virginia 9-2110
106-09 Jamaica Ave.

STEELE & LIST
Plumbing, Heating, Oil Burners
8639 Lefferts Boulevard
Telephone Virginia 7-1118

LIPSCHUTZ
Stationers
TOYS
TYPEWRITERS
GREETING CARDS
114-10 Jamaica Ave., Cleve. 3-9067

Phone Virginia 7-1056-1057
Bangert's
Say it with Flowers
Bonded Member F. T. D.
86-06 117th Street

Tel. Vir. 9-8360
The Smart Shop
Edith Schwartz
Exclusive Millinery
106-13 Jamaica Ave. (Our only store)

Arthur A. Siegler, Inc.
INSURANCE
Whatever your insurance needs:—We can supply them or give counsel.
LAURELTON 8-2357 8-2555

DAVIES
Fresh Kitchen-Made Candy
GIFTS
GREETING CARDS
101-07 Jamaica Ave.

Come in and enjoy our *Home-Made Candy*
Delicious Home-Made Ice Cream
JURGS & SCHIMITTGER
110-21 Jamaica Ave. Vi. 9-9689
Formerly Poppe's

RICHMOND HILL
Woodhaven

PARKWAY
Specialty Shop
Corsets—Lingerie—Gloves—Hosiery
80-31 JAMAICA AVENUE
Tel. Virginia 7-1380
Heady and Tremmet

Geller's Curtain Shop
9117 Jamaica Ave., Woodhaven, N. Y.
VIrginia 7-2030
Curtains, Draperies, Slip Covers

ROCHESTER

COAL
Famous Reading Anthracite
Laundered Coal
IRONDEQUOIT COAL & SUPPLY CO.
149 Ridge Rd. East Glen 6161

ELDER'S MARKET
CHOICE MEATS
Home-Dressed Poultry, Fresh Fruits and Vegetables, Groceries
BIRDS EYE Frosted Foods
644 Monroe Ave. Monroe 1050

CHAS. DOERFLINGER
MARKET—GROCERY
Manufacturer of Fine SAUSAGE
We Specialize in Home DRESSED POULTRY
433 Parsells Avenue
We deliver Culver 451-452

BERNAT'S QUALITY
Knitting Worsted
4 oz. skein 79c
Hand Knits made to order
JEANNE LOUISE
15 Gibbs Street St. 2956
Free expert instructions—
At our shop or in your home.

Harold R. Bruce, Pres.
Firman, Webb & Bruce Co., Inc.
Insurance Counselors
212 Wilder Bldg. *Main 83*
Established 1867. Seventy-four years of complete Insurance protection and service in companies of proven financial integrity.

BRIGHTON PLACE DAIRY
"Sealtest Milk"
45 Fulton Ave. Glenwood 144
Sealtest Radio Program
RUDY VALLEE
9:30-10:00 P M Every Thursday

Every Purchase Counts
Monitor advertisers are glad to know even of the smallest purchase that comes in response to their Monitor advertising. Every purchase counts in helping the advertiser appreciate the value of the Monitor.

NEW YORK

ROCHESTER
(Continued)

For Information regarding local and national advertisers telephone Culver 6108. Hours, 10 to 12, 4 to 7 daily except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Automobile Insurance
to comply with new law
OLD LINE STOCK INSURANCE
Terms to meet your individual pocketbook, even as low as 65c a week.
L. ASHLEY DEVANS AGENCY
1032 Lincoln-Alliance Bank Bldg.

Beck
CLEANERS · DYERS · FURRIERS
UNIVERSITY AVE. AT CULVER RD.
Phone MONROE 84 84
STORES:—Park, Cor. Oxford
Titus at Cooper Road

Van Ingen Fuel Service
COAL COKE
FUEL OIL
Stokers and Oil Burners
262 Arnett Boulevard Genesee 63

PAINT—GLASS
Save Fuel with
STORM SASH
Complete Installations
GEO. H. WABNITZ, Inc.
115 State St. — Main 1094

pillsbury Florist
Floral Designs
Don C. Pillsbury Raymond A. Cain
103 EAST AVE., Sagamore Hotel Stone 796
"A Tenth Ward Institution"

PARMELE ESSO SERVICE
1051 Dewey Ave. cor. Birr St.
Glen. 7396 H. T. Parmele

CROUCH & BEAHAN CO.
formerly
E. H. CLARK COAL CO.
INCORPORATED
COAL COKE OIL
99 Dewey Ave. Glen 350

J. E. Thompson COMPANY
Women's Wear
of Smart Individuality
ROCHESTER, N. Y.
78 CLINTON AVENUE, SOUTH

ROCKVILLE CENTRE

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 3762 9 a. m. to 1 p. m., except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

JOHN C. WEGHORN AGENCY, INC.
We Specialize in Fire Insurance
102 Maiden Lane, New York
Tel. BE. 3-8362
35 Oakdale Rd.
Tel. Rockville Centre 3787

Harry Hobby Al Neill
MAYTAG WASHER & IRONER SHOP
Authorized Hoover Dealer
148 NORTH PARK AVE. TEL. 6429

Remodeling *Repairing*
Regina FURS
Furriers since 1907
CUSTOM COATS TO ORDER
236 Merrick Road Rockville Center 1530

FOR THANKSGIVING
Homestead Candies
39 North Park Avenue R. V. C. 3749

BIG BEN'S
FOOD MARKET
290 Sunrise Highway

HERMAN BROWN
Men's Wear
Featuring Stetson Hats, Manhattan Shirts, Interwoven Socks and Bostonian Shoes.
7 No. Park Ave., RVC 2540

SCARSDALE

Mamaroneck Individual Laundry, Inc.
W. Roy Halsey, Mgr.
MAMARONECK AVE. AND NEW STREET
MAMARONECK, N. Y.
Telephones—Rye 1121, Scarsdale 2726
Mamaroneck 2840
No connection with any other Laundry—or with any of a similar name.

UPHOLSTERY
DRAPERIES BEDDING
Antiques Restored—Refinished
BENNETT TOWBIS & SON
70 Palmer Ave. 34 Garth Road
Bronxville, N. Y. Scarsdale, N. Y.
Tel. Bronx 5127 Tel. Scars. 3939

SCARSDALE—Hartsdale

HARDWARE
Hartsdale Road, Hartsdale, N. Y.
Harwood Building, Scarsdale, N. Y.
SERVICE STATIONS
Scarsdale, Hartsdale, White Plains
FUEL OIL
E. ROBISON, Inc.
Main Office, Hartsdale, N. Y.
Phones, Scars. 3900, W. P. 8868

NEW YORK

SCHENECTADY

Schenectady Agents for
GOTHAM GOLD STRIPE
REG. U.S. PAT. OFF.
SILK HOSIERY
$1 to $1.35
THE CARL CO.
430 STATE STREET TEL. 4-9111

Quality House Paints
Domestic and Imported Wallpapers
WM. S. WRIGHT
1032 State Street Phone 6-4092

Insist On
Sealtest Supervised
Milk and Ice Cream
Tel. 4-3121 Schenectady, N. Y.

Barneys
for
HOUSE FURNISHINGS
BOOKS TOYS GIFTS
GREETING CARDS
CIRCULATING LIBRARY
The Union Book Co.
Incorporated
257 STATE STREET

FLOWERS
VAN CURLER GREENHOUSES
SARATOGA ROAD
Near Freeman Bridge
Phone 4-8566

SCOTIA

NORGE
ELECTRICAL APPLIANCES
Sherwin-Williams Paints
ROOFING—PLUMBING—HEATING—HARDWARE
G. E. Van Vorst Co.
47 Mohawk Avenue Phone 6-4211

SPRINGFIELD GARDENS

C. G. FRANKLIN, Inc.
Hardware—Builders' Supplies
AGENT FOR
Devoe and Raynolds Paints and Varnishes, Rexoil Oil Burners and Equipment.
SPRINGFIELD GARDENS, L. I.
Phone LAurelton 8-1579

ST. ALBANS

HUDSON CUrtis 8314
WOOD MOTOR SALES
At the Entrance to Southern State Parkway
Foch Blvd. and Fostermeadow Rd.
VALLEY STREAM, N. Y.
Phone LA. 8-3403

BRESSLER'S HARDWARE
Hardwares—Electrical Appliances
Gifts—Radio Tubes—Toys
Paints
201-14 LINDEN BLVD., ST. ALBANS, L. I.

Vincent's Beauty Salon
201-16 LINDEN BLVD. TEL. LAU. 8-3552
ST. ALBANS, N. Y.
Modern Hair Stylist
Permanent Waving
Expert on Modern Methods
WHERE THE PROMISE IS PERFORMED

Parisian Tailors & Furriers
G. DE BELLIS, Prop.
Cleaning, Dyeing, Pressing and Repairing—Suits Made to Order
201-18 Linden Blvd. St. Albans, L. I.

SYRACUSE

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 4-4541 daily except Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Downyflake Shop
Breakfast—Luncheon—Supper
Downyflake Doughnuts
Famous From Coast to Coast
403 So. Warren, opp. Onondaga Hotel

FINE
CLEANERS AND DYERS
BROWN & THORN
112 CEDAR STREET Phone 4-4184

WOOD GLASS COMPANY
125-27 James Street
Syracuse, N. Y. Phone 2-1107

ACME RADIO SERVICE
Roy C. Stage, *Est. 1923*
Radio Sets and Public Address Systems
265 Erie Blvd., W. Phone 2-8686

Send It to the Laundry
Provide yourself with more leisure by sending your clothes to a reliable Monitor advertised laundry.

NEW YORK

SYRACUSE
(Continued)

O'Malleys
Hotel Syracuse
Smart Fashions for Women and Misses for All Occasions

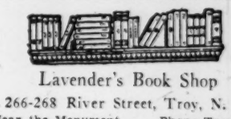
TROY

Vasa's Glove & Hosiery Shop
Established 1914
Carry a complete line of kid and fabric gloves. Kid gloves repaired and cleaned.
452 Broadway Tel. Troy 7084

DEPENDABLE FURS
Misses' and Women's Apparel
Lord + Tann
404 Fulton Street

Established 1927 Telephone Troy 6457
The Lakeside Press
FOUR BRUNSWICK ROAD
Distinctive Printing Service
Commercial and Social Printing
Christmas Cards

Miss Jane M. Bennett
FEYL'S HAT SHOP
81 Fourth St., Opp. Proctor's Theatre,
TROY, NEW YORK


Lavender's Book Shop
266-268 River Street, Troy, N. Y.
Near the Monument Phone Troy 3069
River and Second Street

Mary A. Kelly Shop
MARTHA A. GRATTAN
Corsets, Brassieres, Lingerie
Specializing in correct fittings and Style Garments
Weed Bldg., 409 Fulton St. Tel. Troy 590

UTICA

Sparkling Stemware
"Rose Point", by Cambridge—a beautiful Jacy etching on a graceful shape . . . "Holly", by Fostoria—a new shape in an exquisite cut design. Goblets and High Sherbets that will add a festive touch to your Thanksgiving table.
J. B. Wells & Son Co.

ORIENTAL RUGS
Go to
Haig Farmanian
For Beautiful Rugs
Fine Quality
Time payments can be arranged
261 Genesee Street Utica, N. Y.

BAKER
the Florist
Seasonable Flowers
Established 69 Years
409 Court Street Phone 4-3175

The Mohawk Wall Paper & Paint Co.
INCORPORATED
Sherwin-Williams Paints
IMPERIAL Washable WALLPAPERS
211 John St., Utica, N. Y. Tel. 2-5109

WALK-OVER SHOES
Men's—Women's
Where Shoes Are Fitted—Not Merely Sold
241 Genesee Street Utica 4-1842

GENERAL ELECTRIC HEATING AND AIR CONDITIONING
AUTOMATIC HOT WATER
Service Master Kraft and All Makes
LUX BROS., Inc.
213 Elizabeth St., Utica Phone 4-6320

New Location
MEN'S CLOTHING
of Style, Fit and Quality
at the Greatest Dollar-for-Dollar Values in Utica
KOENIG'S CLOTHES SHOP
122 COLUMBIA STREET TEL. 4-6133
Just Back of First Citizens Bank

Gifts Leather Goods Books Stationery
Costume Jewelry—Handbags—Umbrellas
REID-SHELDON & CO.
241 Genesee Street

INSURANCE
Fire ✓ Auto and Other Forms
SAVE MONEY WITH SAFETY
R. D. WORDEN
13 W. MAIN ST. ILION, N.Y.
Phone Ilion 884 Residence 844

The Fashion Center of Utica
D. Price & Co
GENESEE ST. AT DEVEREUX
YOUTHFUL DRESSES
for young minded women
16½ to 24½ 14.95 Third Floor

Shop at the
SANITARY SUPER MARKET
"Where the Foods Are Better"
227 South Street, Tel. 4-5139

SEE NEXT PAGE

NEW YORK
WATERTOWN

Morganton Mahogany

FOR YOUR THANKSGIVING DINING ROOM. Beautiful 18th Century mahogany that you buy by the open stock plan . . . just the pieces you need for YOUR dining room. Pay as little as 10% DOWN, if you buy by EMPSALL'S BUDGET PLAN.

Empsall's

G. W. WHITE & SON
Incorporated
"The Home of Good Lumber and Mill Work"
231 N. RUTLAND STREET

The Best Turkeys in Town!
at SMITH'S MEAT and POULTRY MARKET
128 Franklin Street Phone 54

Order Your Thanksgiving Bird Today
AT THANKSGIVING
Say It With Flowers From
SWITZER, HUNTINGTON & HUTCHINGS
116 Arsenal Street Phone 4125

Please mention The Christian Science Monitor when ordering
QUALITY COAL
Higgins and Willkie
Sewall's Island Phone 2567

DeSoto and Plymouth
Sales and Service
Let us put your car in condition for Winter Driving
NU-BLUE Sunoco
MacMillan Ring-Free Motor Oil
Goodrich Motors, Inc.
302 N. MASSEY ST. PHONE 877

SKI Outfits for Men and Women
Wilson Sport Goods
Crosby Sq. Shoes for Men
Gaytees and Keds
JONES RUBBER CO.

WHITE PLAINS

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone White Plains 2587 9 a. m.-11 a. m. except Saturday and Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

For a Feast on Thanksgiving be sure your Bird is a Loft, Fancy, Deluxe Vermont Turkey
Geo. W. Loft Markets, Inc.
199 Hamilton Avenue

Your Paint Problems Solved!
Borrow a Copy of the famous Paint and Color Style Guide
SHERWIN-WILLIAMS
"STYLE PERFECT" WASHABLE WALL PAPER
135 EAST POST ROAD W. P. 3420

The most practical of all Gifts — Sweaters. Get them at a Sweater Specialist—
Martha West
Largest sweater assortment in Westchester.
108 Mamaroneck Ave.

WHIFFEN ELECTRIC CO
82 MARTINE AVE. W. P. 3100
ELECTRIC INSTALLATIONS
MAINTENANCE, LIGHTING FIXTURES and SUPPLIES

Flowers
for springtime beauty all year round. Choose flowers for your home or office from our brilliant array
White Plains 6331 6330
Hollywood Flower Shoppe
89 Mamaroneck Ave. White Plains, N. Y.

J. J. FOLEY COAL COMPANY
Coal, Wood, Fuel Oil
Virginia Road
Tel. White Plains 832

MOVING
J·H·EVANS & SONS INC.
STORAGE
RUG CLEANING
Daily Service to New York City
Phones W. P. 84, Scars. 2929

La Debutante Shop
features smart selection of Coats — Suits — Dresses
172 Mamaroneck Ave.

The Belle Shop
"CORSET SPECIALISTS"
WARNER'S
LE Gant
22 MAMARONECK AVE. W. P. 4034

All Your Musical Needs Can Be Met at
HUNTS
LEADING MUSIC HOUSE
14 Mamaroneck Ave. W. P. 503
Open Evenings

NOW
Anniversary Sale!
ORAM-KIRCHE
238 Mamaroneck Ave. Stylista White Plains

NEW YORK
WHITE PLAINS
(Continued)

Meyer Gordon
has the Largest Stock of Nationally Advertised Watches in Westchester.
Hamilton Gruen Wittnauer
Longines Bulova Elgin
116 Mamaroneck Avenue
"Our 38th year in White Plains"

"Gifts for Her"
A complete selection in good taste, and very reasonable, too!
at
Dorothy Stein
146 Mamaroneck Avenue
Corner of Post Road
White Plains, N. Y.

Most of your household needs can be had at
SEARS, ROEBUCK AND CO.
200 East Post Road, White Plains, N. Y.

Complete Banking Service
PEOPLES NATIONAL BANK AND TRUST COMPANY
31 Mamaroneck Avenue
Member Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation

JANE ENGEL
IRMA H AMBERG, Inc
Announces with pleasure the opening of her new Shop on Nov. 17 . . .
204 EAST POST ROAD
and cordially invites all readers of The Christian Science Monitor to come in to see the large selection of dresses and accessories.

New Stylette Evening Sandals
$6.95
Handbags $2.95
D. F. Murphy
IN STONE'S CLOTHES SHOP
199 Main St. W. P. 1279

WOODHAVEN
Virginia 9-4225
Karlson's Flowers
8411 Jamaica Avenue

YONKERS

For a Feast on Thanksgiving be sure your Bird is a Loft, Fancy, Deluxe Vermont Turkey
Geo. W. Loft Markets, Inc.
25 Warburton Avenue

Shop at "Sears" and Save
If you do not find what you want in our store, shop at our special mail order service desk, with experienced help to aid you in your selection.
SEARS, ROEBUCK AND CO.
41 Main Street Tel. Yon. 3-0132

THE EMPIRE MARKET
CHAS. PROBST, Prop.
Meats of Quality
PHILADELPHIA POULTRY
MONARCH FOODS
Tel. YON. 3-6540
52 Lawrence Street

We have a full line of
Glacé Fruits—Nuts—Candies
for the Holidays
Lowest Prices for Quality Food
Yonkers' Leading Dairy
473 SOUTH BROADWAY TEL. YON. 3-2574
Prompt Delivery Service

FLOWERS for EVERY OCCASION
South Yonkers Floral Co.
505 SOUTH B'WAY
TEL. YON. 3-6635

No Thanksgiving Dinner is complete without one of
SICKLEY'S FAMOUS PIES
APPLE—PUMPKIN—MINCE—CRANBERRY
Established Since 1886
Place Your Orders Now
490 South Broadway Tel. Yon. 3-0103

WINTER APPAREL, SNOW SUITS and DRESS OUTFITS
For the Boy and Girl
WALTERMAN'S
457-9 South Broadway

We Carry a Complete Line of
Unsulphured FRUITS—NUTS!
and the Finest Table Delicacies for THANKSGIVING
WEINER'S DELICATESSEN
474 SOUTH B'WAY TEL. YON. 3-4106

Dresses, Gowns, Coats, Suits
SCHILLER'S
29 PALISADE AVENUE

LOOK YOUR BEST IN AN
Arrow Shirt
and
Adam Hat
MILFORD B. HANFT
498 South Broadway, Cor. Lawrence St.

Daily Features Page

Daily Quotation

'TIS more noble to forgive, and more manly to despise, than to revenge an injury.
—BENJAMIN FRANKLIN.

In Lighter Vein

It Should

"I see where the defense tax bill puts a new tax on rouge."

"Well, that looks like a blessing in disguise. It ought to keep more people out of the red."—Pathfinder.

Gas Saver

A motorist was asked if he had tried a new atomizer which is said to halve petrol consumption.

"Rather," he replied. "It did all the makers claimed for it, and saved fifty per cent of my petrol. I also bought a new carburetor which saved thirty per cent, got another brand of petrol which saved twenty per cent, and some special sparking plugs which save another ten per cent.

"Then I took the car out for a test run, and I'm dashed if the petrol tank didn't overflow before I'd gone five miles.—Tit-Bits.

Her Choice

She was dining in a fashionable restaurant. Having selected the main course, she was telling the waiter what side dishes she desired. One of her choices was rice.

"How would you like your rice? asked the waiter.

"Well, to be truthful," she said. "I would like to have it thrown at me."

Where Would You Find—

1. Rador?
2. Hope, Patience, and Prudence Islands in one body of water?
3. A postillion?
4. The Vienne River?
5. The state named for Elizabeth, daughter of Henry VIII?
6. The largest windmill in the world?
7. The remaining British island stronghold in the Eastern Mediterranean?
8. Waterford?
9. A suricate?
10. The four large nations which were not represented when the League of Nations convened on Nov. 15, 1920?

(Answers appear on this page)

Stamp Notes

By Frank L. Wilson

Each year Switzerland has added a series of interesting semi-postal stamps to our philatelic art gallery. These stamps are known as the "Pro Juventute" or "Child Welfare" charity stamps and usually make their appearance during the month of December. The surtax received from the sale of these stamps is used for the various charity funds.

The first "Pro Juventute" stamp was issued by Switzerland in 1913 and shows a picture of Helvetia with the famous Matterhorn in the background. The second series appeared in 1915 and pictures boys and girls in the costumes of five of the cantons. Boys and girls from other cantons dressed in the costumes of their respective cantons appeared on "Pro Juventute" stamps from 1933 to 1939. A very colorful series of these stamps picturing the coat of arms of the different cantons appeared during the nine years from 1918 through 1926. Each stamp was printed in two to three strong colors and this set alone forms a striking collection. Portraits of men interested in the Child Welfare movement and other celebrities have also been pictured on the "Pro Juventute" stamps from time to time, as have some of the beautiful scenic views for which Switzerland is noted.

The 1941 "Pro Juventute" stamps to be released next month are four in number. The 5-centimes plus 5c., printed in green color, will present a portrait of Johann Kaspar Lavater, poet and theologian; the 10c. plus 5c., brown and light brown, will picture a girl of Schallhouse dressed in native costume with the Munet tower in the background; the 20c. plus 5s., red and light brown, will picture a girl of Obwald in native costume and a chapel of Flueli, and the 30c. plus 10c., blue and light blue, will honor Daniel Jean Richard, known as the father of the watch industry of Switzerland.

Two of Switzerland's charity stamps and a defense stamp from South Africa.

Stamps From Other Lands

Argentina—A 5-centavos stamp has appeared in honor of the dedication of an equestrian statue of Julio Argentina Roca in Buenos Aires. A side view of the statue is pictured on the stamp.

Finland—Three stamps have been released commemorating the recapture of Viipuri. The design of the stamps pictures Viipuri Castle and the city's coat-of-arms, the values and colors being the 1.75m., orange; the 2.75m., violet and the 3.50m., blue.

New Caledonia — New colors have been used for two of the recently overprinted "Free France" stamps. The 4-centimes is now in red and green color instead of orange and green and the 10c., in dark violet and violet instead of lilac and brown.

Union of South Africa—A reproduction of the 2-pence value of the new defense series has been received. The stamp is printed in violet color and is from a design adapting Captain Neville Lewis' portrait of a South African sailor serving with the Seaward Defense Force and the Royal Navy. Life belts are pictured in the upper corner of the design and a destroyer is shown at the bottom. These stamps are printed in two varieties, the sheet of stamps consisting of pairs, one stamp being printed in English and the other in Afrikaan language.

Pan American Poster Stamps

The Pan American Union of Washington, D. C., has issued a series of poster stamps and albums covering phases in the history of the twenty-one republics of this hemisphere. The first unit of the series, consisting of 24 different stamps, shows a colorful array of scenes from the various republics. The album which accompanies the stamps contains spaces in which to mount the stamps, and short descriptive stories of each stamp. Further information about this "Know the Americas" series of poster stamps and albums may be obtained by writing to William Manger, Counselor, Pan American Union, Washington, D. C.

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

"My Day"
Saint Cloud, Minn.

Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt visited Saint Cloud recently. She came on a speaking engagement, and it was the first time a President's wife had ever visited this town and the first opportunity for most of the inhabitants to see a member of the President's family. Since her address was to be given in the evening, for adults mainly, the children in the schools kept asking if they were not going to see her. They were all delighted when, early in the afternoon, a phone call brought the message that Mrs. Roosevelt would drive by each of the sixteen schools in the city. The children were lined up in single file on both sides of the street so that every one could see her. She visited every school and alighted from her car so the children could greet her. At one school as the children gathered around her she said, "I feel right at home with you. You are like my grandchildren, many steps and sizes."

She asked for no bands, no music, no parades, which wish was respected; but needless to say, the children of St. Cloud loved her and will never forget the unselfish generosity and democratic spirit expressed by her.

Just for Fun— Reamer Keller

"Mrs. Swampwater wants you to taste some of her bean soup, maw."

A Verse for Today . . .

For God so loved the world, that he gave his only begotten Son, that whosoever believeth in him should not perish, but have everlasting life.—JOHN 3:16.

Where Would You Find—

(Answers)

1. The Rumanian official news agency.
2. They are in Narragansett Bay, Rhode Island.
3. Astride one of the near horses of a team drawing a vehicle, which may or may not have a coachman.
4. Western central France, length 317 miles to the Loire River.
5. Virginia; she was known as the "Virgin Queen" of England. Colony named by Sir Walter Raleigh.
6. Situated on Grandpa Knob, Vermont; generates electric current.
7. Cyprus.
8. A city in Munster province, Ireland.
9. A small burrowing carnivore of South Africa.
10. United States, Austria-Hungary, Russia, and Germany were not members and therefore were unrepresented.

Daily Anecdote

Grateful

In London many years ago a certain actor who possessed small talents but a great conceit was given the opportunity of substituting for the well-known player, Allen Ainsworth, for one night's performance.

Fearing that his marvelous portrayal might escape the notice of the theater's elect, he dispatched telegrams to all the important critics and to a dozen leading theater-goers reading: "Orlando Day presents Allen Ainsworth's part tonight at the Criterion."

At the Garrick Club that evening several members were discovered to have received the message.

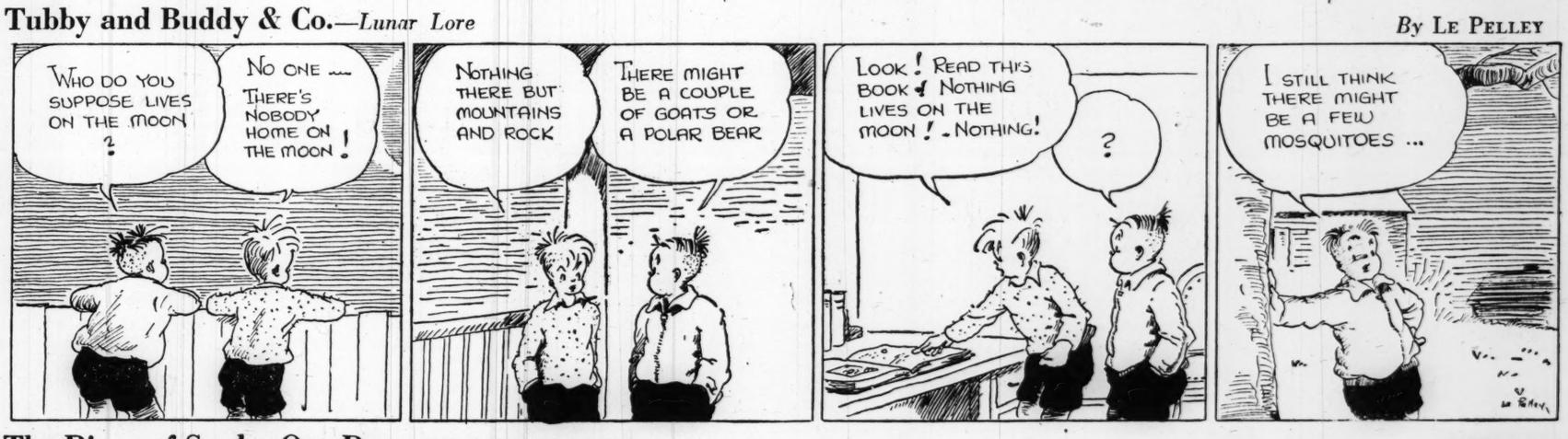
"I received one," said James M. Barrie, "and, moreover, I replied to it."

"Replied?" exclaimed a fellow-member incredulously. "What did you say?"

"Oh," said Barrie, "I answered, 'Thanks for the warning.'"

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*Lunar Lore*

By LE PELLEY


WHO DO YOU SUPPOSE LIVES ON THE MOON ?
NO ONE — THERE'S NOBODY HOME ON THE MOON !
NOTHING THERE BUT MOUNTAINS AND ROCK
THERE MIGHT BE A COUPLE OF GOATS OR A POLAR BEAR
LOOK ! READ THIS BOOK ! NOTHING LIVES ON THE MOON ! - NOTHING !
?
I STILL THINK THERE MIGHT BE A FEW MOSQUITOES ...

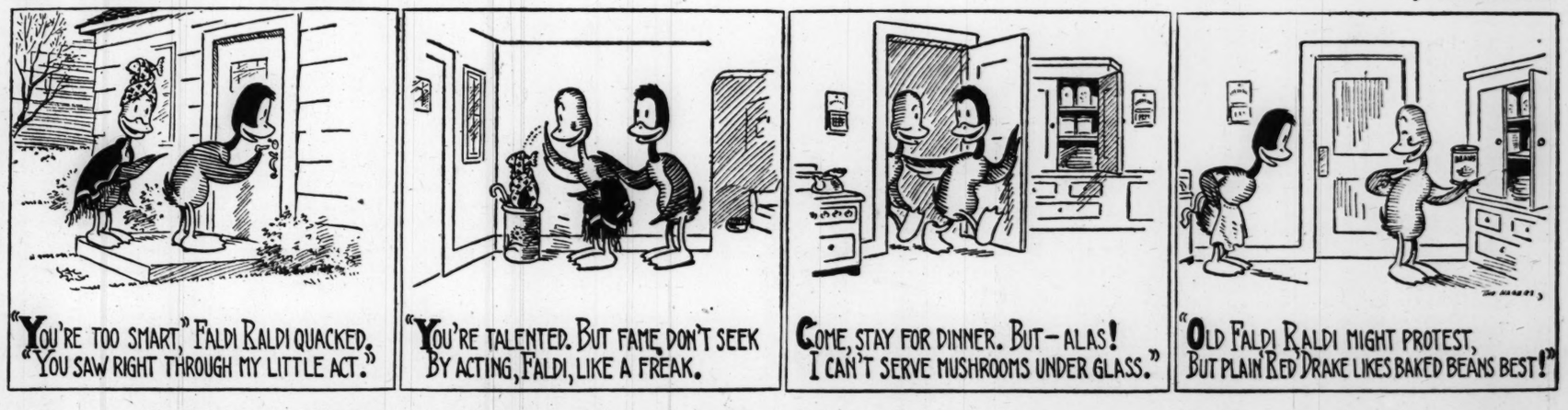
The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*Silly? Who Said So?*

By RODGERS

Wow! Was it cold and windy today!
And while I was waiting around for the Boss to get out of school, what should I see but a flock of wild geese, flying South!
"Hm-m!" I thought to myself
"I wonder who started that saying, 'As silly as a goose?'"

The Adventures of Waddles—*Plain Facts*

By THE HAGERS


"YOU'RE TOO SMART," FALDI RALDI QUACKED. "YOU SAW RIGHT THROUGH MY LITTLE ACT."
"YOU'RE TALENTED. BUT FAME DON'T SEEK BY ACTING, FALDI, LIKE A FREAK.
COME, STAY FOR DINNER. BUT — ALAS! I CAN'T SERVE MUSHROOMS UNDER GLASS."
"OLD FALDI RALDI MIGHT PROTEST, BUT PLAIN RED DRAKE LIKES BAKED BEANS BEST!"

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 13, 1941 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

Revolt Against Revolt

The refusal of several Southern Congressmen to go along with President Roosevelt on repeal of the Neutrality Act is much more than a sharp political maneuver by conservative Democrats. These Representatives express the feelings of a large section of the American people. Entirely natural is their demand that the Government take more drastic action to curb strikes and insure victory in the Battle of Production before taking what may be the last step toward open war with Germany.

If some of the more belligerent leaders of American labor could sense the depth of feeling about strikes, particularly among the boys who are being shot at or preparing to be shot at, they would walk much more gently. No one has been able to explain to these boys or their parents why when they draw $30 a month men who get $30 a week should strike. Now that some Americans have been killed in guarding the delivery of weapons to the front lines they find it even harder to understand why the supply of weapons should be endangered by labor disputes.

Telling these men that the workers are only trying to protect their rights and safeguard their future in a time of rising living costs will not answer them. Telling them that some managers of industry have also "struck" in less obvious ways and have done as much as some elements of labor to hamper defense production does not lessen their determination to stop strikes. Even telling them that coercion will not get from either workers or employers the most effective production does not change their view that in the present situation a strike in the factory may damage defense more than a mutiny in the camp.

We trust that the revolt in Congress will awaken some of the labor leaders and move the President to implement more firmly and actively his declaration that work should go on while differences between workers and management are thrashed out. Yet we believe that some of the revolters in Congress are seizing an opportunity to press a long-held anti-labor bias. Some of them would not merely stop labor from using this emergency for its advantage; they would use it themselves to win political advantage or to give employers an advantage.

Above all we are concerned that they are failing as seriously as some labor leaders to sense the gravity of the dangers from without. Their revolt against what they consider a labor revolt can also be very damaging to defense. Its main benefits came from the shock it may have given labor leaders and the President. To press it now to the point of weakening a united front against the Axis would be to make the mistake with which French conservatives matched the mistakes of labor in France.

It is salutary to have the necessity for curbing strikes emphasized. But let those who have done this useful service now get behind the necessary freeing of the Government's hands to deal with Naziism most effectively and then press the campaign to deal with strikes.

After Eight Years

Before we comment on these items in the news, let us see how long it has been since prohibition was repealed. From 1933 to 1941. Eight years of law as the wets recommended it. Eight years of widely available, intensively advertised, well taxed, legal beverages of alcoholic content. Eight years of the method of control they promised would end the evils of prohibition days.

Now, those clippings, please. Are they old cuttings from the so-called "roaring twenties"? No. They are news items of November 12, 1941, eight years after repeal:

> Fall River, Mass., Nov. 12—Nine men were dead today after a drinking party in which they consumed "cocktails" made from an anti-freeze mixture purchased at a filling station.
>
> Belchertown, Mass., Nov. 12—Federal and State authorities raided a farm today, seized a 1,000-gallon still, 500 gallons of alcohol, three vehicles, and arrested six men, alleged members of a six-State bootlegging ring.

These are by no means isolated instances. The news also tells of the seizure of a 750-gallon still in the heart of New York City; hardly a day goes by without some such raid. Moreover, repeal was to do away with the saloon. We had the President's word for it. Today there are 437,000 of them—one saloon for every 71 families, two for every church, five for every three public schools, according to the National Voice, published in Los Angeles.

Eight years—and we still have "poison liquor," bootleggers, and saloons. Three of the major objectives of repeal have failed. Isn't it time to clear prohibition of some of the blame?

The Little Dog Laughed

If we remember our classics correctly, it was "Colonel Stoopnagle" of current radio fame who inscribed upon the ether that Olympian line: "People have more fun than anybody." But cows have fun, too. They are not merely contented, as another radio voice insists. They are adventurous. They like to go places. And they do.

Few college courses are complete until some largish animal has been discovered at the top of the campus carillon tower, or on Prexy's roof. When interviewed, this animal may have no comment to make. But if the gentlemen of the press insist on having something "just for the record" the result will as often as not be "Moo!"

With this history at our fingertips, it is not so hard to understand what got into Bossy that made her get into a storm-sewer pipe some twenty feet netherwards from East Orange, New Jersey. There she was when her pursuers caught up with her, seeing America first from the inside.

Of course, it made a surprising newspaper story, especially for the city folk up Manhattan way, who were interested to learn that there still are cows. As for Burrowing Bossy, she was taken back to her stall, obviously contented that she had a least shown more originality than to jump over the moon.

After Mediation What?

President Roosevelt's structure of mediation as a solvent for the industrial difficulties of defense appears to be in grave danger of collapse. Yet the situation may not be so desperate as withdrawal of the two C. I. O. members from the National Defense Labor Mediation Board suggests.

Mediation was set up on the premise of participation by labor and industry, with representatives of the public, in the composing of their differences. Yet when a national emergency makes the public interest paramount, it is not impossible to have a public examination of those differences and a fact-finding report on them for public guidance, regardless of whether representatives of organized labor or management consent to sit on the jury.

In fact, the United States has before it an example of this process in the report rendered a few days ago by the President's emergency fact-finding board in the national railway wage dispute. This board, provided for by the Railway Labor Act, consisted entirely of representatives of the public, who heard and investigated the two sides of the dispute after negotiation and meditation had failed to bring an agreement. Whether the board's recommendations will win acceptance by the railroad unions and so prevent a strike now rests with public opinion.

Similarly, in the last analysis, has practically every decision of the Defense Mediation Board rested on the backing of public opinion for its enforcement, even though spokesmen for labor and management might take part in reaching the decision.

If the C. I. O. should persist in its attitude of non-participation in the work of the mediation board, it is conceivable that President Roosevelt might set up in its place a fact-finding board representing simply the public, instead of labor, management, and the public, and might invoke respect for its opinions. If the C. I. O. should precipitate a coal strike, with its dire effect on steel, Congress might adopt the Vinson bill to legislate a compulsory cooling-off period before defense strikes; and this period would give a fact-finding board time to work, as does a sixty-day status quo requirement in the law affecting railway labor disputes.

This, admittedly would come close to compulsory arbitration. Yet the compulsion to accept the award would be only such as public opinion might impose. And in an emergency affecting the safety of all—including the existence of free unions and business—no group can well ignore the public interest.

"Vitamin-conscious scientists have concluded grass is an ideal food," says a medical magazine. If they put it up in packages, will the manufacturers try to get a testimonial out of Nebuchadnezzar's experiences?

A man beat his wife in an Oregon jelly-making contest, but probably Junior could beat them both at making it disappear.

Compulsion by the Back Door?

The Social Security Board has recommended to President Roosevelt a national system of disability insurance. Is this a step toward compulsory health insurance? The connection between the two was brought out by Louis S. Reed, now a national public health official, a few years ago in his book favoring health insurance. He then said:

> It is probable that any scheme of compulsory health insurance which provides medical aid will be accompanied by a system of disability insurance.
>
> Further, people will soon see that it is silly to pay cash benefits to disabled employees without taking steps to see that they are restored to health in the quickest possible time. It may be expected, therefore, that once a system of disability insurance is set up, health insurance or some other tax-supported system to provide medical care will follow shortly.

Disability insurance comes before the American public as something almost unknown. It is insurance against loss of wages due to disability incurred elsewhere than at one's employment. Cash benefits ordinarily would probably amount to one half of usual wages, payments to start after a waiting period of one week and be limited to a maximum of half a year. In some cases the payments might amount to two thirds of the insured's wages.

The disability insurance plan forecast in Washington includes also invalidity insurance. This is long-term disability insurance designed to carry payments beyond twenty-six weeks and indefinitely.

Payments for both types of insurance would be compulsory and effected principally by new pay-roll taxes on both employers and workers. In their early years these taxes would be small, but as the system grew to maturity, some fifteen years hence, the cost of the two insurances would mount to around $580,000,000 a year.

The movement for compulsory health insurance has waned ever since President Roosevelt dropped the Wagner national health bill two years ago. Advocates of the system know they cannot get it through Congress today by direct approach. There have been some indications, particularly in the labor movement, that their strategy has shifted to the adroit method of by-pass. Once disability insurance was installed, the path would be made easier for the vastly greater and more costly compulsory health insurance.

The leadership of the Social Security Board is keen for compulsory health insurance. If the Board is to recommend legislation for more social insurance, the country ought to know all the motives.

"Negotiating"

Set Another Place This Thanksgiving

"Set Another Place for a Homesick Soldier."

The words on the big poster in the library woke slumbering memories. For the words "Set Another Place" were very familiar in our home as in many another in our hospitable western town. Just as our hearty noon-day meal was about ready my father often would ring up from the office.

"Could you set another place? Bringing an interesting man from back East."

Strangers in town always seemed to find their way to father's office and we entertained all sorts of people. Sometimes it was a grizzled old miner come down from the mountains after a summer's prospecting. Tenderly he would take the precious specimens of gold-streaked ore from his pockets to show us. Sometimes it was a bronzed young fellow who'd just returned from the Indian country in the Southwest. Likely he'd bring along some brilliant Navajo rugs for us to admire or a silver bracelet studded with turquoise. Often father found a homesick college student and brought him up for one of mother's good dinners and some songs at the piano afterwards. Mother was always willing to "stretch" the food a little and many a time I've seen her make a new dish of dessert by scooping a little from each of the generous portions already served. No matter how busy she was she never refused my father's plea to set another place.

It was at Thanksgiving especially that we took in lonesome strangers. My father had made his own way in the world from the time he was an orphan lad of eleven and well he knew the feeling of forlorn loneliness that assails young men, especially on holidays. He had a knack of discovering newcomers to our little town and no one ever refused his invitations. Once it was a young couple who were struggling to pay for a new home, and again it was an old couple whose children were too far away to come home. We have had English, Russian, French and Italians eat their first American Thanksgiving dinner in our home. Our table had all the extra leaves put in at Thanksgiving and the dinner was a bountiful affair from the fruit cup to the delicious mince or pumpkin pie. Reserve soon melted in the presence of my high-spirited father who was full of jokes and fun and mother's marvelous cooking drew enthusiastic praise from our visitors. Thanksgiving Day was one of the happiest of the year because we shared it with others.

In this anxious year of 1941 there are thousands of young men at camps far from their families. They have given up the comfort of home and their plans for education to train for their country's defense. How better can we express our devout thanks to them than to ask them to set at our table this Thanksgiving Day? So, "set another place!"

I. M.

Unlabored Musings

The Four Freedoms: Freedom of Worship

"After the war," writes a leader of one of the great Christian denominations, "the recognition of the principle of religious liberty and its universal application ought to be one of the essential conditions of settlement." It's as important as that, no more and no less—"an essential condition of settlement."

Many people seem fondly to imagine that the Christian faith has always stood for this freedom, but they should remember that when the Master promised that the knowing of the truth would make free, he did not say that the sects which would spring up to offer sanctuary to the followers of the new faith would be interested in freedom. As a matter of historical fact they have not been interested in it, but, on the contrary, they have each in turn persecuted those who have refused to accept their particular brand of Christianity.

The familiar word heretic, which means simply one who rejects a generally accepted belief and chooses for himself what he wishes to believe, acquired a very sinister significance during the Middle Ages and dire penalties and tortures were inflicted upon "heretics," i. e., those who had the courage to stand for their conscientious beliefs. This arose from the fact that after the adoption of Christianity by the Emperor Constantine it came to be supposed that uniformity in men's opinions on the mysteries of the universe was now simply a matter of coercion.

In other words, when men found it within their power to enforce acceptance of a doctrine, they did not hesitate to use that power, deluding themselves with the absurd assumption that it was their plain duty to rid the earth of men whose religious errors made them the enemies of the Almighty.

* * *

Immunity from this particular phase of tyranny is not yet secured for mankind, as we see in the case of one particular form of national government which has definitely rejected religious freedom as being against the interests of the State. If, as the outcome of the present war, the principle becomes established on the earth that every individual must be free to worship God in his own way, a great victory will have been won for humanity and the right to coerce any human being in regard to his views on religion will have been definitely banned.

It does not, of course, follow that there will never be any more mental interference as between human beings, but in the new era which will dawn for humanity, all will be able to seek and to find the truth about God and happiness in their own way without molestation or interference. It must be remembered, however, that great and precious as this freedom is, the real enslaver is never a human edict, for the latter is only an effect, not a cause; but the lowered standard—as when a thinker who in the face of threats puts considerations for his physical safety ahead of his convictions, as Galileo did—that is what enslaves a man and draws him deeper and deeper into the slough of despond, turning his life into a mere flypaper existence, as I heard it described the other day.

* * *

Compare this wavering timidity with the fine boldness enshrined in Governor Bradford's description of the "church covenant" which was signed by the Pilgrim Fathers in Lincolnshire, England, some eighteen years before they actually set sail for the New World to escape religious persecution. He says, "Several did, as the Lord's free people, join themselves by covenant into a church-state, to walk in all His ways, according to their best endeavors, whatever it cost them."

What great things sprang from that great resolve! And from this new resolve enshrined in the President's "four freedoms" perhaps even greater things are in store, if striven for "whatever it cost." Always at such times primitive Christianity has a way of reasserting itself, and it would be safe to predict that we shall see man's individuality as the child of God once more declared in such terms as will awaken even those who have no particular religious leanings, as well as those who have, to a new sense of man's relationship to his Creator, and of his inalienable right to the free enjoyment of those spiritual qualities—health, harmony, and gladness.

Hereafter, not coercion nor human edicts can deprive a man of his religious freedom, for only his own failure to exercise sufficient watchfulness can do that. I think it must be a help to know that great sacrifices have been made to insure to men their right to religious freedom. "The independence and liberty you possess," said Washington in his Farewell Address, "are the work of joint counsels and joint efforts." This should serve as a reminder to the individual that he still has his part to play in insuring the maintenance of these things, and the best hope is that he will, after all, find the most direct way to the enjoyment of complete religious freedom already made plain in primitive Christianity.

CENTURION

The Wide Horizon

Ahead for Agriculture?

By Haydn S. Pearson

Many wise farmers are thinking ahead to the time when the guns shall roar no longer. What are implications in the present trends? Shall agriculture plan for the future? What can the individual farmer do to get ready for the inevitable rebound, cushioned though it may be by restrictions, quotas, regulations, and Federal planning? There seem to be at this time three points of which we may be fairly certain in taking a long-range view of the farm situation.

* * *

First, farmers should not use present profits to expand unduly. During the last war, many farmers bought land at an inflated value, expecting to pay off with crops at high prices. Thus, for too many, when the pot stopped boiling, the "sugaring off" left them deeply in debt. Instead of consolidating their position during the time of prosperity, they found themselves in a serious predicament. Forced sales in the Midwest and South were proof of this.

At present, many major farm crops—cereals, cotton, beef, and pork—are at high levels. Costs of production are up, of course. But for the farmers whose land was in good shape, who had his herds of cattle and hogs, there is a reasonable profit. For many it is the first time in a decade or longer when the farm books can be written in black ink. City dwellers too often do not realize that in difficult times the farmers really live on their buildings, fences, and farm equipment. A city business cannot so easily do this.

It seems the best advice today is to use profits to pay off debts, to get the buildings, equipment, and fences in good shape, to build up the herds of cattle and hogs in quality rather than expand in quantity unreasonably. Some of the profits may well go into building up the soil. There are fields that need a new body of humus by plowing under green crops; there are pastures that need cleaning up and fertilization; thousands of farms can profitably use more legumes, clovers, peas, vetches, and alfalfa.

* * *

Second, a lesson from the last war is that farmers as well as businessmen need a cash reserve. Two decades ago farmers expanded in acreage, equipment, and stock, mostly purchased on time. This sort of "margin" buying in times of high prices is a dangerous form of inflationary speculation. Various planning committees of the Federal Government, the American Farm Bureau, the Grange and other organizations are emphasizing that during this period of good prices, farm families should definitely put part of the profits into a safe cash reserve. Today, with the Government guaranteeing savings, there is not the danger that there was a decade ago. This principle of nation-wide insurance of deposits and the Defense Bonds offer farm families a safe repository for today's profits that may well be a life-saver in the difficult adjustment period ahead.

* * *

Third, a trend toward "protective" farming is discernible today on a nation-wide basis. The term "protective" foods has become a part of the Nation's thinking in reference to vegetables, fruits, eggs, dairy products, and cereals. Protective farming is a phrase that expresses a vital, needed truth in American agriculture. In essence, we may define it as a way of farm life that includes diversification of farm crops, so that income will not depend on one thing, and the raising of all the food possible on a farm for the family and the farm's livestock.

During the three decades from 1900 to 1930 a peculiar, yet typically American, idea of specialization spread through the Nation's farming. Farmers in many instances produced just one thing. Everything else was bought. Not only was this true of sharecroppers and tenants, but also of land-owning farmers. The writer has seen, in many areas, piles of tin cans in the backyard—a tragic commentary on a type of farming.

* * *

It is cheering to see and feel the change in fundamental philosophy. Today farm families are planning a diversified program that not only means a safer, steadier income, but also includes the restoration of soil fertility and wise use of timber lands. Farm-produced food for the family and the livestock is a steadying influence on the total farming situation. The 6,800,000 farms in the United States, representing about 25 per cent of our population, are a major cog in the Nation's balance wheel of economy. In so far as the future can be read from the past and present, farmers will do well to plan for the adjustment period ahead.

Mirror of World Opinion

"And Be Ye Thankful"

The spirit of thankfulness is worthy of more than a use upon one occasion. Once it becomes an inner attitude of mind and heart, the things to be thankful for seem to grow in number and value. It opens our eyes to precious, if commonplace, possessions that might have gone unnoticed unless they were lost.

A very wise man has said that thankfulness is necessary to happiness, because it provides the only sure measure of the things that make for happiness. So those simple words in Colossians 3:15 are timely for Thanksgiving Day or every day:

"And be ye thankful."—*Country Gentleman.*

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